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HISTORY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OF UKRAINE: LECTURE NOTES

Study guide

Recommended by the Methodological Council of
the Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute as a
study aid for bachelor's degree applicants on the
specialty 281 Public management and
administration

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The study of public administration in Ukraine is an important educational discipline that is essential for the training of specialists in the field of governance, public policy, and administration. This lecture course aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the historical development of public administration in Ukraine. Designed for bachelor's degree applicants, in the educational program “Administrative Management”, “Electronic Government” specialty 281 Public Management and Administration.

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Introduction.

The study of public administration in Ukraine is an important educational discipline that is essential for the training of specialists in the field of governance, public policy, and administration. This lecture course aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the historical development of public administration in Ukraine.

The discipline of public administration is a key component of the social sciences and occupies an important place among other related disciplines such as political science, sociology, economics, and law. Public administration deals with the study of governmental organizations, their management, and the policies they implement to serve the public interest.

The main tasks facing the students during the study of this educational discipline are to gain an understanding of the development of public administration in Ukraine, to analyze the current state of the Ukrainian public administration system, and to identify the main challenges facing the public administration in Ukraine today.

The purpose of this lecture course is to provide students with a comprehensive overview of the history of public administration in Ukraine. It will cover the key milestones in the development of the Ukrainian public administration system, including its pre-Soviet, Soviet, and post-Soviet periods. The course will also examine the current state of public administration in Ukraine and the challenges it faces in the context of modernization and European integration.

This publication is intended for students of public administration, political science, sociology, economics, and law. It can also be used by practitioners in the field of public administration who are interested in gaining a deeper understanding of the historical development of public administration in Ukraine.

The lecture course will focus on the peculiarities of the content and form of the work, its main differences from other works on this or similar topics. The principles of construction and selection of material, as well as the unexplained topics and problems, will be addressed in the course of the lectures.

In this Introduction, the history of public administration in Ukraine will be briefly noted, the main terms that students of higher education studied earlier and which appear in the publication will be explained, and the relevance of the course will be discussed. The lecture course will aim to provide students with an understanding of the importance of public administration in Ukraine, its applied nature, and its role in modern governance.

THEMATIC PLAN

Chapter 1. The emergence and development of the Ukrainian state and the system of administration in the period of the 9th century. B.C. - the beginning of the 20th century.

Topic 1.1. Introduction. Subject and objectives of the course. State administration in the period of state formations of the Ancient World.

Topic 1.2. State administration and the period of Kyiv Rus and the Principality of Galicia-Volhynia

Topic 1.3. Polish-Lithuanian era

Topic 1.4. Organization of state power and Cossack self-government in Zaporozhye Sich and during the Hetmanship. Hetmanate - organization and state administration (XVII-XVIII centuries).

Topic 1.5. State opinion in Ukraine in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Chapter 2. State construction and management in Ukraine 1917-2022.

Topic 2.1. Revival of the Ukrainian national state (1917-1921). The role and place of the Ukrainian National People's Republic, Central Committee, and the Directory in the formation of central, regional and local authorities

Topic 2.2. The Soviet model of state building and the creation of governing bodies. Implementation of this model in practice in Ukraine 1918-1945.

Topic 2.3. Republican structures of the Ukrainian SSR in the post-war period and the conditions of the search for the optimal model of building the Ukrainian state (1945-1991).

Topic 2.4. The formation of state authorities and management in the conditions of the declaration of Ukraine as an independent state

Chapter 1. The emergence and development of the Ukrainian state and the system of administration in the period of the 9th century. B.C. - the beginning of the 20th century.

Topic 1.1. Introduction. Subject and objectives of the course. State administration in the period of state formations of the Ancient World.

- 1. Subject and tasks of the discipline.*
- 2. Peculiarities of state administration in Cimmeria, the Scythian kingdom, and the Sarmatian state*
- 3. Greek cities of the northern Black Sea region*
- 4. The Kingdom of Ants is a proto-Ukrainian state entity, its state system*

Tasks on SRS

- *State management of the Gothic tribes*
- *Bosporus kingdom*

The subject of the discipline of public administration is the study of governmental organizations, their management, and the policies they implement to serve the public interest. It includes the analysis of the structures, processes, and functions of public administration at various levels of government, from local to national.

The tasks of the discipline of public administration are to:

1. Provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the theoretical foundations of public administration, including its historical development and current trends.
2. Analyze the structures, processes, and functions of public administration at various levels of government, including their interrelationships and interactions.
3. Examine the policies and practices of public administration, including their formulation, implementation, and evaluation.
4. Develop students' skills in analyzing and solving complex problems in the field of public administration, using appropriate research methods and tools.

5. Foster students' ability to communicate effectively and collaborate with others in a variety of settings, including interdisciplinary teams and diverse communities.
6. Prepare students for careers in public service, including positions in government agencies, non-profit organizations, and international organizations.

The Cimmerians, Scythians, and Sarmatians were nomadic peoples who inhabited the territory of present-day Ukraine during the Iron Age. While they did not have a formal system of public administration in the same way as the later states in the region, their societies were characterized by complex systems of governance and social organization.

The Cimmerians were a group of nomadic people who first appeared in the region around the 8th century BCE. They are known for their raids on neighboring settlements and for their prowess as horsemen. The Cimmerians were not known for their administrative or bureaucratic abilities, but they did have a complex system of social organization. The Cimmerians were organized into clans, each of which was led by a chieftain. The chieftains were responsible for the management of the clan's affairs, including the distribution of resources and the resolution of disputes.

The Scythians were another nomadic people who inhabited the region from around the 7th century BCE. The Scythians were known for their advanced horsemanship and their military prowess. They were also skilled at trade and commerce, and developed a sophisticated system of economic and political organization. The Scythians were organized into tribes, each of which was led by a king or queen. The Scythian kings were responsible for the management of the tribe's affairs, including the collection of tribute and the distribution of resources. The Scythians also had a system of local self-government, with village elders responsible for the management of local affairs.

The Sarmatians were a group of nomadic people who inhabited the region from around the 5th century BCE. Like the Scythians, the Sarmatians were known for their horsemanship and their military prowess. They were also skilled at trade and commerce, and developed a sophisticated system of economic and political

organization. The Sarmatians were organized into clans, each of which was led by a chieftain. The chieftains were responsible for the management of the clan's affairs, including the distribution of resources and the resolution of disputes. The Sarmatians also had a system of local self-government, with village elders responsible for the management of local affairs.

While the Cimmerians, Scythians, and Sarmatians did not have formal systems of public administration in the same way as the later states in the region, their societies were characterized by complex systems of governance and social organization. These societies were organized into clans or tribes, each of which was led by a chieftain or king. The leaders were responsible for the management of the clan or tribe's affairs, including the collection of tribute, the distribution of resources, and the resolution of disputes. These societies also had a system of local self-government, with village elders responsible for the management of local affairs.

The Greek cities of the Black Sea, also known as the Pontic Greek colonies, were a group of ancient Greek settlements that were established along the Black Sea coast of present-day Ukraine in the 7th century BCE. These colonies played an important role in the history of public administration in the region, and were known for their sophisticated systems of governance and public administration.

The Greek colonies in the Black Sea region were established as a result of a desire by the Greeks to expand their trade networks and control over resources. The first colony was established in 657 BCE by the city of Miletus, which was followed by other Greek city-states such as Sinope, Heraclea, and Chersonesus. These colonies grew rapidly and developed into important centers of trade and commerce, with goods such as grain, timber, and fish being exported to other regions.

The Greek cities of the Black Sea region had a unique system of governance and public administration that was different from the traditional Greek city-states. The cities were ruled by a council of elders, known as the "gerousia," who were chosen from among the wealthiest and most respected citizens of the city. The gerosia was responsible for the administration of justice, the maintenance of law and order, and the management of public works.

The gerousia was assisted by a group of officials known as "archons," who were responsible for the day-to-day administration of the city. The archons were appointed by the gerousia and held a range of positions, such as the management of finances, the collection of taxes, and the maintenance of public buildings and infrastructure.

One of the most important aspects of the Greek colonies in the Black Sea region was their system of local self-government. Each city had a council, known as the "boule," which was responsible for the management of local affairs. The boule was composed of representatives from the various social classes and was responsible for the collection of taxes, the maintenance of public order, and the provision of basic services such as water and sanitation.

The Greek cities of the Black Sea region were also known for their legal systems, which were based on a combination of Greek and local customs. The legal system was administered by the gerousia and the archons, and was intended to ensure that justice was administered fairly and impartially.

The Greek cities of the Black Sea region were not without their problems, and corruption and abuse of power were common. Nevertheless, they were highly sophisticated systems that laid the foundation for the later development of the region. The legacy of the Greek cities of the Black Sea can be seen in the modern-day Ukraine, where the principles of local self-government and the administration of justice continue to be important pillars of the state.

In conclusion, the Greek cities of the Black Sea played an important role in the history of public administration in the region. The cities were known for their sophisticated systems of governance and public administration, and their legacy can still be seen in the modern-day Ukraine.

The 7th-9th centuries were a time of significant change in Eastern Europe, as the region was dominated by various Slavic tribes that were in the process of forming new states and political structures. The Slavic tribes in Ukraine played an important role in the history of public administration in Ukraine, as they laid the foundation for the later development of the state.

The Slavic tribes in Ukraine were organized into a number of different groups, each with its own culture, language, and political system. These tribes included the Polans, the Drevlians, the Severians, the Vyatichs, and the Dulebes. These tribes were organized into loose confederations, and were often in conflict with each other over territory and resources.

The system of public administration among the Slavic tribes was highly decentralized, with power shared among the various tribes and clans. Each tribe had its own system of government, which was typically based on a council of elders or a system of chieftains. The leaders of the tribes were responsible for the collection of taxes, the maintenance of law and order, and the provision of basic services such as education and healthcare.

At the local level, the system of public administration was based on a network of administrative units known as "volosts." Each volost was led by a "volostnik," who was responsible for the collection of taxes, the maintenance of law and order, and the provision of basic services such as education and healthcare. The volostniks were appointed by the leaders of the tribes and were responsible for the management of their respective territories.

The Slavic tribes in Ukraine were also known for their military prowess, and often engaged in raids and battles against neighboring states. The military was typically organized around a system of warriors who were responsible for the defense of the tribe and for carrying out military campaigns against neighboring states.

One of the most important aspects of the system of public administration among the Slavic tribes was its focus on tradition and custom. The tribes had their own set of traditions, customs, and laws, which were passed down from generation to generation. These traditions and customs played an important role in the governance of the tribes, and helped to maintain social cohesion and stability.

The legacy of the Slavic tribes in Ukraine can be seen in the modern-day Ukraine, where the principles of decentralization, local self-government, and tradition continue to be important pillars of the state. Understanding the history of public administration among the Slavic tribes is crucial for students of history and public

administration, as it provides a foundation for understanding the development of the state and its institutions

In conclusion, the state administrations of the Ancient World played a crucial role in the formation and development of public administration practices. The administrations were responsible for the management and coordination of the state's affairs, including the collection of taxes, provision of public services, maintenance of law and order, and defense of the state. The administrative structures varied depending on the nature of the state and its size, but they all shared common features such as hierarchy, division of labor, and specialization. These ancient administrative practices have had a significant impact on the development of public administration in modern times, including in Ukraine. Understanding the historical context of state administration is crucial for current and future public administrators as they seek to improve their systems and processes.

Topic 1.2. State administration and the period of Kyiv Rus and the Principality of Galicia-Volhynia

- 1. The management system of the princely period (IX-XIV centuries).*
- 2. State administration during the reign of Volodymyr Svyatoslavovich and Yaroslav the Wise*
- 3. Galicia-Volyn principality*
- 4. Magdeburg law*

Tasks on SRS

- *The period of fragmentation of Kyiv Rus*
- *Ukrainian lands as part of the Golden Horde*

The history of public administration in Ukraine is a long and complex one, with roots dating back to the earliest known state on the territory of present-day Ukraine - Kyiv Rus. Kyiv Rus was a powerful state in Eastern Europe that emerged in the 9th century and lasted until the Mongol invasion in the 13th century. During this period, the rulers of Kyiv Rus developed a sophisticated system of governance and public administration that laid the foundation for the later development of the state.

The early rulers of Kyiv Rus, such as Prince Oleg and Prince Igor, relied on a loose system of tribal alliances to maintain their power. However, as the state grew in size and complexity, more centralized forms of governance became necessary. In the 10th century, Prince Volodymyr the Great introduced a number of reforms that transformed Kyiv Rus into a highly centralized state. He created a system of provinces or "gubernias" and appointed governors to oversee them. He also established a system of taxation and built a strong army to defend the state from external threats.

Under the reign of Prince Yaroslav the Wise, Kyiv Rus experienced a golden age of cultural and economic development. Yaroslav was a skilled administrator and lawmaker who established a written code of laws known as the "Russkaya Pravda" (Russian Justice). This code laid out a comprehensive legal system that applied to all citizens of Kyiv Rus, regardless of social status. Yaroslav also built a network of roads

and bridges that connected the major cities of the state and promoted trade and commerce.

The system of public administration in Kyiv Rus was based on a hierarchy of officials who were appointed by the ruler. At the top of the hierarchy was the "knyaz" or prince, who held supreme power over the state. Below the knyaz were the "druzhina" or the prince's personal retinue of warriors, who acted as his advisors and enforcers of his will. The druzhina was followed by a group of officials known as "tysiatsky," who were responsible for the collection of taxes and the maintenance of law and order in the cities and towns.

At the local level, the system of public administration was even more decentralized. Each city or town had its own elected council or "veche," which was responsible for local governance and administration. The veche was composed of representatives from the various social classes and was presided over by a "posadnik" or mayor. The veche was responsible for collecting taxes, maintaining public order, and resolving disputes between citizens.

The system of public administration in Kyiv Rus was not without its flaws, and corruption and abuse of power were common. Nevertheless, it was a highly sophisticated system that laid the foundation for the later development of the state. The legacy of Kyiv Rus can be seen in the modern-day Ukraine, where the principles of centralized governance, written law, and local self-government continue to be important pillars of the state.

The Principality of Galicia-Volyn was a state that emerged in the 12th century on the territory of present-day Ukraine, and which played an important role in the history of public administration in the region. The state was created by the merging of two separate principalities, Galicia and Volyn, and was ruled by the Rurikid dynasty. Under the reign of Roman the Great, who ruled the principality from 1199 to 1205, the state experienced a period of political and economic expansion. Roman established a centralized system of governance that was based on a network of administrative centers or "podyachia." He also introduced a system of taxation that was based on land ownership, and which provided a stable source of revenue for the state.

The system of public administration in the Principality of Galicia-Volyn was similar to that of Kyiv Rus, with a hierarchy of officials who were appointed by the ruler. At the top of the hierarchy was the "knyaz" or prince, who held supreme power over the state. Below the knyaz were the "boiars," who acted as the prince's advisors and who held important administrative and judicial positions. The boiars were followed by a group of officials known as "dzvony," who were responsible for the collection of taxes and the maintenance of law and order in the cities and towns.

One of the most important legacies of the Principality of Galicia-Volyn was its legal system. The principality was one of the first states in Europe to codify its laws in written form, with the creation of the "Pravda Ruska" or Ruthenian Justice. This code of laws provided a comprehensive legal system that applied to all citizens of the principality, regardless of social status. The Pravda Ruska was a significant achievement in the history of public administration in Ukraine, and provided a foundation for the later development of the legal system in the region.

The Principality of Galicia-Volyn was also an important center of trade and commerce, with a network of cities and towns that were connected by a system of roads and waterways. The state had a well-developed system of public works, including the construction of fortifications, bridges, and roads. The principality was also home to a thriving culture of art and literature, and played an important role in the development of the Slavic literary tradition.

The Magdeburg law was a legal system that originated in the city of Magdeburg in Germany in the 13th century. The law was based on a set of written rules that governed the relationship between the city government and the citizens of the city. The Magdeburg law was introduced in many cities across Europe, including in present-day Ukraine, and played an important role in the history of public administration in Ukraine.

The Magdeburg law was introduced in Ukraine in the 14th century, and was particularly popular in the western regions of the country. The law was a system of written rules that governed the relationship between the city government and the

citizens of the city. The law was based on the principle of "ius magdeburgicum," which granted certain rights and privileges to the citizens of the city.

Under the Magdeburg law, the city was governed by a council, known as the "Magistrate," which was composed of elected officials. The Magistrate was responsible for the administration of justice and the management of public affairs, and was chosen from among the most respected and influential members of society. The Magistrate was responsible for the appointment of officials, the distribution of resources, and the management of the city's finances.

At the local level, the system of public administration was based on a network of administrative units known as "grodas." Each groda was led by a "starosta," who was responsible for the collection of taxes, the maintenance of law and order, and the provision of basic services such as education and healthcare. The starostas were appointed by the Magistrate and were responsible for the management of their respective territories.

The Magdeburg law also had a well-developed system of law and justice, which was based on a combination of German and Roman law. The legal system was administered by a group of officials known as "judges," who were responsible for the administration of justice and the resolution of disputes. The judges were chosen from among the most learned and respected members of society.

One of the most important aspects of the system of public administration under the Magdeburg law was its focus on the rights and privileges of citizens. The law granted certain rights and privileges to the citizens of the city, including the right to participate in government, the right to own property, and the right to a fair trial. The law also placed limits on the power of the government, and ensured that the government was accountable to the citizens.

In conclusion, the state administrations of Kyiv Rus and the Principality of Galicia-Volhynia played a vital role in shaping the history of public administration in Ukraine. These administrations were responsible for managing the affairs of the state, including the collection of taxes, administration of justice, and maintenance of law and order. They employed a system of hierarchical organization, with specialized officials

responsible for specific tasks, which helped ensure the efficient functioning of the state. The state administrations of Kyiv Rus and Galicia-Volhynia were also important in shaping the culture and identity of Ukraine, as they helped establish a sense of collective responsibility and shared governance among the people. Their legacy continues to influence modern public administration in Ukraine, and studying their history provides valuable insights into the development of administrative practices over time.

Topic 1.3 Polish-Lithuanian era

- 1. Organization of state power during the period of stay as part of Lithuania.*
- 2. Fundamental changes in the management system in Ukrainian lands during the period of Polish rule.*
- 3. Lithuanian statutes*

Tasks on SRS

- Population structure and social conditions during the period of Polish-Lithuanian rule*
- Union of Lublin. Formation of the Commonwealth of Nations.*

The Kingdom of Poland was a state that emerged in the late 10th century and lasted until the late 18th century. The state played an important role in the history of public administration in Ukraine, and was known for its sophisticated system of governance and public administration.

The Kingdom of Poland was founded in the late 10th century by the Piast dynasty, and was later strengthened under the reign of Casimir III the Great. The state was known for its diverse population, which included Poles, Lithuanians, and Jews, and for its tolerance of different cultures and religions.

The system of public administration in the Kingdom of Poland was highly centralized, with a strong monarch who held supreme power over the state. The monarch was advised by a council of nobles, known as the "Senate," who were responsible for the administration of justice and the management of public affairs. The Senate was composed of the most powerful and influential nobles in the state, and was responsible for the appointment of officials and the distribution of resources.

At the local level, the system of public administration was based on a network of administrative units known as "voivodeships." Each voivodeship was led by a "voivode," who was responsible for the collection of taxes, the maintenance of law and order, and the provision of basic services such as education and healthcare. The

voivodes were appointed by the monarch and were responsible for the management of their respective territories.

The Kingdom of Poland was also known for its legal system, which was based on Roman law and was administered by a group of officials known as "judges." The judges were responsible for the administration of justice and the resolution of disputes, and were chosen from among the most learned and respected members of society.

One of the most important aspects of the system of public administration in the Kingdom of Poland was its focus on education and culture. The state was home to a thriving culture of art and literature, and played an important role in the development of the Renaissance in Eastern Europe. The state also had a well-developed system of education, with a network of schools and universities that were open to both men and women.

The system of public administration in the Kingdom of Poland was not without its flaws, and corruption and abuse of power were common. Nevertheless, it was a highly sophisticated system that laid the foundation for the later development of the state. The legacy of the Kingdom of Poland can be seen in the modern-day Ukraine, where the principles of centralized governance, written law, and local self-government continue to be important pillars of the state.

The Grand Duchy of Lithuania was a powerful state that emerged in the 13th century and lasted until the late 18th century. The state played an important role in the history of public administration in Ukraine, and was known for its sophisticated system of governance and public administration.

The Grand Duchy of Lithuania was founded in the early 13th century by Grand Duke Mindaugas, and was later strengthened under the reign of Grand Duke Gediminas. The state was known for its diverse population, which included Lithuanians, Poles, and Belarusians, and for its tolerant approach to religion and culture. Its administrative structure evolved over time, incorporating elements of both autocratic rule and participatory governance. At the top of the hierarchy was the Grand Duke, who held ultimate authority and made key decisions regarding the state's affairs.

However, as the duchy expanded and its territories became more diverse, the need for a more complex administrative system emerged.

To address this, the Grand Duke was assisted by a council of nobles known as the Lithuanian Council of Lords. This council was responsible for advising the Grand Duke and making important decisions in matters such as foreign policy, taxation, and military affairs. It was composed of high-ranking nobles, including voivodes (provincial governors), starostas (local administrators), and other influential individuals.

The duchy was divided into administrative units called voivodeships, which were further subdivided into powiats, or counties. Each voivodeship was governed by a voivode appointed by the Grand Duke, while a starosta was responsible for overseeing a powiat. These local administrators managed day-to-day affairs and represented the interests of the central government in their respective regions.

As the state continued to evolve, a legal system was established to maintain order and resolve disputes. This system was based on a combination of customary law, written statutes, and privileges granted to specific groups or individuals. Courts were held at various levels, from local courts presided over by starostas to appellate courts overseen by the voivodes. Ultimately, the Lithuanian Tribunal, the highest court in the land, was created to handle the most significant cases and to serve as a final arbiter of justice.

The administrative structure of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania was characterized by a balance between centralized authority and regional autonomy. While the Grand Duke wielded considerable power, local nobility played an essential role in the governance of the state. This system allowed the duchy to effectively manage its diverse territories and maintain internal stability during its centuries of existence.

The Lithuanian Statutes were a series of legal codes that were enacted in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth during the 16th century. These statutes had a significant impact on the legal system of the Hetmanate in the 17th and 18th centuries, and they remain an important part of Ukrainian legal history.

The first of the Lithuanian Statutes, known as the Statute of Lithuania, was enacted in 1529. This statute covered a wide range of legal matters, including property rights, family law, and criminal law. It also established the basic principles of governance in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, including the role of the king as the supreme ruler and the importance of the Sejm, or parliament, as a governing body.

The second Lithuanian Statute, known as the Statute of Lithuania and Ruthenia, was enacted in 1566. This statute was significant because it extended the legal protections of the first statute to the region of Ruthenia, which included parts of modern-day Ukraine. The Statute of Lithuania and Ruthenia covered many of the same legal matters as the first statute, but it also included provisions specific to Ruthenian society and culture.

The third Lithuanian Statute, known as the Statute of Casimir, was enacted in 1468, before the other two statutes. This statute was significant because it established the basic principles of property rights and inheritance law in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. It also established the right of the nobility to elect the king and participate in the governance of the state.

Together, these three Lithuanian Statutes helped to establish the legal framework of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and had a significant impact on the legal system of the Hetmanate. They were among the first legal codes to establish formal rules and procedures for the governance of a large, multi-ethnic state, and they helped to establish the principles of rule of law and equal protection under the law that continue to shape Ukrainian society to this day.

In conclusion, the Polish-Lithuanian era was a significant period in the history of public administration in Ukraine. The state administrations of this era were characterized by a complex system of governance that relied heavily on aristocratic elites and the decentralized distribution of power. The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth also introduced new administrative practices, such as the establishment of the Sejm and the creation of local government structures known as starostas. These innovations helped to shape the development of public administration in Ukraine and laid the foundation for modern administrative structures. Furthermore,

the Polish-Lithuanian era was marked by a vibrant intellectual and cultural scene, which fostered a sense of national identity and pride among the Ukrainian people. Despite the challenges faced during this period, including foreign occupation and political instability, the legacy of the Polish-Lithuanian era continues to shape the course of public administration in Ukraine to this day.

Topic 1.4. Organization of state power and Cossack self-government in Zaporozhia Sich and during the Hetmanate.

1. Zaporizhia Sich
2. Hetmanate state
3. The judicial system of the Cossack-Hetman state

Tasks on SRS

- Population structure and social conditions during the period of the Cossack-Hetman state
- Constitution of Pylyp Orlyk

The Zaporizhzhia Sich was a semi-autonomous state that emerged in the 16th century in what is now present-day Ukraine. The state played an important role in the history of public administration in Ukraine, and was known for its unique system of governance and public administration.

The Zaporizhzhia Sich was founded by Ukrainian Cossacks, who were a group of people living on the borders of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and the Ottoman Empire. The Cossacks were known for their military prowess, and the Sich served as a base for their military campaigns against neighboring states.

The system of public administration in the Zaporizhzhia Sich was highly decentralized, with power shared between the elected leaders of the Sich and the military council. The Sich was led by a "Hetman," who was elected by the military council and was responsible for the management of the state's affairs. The Hetman was advised by a council of elders, known as the "Kish," who were responsible for the administration of justice and the management of public affairs.

At the local level, the system of public administration was based on a network of administrative units known as "starostvias." Each starostvia was led by a "starosta," who was responsible for the collection of taxes, the maintenance of law and order, and the provision of basic services such as education and healthcare. The starostas were

appointed by the Hetman and were responsible for the management of their respective territories.

The Zaporizhzhia Sich was also known for its military and judicial systems. The state had a well-trained military, which was responsible for the defense of the state and for carrying out military campaigns against neighboring states. The judicial system was administered by a group of officials known as "judges," who were responsible for the administration of justice and the resolution of disputes.

One of the most important aspects of the system of public administration in the Zaporizhzhia Sich was its focus on democracy and the rule of law. The state was a republic, with power shared among the elected leaders of the Sich and the military council. The Hetman was elected by the military council, and the starostas were elected by the local population. The state also had a written constitution, which was known as the "Hirnyk."

In conclusion, the Zaporizhzhia Sich was a semi-autonomous state that played an important role in the history of public administration in Ukraine. The state was known for its unique system of governance and public administration, which included a decentralized system of power sharing, a well-trained military, and a focus on democracy and the rule of law.

The Hetman state was a semi-autonomous state that emerged in the 17th century in what is now present-day Ukraine. The state played an important role in the history of public administration in Ukraine, and was known for its unique system of governance and public administration.

The Hetmanate era in Ukraine in the 17th and 18th centuries was a period of significant political and administrative changes. The Hetmanate was an autonomous Cossack state that emerged in the mid-17th century and lasted until the late 18th century. The administrative structure of the Hetmanate was hierarchical and had several levels of government.

At the top of the administrative structure was the Hetman, who was the highest-ranking official in the Hetmanate. The Hetman was responsible for the overall management of the state, including the organization of the military, the collection of

taxes, and the administration of justice. The Hetman was elected by the Cossack Council and was assisted by a group of advisors, including the Secretary of the Hetmanate, who was responsible for managing the Hetmanate's correspondence.

Beneath the Hetman were the Cossack Council and the General Military Chancellery. The Cossack Council was a legislative body that was responsible for making laws and regulations. It consisted of representatives from various Cossack regiments and was chaired by the Hetman. The General Military Chancellery was responsible for managing the Hetmanate's military affairs, including the recruitment and training of soldiers.

At the next level of the administrative structure were the starshyna and the regimental government. The starshyna were the Hetmanate's aristocracy, and they held positions of authority in the Hetmanate's administrative and military structures. The regimental government was responsible for the administration of individual regiments, and it was headed by a regimental commander who was appointed by the Hetman.

Beneath the regimental government were the otamans and the sotnyks. The otamans were the leaders of individual Cossack settlements, and they were responsible for maintaining order and collecting taxes. The sotnyks were responsible for the administration of individual Cossack military units and were responsible for ensuring that soldiers were properly equipped and trained.

In addition to these levels of government, the Hetmanate state also had a complex system of courts and legal institutions. The Hetmanate's legal system was based on a combination of Cossack law and Orthodox canon law, and it was responsible for resolving disputes and dispensing justice.

Overall, the administrative structure of the Hetmanate state was complex and hierarchical, reflecting the challenges of governing a large, multi-ethnic state in a period of significant political and social change. While the Hetmanate state was able to maintain a degree of autonomy and political stability for several centuries, it ultimately succumbed to external pressures and was absorbed into the Russian Empire in the late 18th century.

Law played a crucial role in the development of the Hetmanate in the 17th and 18th centuries. During this period, the Hetmanate was a semi-autonomous state within the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, with a significant degree of self-governance. The legal system of the Hetmanate was characterized by a mix of traditional customs and practices, as well as influences from Polish and Ottoman law.

Important legal code in the Hetmanate was the Lithuanian Statute, which had been in force in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth since the mid-16th century. The Lithuanian Statute was applied in the Hetmanate alongside the Cossack customary law, and it covered a wide range of legal matters, including property rights, family law, and criminal law.

In addition to these legal codes, the Hetmanate also had a system of courts and judges that was responsible for enforcing the law. The most important court was the Kish Otaman's Court, which was presided over by the Hetman himself and was responsible for hearing cases involving high-ranking Cossack officers. Other courts included the Regimental Court, which heard cases involving common soldiers, and the Town Court, which had jurisdiction over cases in the Hetmanate's urban centers.

The legal system of the Hetmanate was not without its challenges, however. One of the most significant was the tension between traditional Cossack law and the legal codes of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. This tension was particularly acute in the area of property rights, where traditional Cossack practices often conflicted with the more formalized system of property rights that existed in the Commonwealth.

Despite these challenges, the legal system of the Hetmanate played a critical role in the development of Ukrainian society and governance in the 17th and 18th centuries. It helped to establish the principles of self-governance and rule of law that would continue to shape Ukrainian society in the centuries that followed.

In conclusion, the organization of state power and Cossack self-government in Zaporozhia Sich and during the Hetmanate was a unique and important period in the history of public administration in Ukraine. The Cossack state was characterized by a decentralized system of government, with power distributed among elected officials and a council of elders. This system of government allowed for a great degree of

autonomy and self-governance among the Cossack people. Furthermore, the Hetmanate introduced new administrative practices, such as the establishment of the General Military Chancellery, which helped to centralize power and streamline administrative processes. Despite the challenges faced during this period, including foreign occupation and political instability, the legacy of the Cossack state and the Hetmanate continues to shape the course of public administration in Ukraine to this day. Understanding the history of Cossack self-government and the Hetmanate is critical for current and future public administrators in Ukraine as they seek to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of their administrative practices.

Topic 1.5. State building in Ukraine in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

- 1. Reorganization of the management system after the liquidation of the Hetmanship in the Russian Empire.*
- 2. Reforms in the Russian Empire in the 1860s-1870s.*
- 3. Forms of administration in the western Ukrainian lands that were part of the Austrian Empire.*
- 4. Participation of Ukrainians in the electoral processes of the Austro-Hungarian Empire at the beginning of the 20th century.*

Tasks on SRS

- Reorganization of the administrative-territorial system in Ukraine after the liquidation of the Hetmanate and Zaporizhzhya Sich*
- Administrative and territorial structure of Halychyna, Northern Bukovyna and Transcarpathia. The system of state power and management in Western Ukrainian lands*

The Russian Empire was one of the largest and most powerful empires in history, and played an important role in the history of public administration in Ukraine. The empire was characterized by a highly centralized system of government, which was controlled by the Tsar and a small group of elites. The empire was also known for its repressive policies towards the Ukrainian population, and the suppression of Ukrainian language, culture, and identity.

The system of public administration in the Russian Empire was highly centralized, with power concentrated in the hands of the Tsar and his advisors. The Tsar was the ultimate authority in the empire, and was responsible for the management of all aspects of government and administration. The Tsar was advised by a group of officials known as the "Council of Ministers," who were responsible for the management of specific areas of government.

At the local level, the system of public administration was based on a network of administrative units known as "guberniyas." Each guberniya was led by a governor,

who was appointed by the Tsar and was responsible for the management of the guberniya's affairs. The governor was advised by a council of officials, known as the "guberniya дума," who were responsible for the administration of justice and the management of public affairs.

The system of public administration in the Russian Empire was highly bureaucratic, and was characterized by a complex system of laws and regulations. The legal system was based on a combination of Russian and European law, and was administered by a group of officials known as the "judges," who were responsible for the administration of justice and the resolution of disputes.

One of the most important aspects of the system of public administration in the Russian Empire was its focus on centralization and control. The empire was highly centralized, with power concentrated in the hands of the Tsar and his advisors. The empire was also known for its repressive policies towards the Ukrainian population, and the suppression of Ukrainian language, culture, and identity.

The policies of the Russian Empire towards the Ukrainian population were characterized by a combination of suppression and assimilation. The empire sought to suppress Ukrainian language, culture, and identity, and to replace them with Russian language, culture, and identity. The empire also sought to assimilate the Ukrainian population into the Russian Empire, through a combination of policies such as Russification and the promotion of Russian culture.

The period of 1860-1870 in the Russian Empire was marked by a series of reforms aimed at modernizing and improving the administration of the state. These reforms were initiated by Tsar Alexander II and were part of his broader efforts to modernize the Russian Empire and bring it more in line with the standards of Western Europe.

One of the most significant reforms of this period was the abolition of serfdom in 1861. This was a major step towards modernizing the Russian economy and society, and it brought about significant changes in the administration of rural areas. Land reform measures were also introduced to provide former serfs with access to land, and

a new system of local self-government was established to enable them to participate in the governance of their communities.

Another important reform was the establishment of the Zemstvo system in 1864. This system created a network of local elected assemblies, known as zemstvos, which were responsible for a wide range of local government functions, including education, health care, and infrastructure development. The zemstvos were seen as a way to bring greater efficiency and accountability to local governance, and they played an important role in the modernization of rural areas.

Other notable reforms of this period included the establishment of a new judicial system, the introduction of new educational institutions, and the expansion of the railway network. These reforms were designed to bring the Russian Empire more in line with the standards of Western Europe and to improve the administration of the state.

Despite the significant changes brought about by these reforms, they were not without their challenges. There was resistance to many of these reforms, particularly from conservative elements within the nobility and the Orthodox Church. Additionally, the reforms did not go far enough in addressing some of the underlying problems of the Russian Empire, such as its autocratic political system and its reliance on an outdated agricultural economy.

Overall, the reforms of the 1860s and 1870s marked an important period of change in the history of the Russian Empire and had a lasting impact on the development of the modern state. They represented a significant step towards modernization and the establishment of more accountable and efficient systems of governance, and they helped to set the stage for further reforms in the decades that followed.

The legacy of the Russian Empire in Ukraine can be seen in the modern-day Ukraine, where the principles of democracy, the rule of law, and respect for human rights continue to be important pillars of the state. Understanding the history of public administration in the Russian Empire is crucial for students of history and public administration, as it provides a foundation for understanding the development of the

state and its institutions. The legacy of the Russian Empire is a reminder of the importance of democracy, freedom, and respect for human rights, and the need to promote these values in the modern-day world.

The Austrian Empire played an important role in the history of public administration in Ukraine during the 18th and 19th centuries. The empire was characterized by a system of governance that was based on a decentralized system of power sharing, which was known as "Gemeindeautonomie." The system of public administration in the Austrian Empire was notable for its focus on local self-government, as well as its respect for the rights and privileges of the citizens.

At the local level, the system of public administration was based on a network of administrative units known as "gemeinden." Each gemeinde was led by a "gemeindevorstand," who was responsible for the collection of taxes, the maintenance of law and order, and the provision of basic services such as education and healthcare. The gemeindevorstand was chosen from among the most respected and influential members of society, and was responsible for the management of their respective territories.

The Austrian Empire was also known for its well-developed system of law and justice, which was administered by a group of officials known as "judges." The legal system was based on a combination of Roman and German law, and was characterized by its focus on the rights and privileges of the citizens. The judges were chosen from among the most learned and respected members of society, and were responsible for the administration of justice and the resolution of disputes.

One of the most important aspects of the system of public administration in the Austrian Empire was its focus on local self-government and the rights and privileges of citizens. The empire was a monarchy, with power shared among the emperor, the nobility, and the citizens. The system of governance was based on a system of checks and balances, which ensured that power was shared among the various stakeholders and that the government was accountable to the citizens.

In the late 19th century, the Austro-Hungarian Empire began to introduce electoral reforms that expanded the political rights of its citizens. These reforms had a

significant impact on the political participation of Ukrainians within the Empire. Prior to the reforms, Ukrainians had been largely excluded from political power, but with the introduction of new electoral laws, they were able to participate more fully in the political process.

One of the most important electoral reforms was the introduction of universal male suffrage in 1907, which gave all adult males the right to vote in national elections. This was a significant change, as previously only a small percentage of the population had been eligible to vote. The introduction of universal suffrage allowed Ukrainians to participate more fully in the political process and to have a greater say in the governance of the Empire.

Another important reform was the establishment of regional electoral districts, which gave Ukrainians a greater voice in the election of local officials. These districts were established in Galicia, Bukovina, and other regions with significant Ukrainian populations, and they helped to ensure that Ukrainians were represented in local government.

Despite these electoral reforms, Ukrainians still faced significant challenges in the political process. They were often marginalized by the dominant nationalities within the Empire, particularly the Germans and the Hungarians, who held the majority of the political power. Ukrainian political parties and candidates also faced significant obstacles in their efforts to participate in the political process, including censorship and restrictions on political activity.

Despite these challenges, Ukrainians were able to make significant gains in the political process during this period. They were able to establish their own political parties, such as the Ukrainian National Democratic Alliance and the Ukrainian Radical Party, and to elect their own representatives to local and national government. These political gains laid the groundwork for the eventual establishment of an independent Ukrainian state in the aftermath of World War I.

In conclusion, the state building process in Ukraine during the 19th and early 20th centuries was a critical period in the history of public administration in Ukraine. The era was characterized by a series of reforms aimed at modernizing administrative

practices and institutions, including the establishment of provincial and district councils and the introduction of universal suffrage. The state building process also saw the emergence of new political and social movements, such as the Ukrainian National Movement, which played an important role in shaping the course of public administration in Ukraine. Despite the challenges faced during this period, including foreign occupation and political instability, the legacy of the state building process continues to shape the development of public administration in Ukraine to this day. Understanding the history of state building in Ukraine is crucial for current and future public administrators in Ukraine as they seek to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of their administrative practices and institutions.

Chapter 2. State construction and management in Ukraine 1917-2022.

Topic 2.1. Revival of the Ukrainian national state (1917-1921). The role and place of the Ukrainian National People's Republic, Central Committee, and the Directory in the formation of central, regional and local authorities

- 1. Activities of the Central Council to revive the Ukrainian national state.*
- 2. UNR Directory.*
- 3. Creation of the Ukrainian State by P. Skoropadskyi and its theoretical foundations.*
- 4. National – democratic concept of building ZUNR.*

Tasks on SRS

- Find out the reasons for the development of the classocratic-monarchic model of the Ukrainian state and the system of public administration bodies in the writings of V. Lypynskyi.*
- Anarchist formations of the period of the Ukrainian revolution.*

The Ukrainian Central Rada was a self-governing body that was established in 1917, in the midst of the First World War and the collapse of the Russian Empire. The Central Rada played an important role in the history of public administration in Ukraine, as it was responsible for the establishment of the first Ukrainian state in modern times, the Ukrainian People's Republic.

The Ukrainian Central Rada was established in Kyiv in March 1917, and was composed of representatives from various political parties and regions of Ukraine. The main goal of the Central Rada was to establish a Ukrainian state that would be based on the principles of democracy, freedom, and respect for human rights.

At the local level, the system of public administration was based on a network of administrative units known as "zemstvos." Each zemstvo was led by a "starosta," who was responsible for the collection of taxes, the maintenance of law and order, and the provision of basic services such as education and healthcare. The starostas were

appointed by the Central Rada and were responsible for the management of their respective territories.

The Central Rada also had a well-developed system of law and justice, which was based on a combination of Ukrainian and European law. The legal system was administered by a group of officials known as "judges," who were responsible for the administration of justice and the resolution of disputes.

One of the most important aspects of the system of public administration under the Central Rada was its focus on the rights and privileges of citizens. The Central Rada granted certain rights and privileges to the citizens of Ukraine, including the right to participate in government, the right to own property, and the right to a fair trial. The Central Rada also placed limits on the power of the government, and ensured that the government was accountable to the citizens.

Pavlo Skoropadskyi was a Ukrainian military leader who briefly served as the Hetman of Ukraine, leading a government that was established with the support of Germany and Austria-Hungary. Skoropadskyi's government, which was established in 1918, played an important role in the history of public administration in Ukraine, as it was responsible for the administration of the Ukrainian state during a period of significant political and economic instability.

Skoropadskyi's government was characterized by a highly centralized system of government, with power concentrated in the hands of the Hetman and his advisors. The government was organized around a system of ministries, which were responsible for the management of specific areas of government. The Hetman was advised by a group of officials known as the "State Secretariat," who were responsible for the management of the government's affairs.

At the local level, the system of public administration was based on a network of administrative units known as "starostas." Each starosta was responsible for the collection of taxes, the maintenance of law and order, and the provision of basic services such as education and healthcare. The starostas were appointed by the Hetman and were responsible for the management of their respective territories.

Skoropadskyi's government was also notable for its focus on economic development and modernization. The government established a number of initiatives aimed at modernizing the Ukrainian economy, including the development of a new currency, the establishment of a central bank, and the promotion of foreign investment in Ukraine.

One of the most important aspects of Skoropadskyi's government was its focus on the promotion of Ukrainian culture and identity. The government promoted the use of the Ukrainian language, and supported the development of Ukrainian cultural institutions such as universities and museums.

The Directorate was a short-lived government that existed in Ukraine during the chaotic period following the collapse of the Russian Empire and the end of World War I. It was established in November 1918 by the Ukrainian Central Rada, which was a political organization that had been established during the early days of the Ukrainian independence movement.

The Directorate was led by Volodymyr Vynnychenko, a prominent Ukrainian politician and writer, and it was intended to serve as the provisional government of an independent Ukrainian state. The Directorate was initially recognized by several European powers, including France, Italy, and Czechoslovakia, but it was never able to establish firm control over Ukraine.

The Directorate faced a number of challenges during its brief tenure in power. It was opposed by a variety of factions within Ukraine, including Bolsheviks, White Russians, and Ukrainian nationalist groups, all of which were vying for control of the newly independent state. The Directorate also faced opposition from neighboring powers, particularly Poland, which was seeking to establish its own sphere of influence in Ukraine.

Despite these challenges, the Directorate was able to establish a functioning government and to make progress towards establishing an independent Ukrainian state. It established a national army, a system of public administration, and a network of diplomatic relations with other countries. The Directorate also made efforts to promote

the Ukrainian language and culture, and it established a system of public education to promote literacy and education among the population.

However, the Directorate was ultimately unable to establish stable control over Ukraine, and it was dissolved in January 1919 following a coup led by Symon Petliura, another prominent Ukrainian politician. The dissolution of the Directorate marked the end of the early phase of the Ukrainian independence movement and paved the way for the establishment of a more stable, but still contested, Ukrainian state in the years that followed.

The Western Ukrainian Republic was a short-lived state that was established in 1918, in the aftermath of the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The Western Ukrainian Republic played an important role in the history of public administration in Ukraine, as it was responsible for the administration of a territory that was home to a diverse population with different languages, religions, and cultural traditions.

The Western Ukrainian Republic was characterized by a system of government that was based on the principles of democracy, the rule of law, and respect for human rights. The government was organized around a system of ministries, which were responsible for the management of specific areas of government. The head of the government was a prime minister, who was responsible for the management of the government's affairs.

At the local level, the system of public administration was based on a network of administrative units known as "okruhas." Each okruh was led by a "starosta," who was responsible for the collection of taxes, the maintenance of law and order, and the provision of basic services such as education and healthcare. The starostas were appointed by the government and were responsible for the management of their respective territories.

The Western Ukrainian Republic was also notable for its focus on the promotion of Ukrainian language and culture. The government promoted the use of the Ukrainian language, and supported the development of Ukrainian cultural institutions such as universities and museums.

Anarchism has had a complex and varied history in Ukraine, with anarchists playing a significant role in the political and social movements of the country. Anarchism emerged as a political ideology in the late 19th century, with the publication of works by anarchist thinkers such as Peter Kropotkin and Mikhail Bakunin. Anarchism rejected the idea of centralized government and advocated for a society based on voluntary cooperation and mutual aid.

In Ukraine, anarchists were active in the early 20th century, particularly during the chaotic period following the collapse of the Russian Empire and the end of World War I. Anarchists were involved in a variety of political and social movements, including the Ukrainian independence movement and the labor movement. They were also active in promoting education and literacy, and in establishing cooperative societies and self-managed enterprises.

Anarchists in Ukraine were known for their opposition to the Bolshevik government, which they saw as another form of centralized authority that was just as oppressive as the previous regime. They were involved in a number of uprisings and rebellions against the Bolsheviks, including the Kronstadt rebellion of 1921. Anarchists also played a significant role in the Makhno movement, which was a peasant rebellion that emerged in southern Ukraine during the early years of the Soviet Union.

Despite their opposition to centralized government, anarchists in Ukraine were not opposed to all forms of governance. They believed in the principle of self-governance and advocated for a society based on voluntary associations and mutual aid. They were also involved in establishing various forms of self-governance, such as workers' councils and community assemblies, that were intended to promote local autonomy and decision-making.

In conclusion, the revival of the Ukrainian national state between 1917 and 1921 was a critical period in the history of public administration in Ukraine. The Ukrainian National People's Republic, Central Committee, and the Directory played important roles in the formation of central, regional, and local authorities, which were essential for the functioning of the state. These bodies introduced new administrative practices,

such as the establishment of regional councils and the creation of a new civil service, which helped to modernize administrative structures and processes. The revival of the Ukrainian national state was not without its challenges, including foreign occupation and political instability, but it ultimately set the stage for the development of modern public administration in Ukraine. Understanding the history of the revival of the Ukrainian national state is crucial for current and future public administrators in Ukraine as they seek to build upon the administrative practices and institutions that were established during this period.

Topic 2.2 The Soviet model of state building and the creation of governing bodies.
Implementation of this model in practice in Ukraine 1918-1945.

- 1. The form and essence of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat and its management system.*
- 2. Reforms of the authorities in accordance with the 1919, 1929, 1937 constitutions of the Ukrainian SSR*

Tasks on SRS

- Analyze public administration during the period of establishment and strengthening of Soviet power in Ukraine (December 1917-1929)*
- Find out the reasons for the restructuring of the state administration apparatus in Ukraine in connection with the creation of the USSR.*

The Soviet Union played a pivotal role in the history of public administration in Ukraine from 1919 to 1945. This period witnessed the establishment of a Soviet regime that transformed Ukraine's economic, social, and political landscape, and had a profound impact on the country's development.

In 1917, the Bolshevik Party seized power in Russia, overthrowing the Provisional Government that had been established following the February Revolution. In 1918, the Bolsheviks established the Soviet Union, a socialist state that was based on the principles of communism. In the same year, the Soviet Union invaded Ukraine, sparking a conflict that would last for several years.

The Soviet Union's invasion of Ukraine in 1918 marked the beginning of a period of significant political, economic, and social upheaval. The Soviet regime sought to transform Ukraine into a socialist state, and embarked on a program of nationalization, collectivization, and industrialization.

The system of public administration under the Soviet Union was highly centralized, with power concentrated in the hands of the Communist Party and its leadership. The Soviet regime established a system of government that was based on the principles of central planning and state ownership of the means of production.

At the local level, the system of public administration was based on a network of administrative units known as "raions." Each raion was led by a "raionsoviet," who was responsible for the collection of taxes, the maintenance of law and order, and the provision of basic services such as education and healthcare. The raionsoviets were appointed by the Communist Party and were responsible for the management of their respective territories.

The Soviet Union was also notable for its focus on the promotion of education and literacy. The Soviet regime established a system of public education that was designed to provide basic education to all citizens, and to promote literacy and scientific knowledge. The Soviet regime also promoted the development of the arts and culture, and supported the establishment of cultural institutions such as theaters, museums, and libraries.

One of the most controversial aspects of the Soviet Union's rule over Ukraine was its policy towards the Ukrainian language and culture. The Soviet regime sought to promote the use of the Russian language, and to suppress the use of the Ukrainian language. The Soviet regime also sought to undermine the cultural identity of the Ukrainian people, and to promote a Russian cultural identity.

The Soviet Union Constitution of 1929 and 1937 played a significant role in the history of public administration in Ukraine. These constitutions were instrumental in defining the role of the Soviet state and its institutions, and had a profound impact on the country's political and social development.

The Soviet Constitution of 1929 was the first constitution of the Soviet Union, and was intended to codify the principles of socialism and the role of the state in the economy and society. The constitution established a system of government that was based on the principles of central planning and state ownership of the means of production. The constitution also established a system of government that was based on a hierarchy of Soviet institutions, with power concentrated in the hands of the Communist Party and its leadership.

The constitution established a system of public administration that was characterized by a high degree of centralization. Power was concentrated in the hands

of the Communist Party and its leadership, who were responsible for the management of the state and its institutions. At the local level, the system of public administration was based on a network of administrative units known as "raions." Each raion was led by a "raionsoviet," who was responsible for the collection of taxes, the maintenance of law and order, and the provision of basic services such as education and healthcare. The raionsoviets were appointed by the Communist Party and were responsible for the management of their respective territories.

The Soviet Constitution of 1937 was a revised version of the 1929 constitution, and was intended to strengthen the role of the Communist Party in the Soviet state. The constitution established a system of government that was based on the principles of central planning and state ownership of the means of production. The constitution also established a system of government that was based on a hierarchy of Soviet institutions, with power concentrated in the hands of the Communist Party and its leadership.

The Soviet Constitution of 1937 was characterized by a high degree of centralization and authoritarianism. Power was concentrated in the hands of the Communist Party and its leadership, who were responsible for the management of the state and its institutions. At the local level, the system of public administration was based on a network of administrative units known as "oblasts." Each oblast was led by an "oblastsoviet," who was responsible for the collection of taxes, the maintenance of law and order, and the provision of basic services such as education and healthcare. The oblastsoviets were appointed by the Communist Party and were responsible for the management of their respective territories.

The Soviet Constitutions of 1929 and 1937 had a significant impact on the development of public administration in Ukraine. These constitutions established a highly centralized system of government that was focused on the needs of the state, rather than the needs of the citizens. The legacy of the Soviet Constitution can be seen in the modern-day Ukraine, where the principles of democracy, the rule of law, and respect for human rights continue to be important pillars of the state. Understanding the history of public administration under the Soviet Union is crucial for students of history and public administration, as it provides a foundation for understanding the

development of the state and its institutions. The legacy of the Soviet Union is a reminder of the importance of democracy, freedom, and respect for human rights, and the need to promote these values in the modern-day world

The period from 1918 to 1945 was marked by significant changes in the legal system of Ukraine, as the country transitioned from a semi-autonomous state within the Russian Empire to a republic within the Soviet Union. During this period, the legal system of Ukraine was shaped by the principles of Marxist-Leninist ideology, which emphasized the role of the state in regulating economic and social activity.

One of the most significant legal developments of this period was the introduction of the Soviet legal system, which was based on the principles of socialist legality and class justice. The Soviet legal system was intended to replace the traditional legal system of the Russian Empire, which was seen as oppressive and unjust. The Soviet legal system was characterized by a strong emphasis on the rights of workers and peasants, and it placed a high value on social and economic equality.

The legal system of the Soviet Union was also characterized by a highly centralized system of government, with significant power vested in the Communist Party and its leadership. This system of governance was intended to promote efficiency and coordination, but it also led to a concentration of power in the hands of a small group of officials.

During this period, the legal system of Ukraine underwent significant changes, as new laws and regulations were introduced to promote the goals of the Communist Party. These changes included the introduction of new labor laws, which established minimum wage and working hour standards, and the establishment of collective farms, which were intended to promote agricultural productivity and efficiency.

Despite these changes, the legal system of Ukraine during this period was not without its challenges. The highly centralized nature of the Soviet legal system often led to a lack of responsiveness to local needs and concerns, and the Communist Party's emphasis on political loyalty sometimes led to abuses of power and violations of individual rights.

Overall, the legal system of Ukraine during the period from 1918 to 1945 was marked by significant changes as the country transitioned to a socialist state within the Soviet Union. While the legal system of this period was characterized by a strong emphasis on the role of the state in regulating economic and social activity, it also faced significant challenges as it sought to balance the goals of efficiency and coordination with the need to respect individual rights and promote local autonomy.

In conclusion, the Soviet model of state building and the creation of governing bodies had a significant impact on public administration in Ukraine between 1918 and 1945. The Soviet government introduced a centralized system of governance, with power concentrated at the highest levels of government. The implementation of this model in practice in Ukraine was marked by a series of reforms aimed at modernizing administrative structures and processes, such as the introduction of the five-year plan and the establishment of a new civil service. However, the Soviet model was also characterized by authoritarianism and the suppression of dissent, which had negative consequences for public administration in Ukraine. Despite these challenges, the legacy of the Soviet model of state building and the creation of governing bodies continues to shape the course of public administration in Ukraine to this day. Understanding the history of the Soviet model of state building and its implementation in Ukraine is critical for current and future public administrators in Ukraine as they seek to build upon the administrative practices and institutions that were established during this period, while also avoiding the mistakes of the past.

Topic 2.3 Republican structures of the Ukrainian SSR in the post-war period and the conditions of the search for the optimal model of building the Ukrainian state (1945-1991).

- 1. Centralization of power in Ukraine during state building, administrative-territorial reforms and periods of their liberalization.*
- 2. Objective conditions and subjective factors of the crisis of the socialist system and the USSR at the turn of the 70s-90s of the 20th century.*
- 3. The 1978 Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR*

Tasks on SRS

- *Under what circumstances did "perestroika" take place in the Ukrainian SSR in the second half of the 1980s.*

The Soviet Union's rule over Ukraine from 1945 to 1991 was characterized by a system of government that was based on the principles of communism, with power concentrated in the hands of the Communist Party and its leadership. During this period, the Soviet Union established a highly centralized system of public administration, which was designed to promote the interests of the state, rather than the needs of the citizens.

At the national level, the system of public administration was based on a hierarchy of Soviet institutions, with power concentrated in the hands of the Communist Party and its leadership. The highest authority in the Soviet Union was the Politburo, a small group of officials who were responsible for making decisions about the direction of the state. Below the Politburo were a series of Soviet ministries, which were responsible for the management of specific areas of government.

At the local level, the system of public administration was based on a network of administrative units known as "raions" and "oblasts." Each raion was led by a "raionsoviet," who was responsible for the collection of taxes, the maintenance of law and order, and the provision of basic services such as education and healthcare. The

raionsoviets were appointed by the Communist Party and were responsible for the management of their respective territories.

The Soviet Union's rule over Ukraine was characterized by a policy of Russification, which sought to promote the use of the Russian language and to suppress the use of Ukrainian language and culture. The Soviet regime sought to undermine the cultural identity of the Ukrainian people, and to promote a Russian cultural identity. This policy was particularly controversial in Ukraine, where there was a strong tradition of Ukrainian language and culture.

The Soviet Union's rule over Ukraine was also marked by a focus on industrialization and economic development. The Soviet regime sought to promote industrialization and to modernize the economy through a program of central planning and state ownership of the means of production. The Soviet Union's rule over Ukraine also saw the establishment of a system of public education that was designed to provide basic education to all citizens, and to promote literacy and scientific knowledge.

The Khrushchev era, which lasted from 1953 to 1964, was a time of significant change and reform in Ukraine's public administration and governance. During this period, the Soviet Union was led by Nikita Khrushchev, who was known for his efforts to reform and modernize the Soviet system.

In Ukraine, the Khrushchev era was marked by a number of significant developments in the areas of public administration and governance. These included the introduction of new institutions of government, such as the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR, which was established in 1954 as the highest legislative body in Ukraine. The establishment of the Supreme Soviet was a significant step towards greater political autonomy for Ukraine, and it paved the way for the country's eventual independence.

The Khrushchev era was also characterized by significant economic development in Ukraine, as the country's industrial and agricultural sectors grew rapidly. This growth was fueled by significant investment from the Soviet government, which sought to promote economic development and modernization throughout the country.

In addition to these developments, the Khrushchev era was also marked by significant social and cultural changes in Ukraine. Khrushchev sought to promote a more liberal and open society, and he encouraged greater artistic and cultural freedom. This led to a flowering of artistic and cultural expression in Ukraine, as artists, writers, and intellectuals began to push the boundaries of what was considered acceptable in Soviet society.

Despite these significant changes and reforms, the Khrushchev era was not without its challenges. The introduction of new institutions of government often led to a lack of responsiveness to local needs and concerns, and the Communist Party's emphasis on political loyalty sometimes led to abuses of power and violations of individual rights.

The Brezhnev era, which lasted from 1964 to 1982, was a time of stability and continuity in Ukraine's public administration and governance. During this period, the Soviet Union was led by Leonid Brezhnev, who was known for his emphasis on stability, continuity, and the preservation of the Soviet system.

In Ukraine, the Brezhnev era was marked by a number of significant developments in the areas of public administration and governance. These included the establishment of a complex system of government institutions, including courts, prosecutors, and police, which were intended to promote the rule of law and ensure the fair and just application of legal principles.

The Brezhnev era was also marked by significant economic development in Ukraine, as the country's industrial and agricultural sectors grew rapidly. This growth was fueled by significant investment from the Soviet government, which sought to promote economic development and modernization throughout the country.

Despite the significant economic growth of this period, the Brezhnev era was also characterized by significant political and social stagnation. The Soviet government placed a strong emphasis on political stability and continuity, which often led to a lack of responsiveness to local needs and concerns. Additionally, the Soviet government placed a high value on political loyalty, which sometimes led to abuses of power and violations of individual rights.

The period of perestroika, which began in the mid-1980s and continued until the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, was a time of significant change and reform in Ukraine. During this period, the Soviet government, led by Mikhail Gorbachev, sought to reform and modernize the Soviet economy and political system, with the goal of promoting greater efficiency and transparency.

In Ukraine, perestroika was marked by a number of significant developments in the areas of public administration and governance. These included the establishment of new institutions of government, such as the Verkhovna Rada (Supreme Council), which was established in 1990 as the highest legislative body in Ukraine. The establishment of the Verkhovna Rada was a significant step towards greater political autonomy for Ukraine and paved the way for the country's eventual independence.

Perestroika also brought significant changes to the legal system of Ukraine, as new laws and regulations were introduced to promote greater transparency and accountability. These changes included the introduction of new regulations governing business and trade, as well as the establishment of new mechanisms for citizen participation in government and the protection of individual rights and freedoms.

One of the most significant aspects of perestroika in Ukraine was the growth of civil society, as individuals and groups began to organize and advocate for greater political and social change. This included the emergence of new political parties and movements, such as the People's Movement of Ukraine, which played a significant role in the country's transition to independence.

Despite the significant changes brought about by perestroika, the period was not without its challenges. The transition to a market-oriented economy was often difficult and painful, and the loss of Soviet subsidies and support led to significant economic hardship for many Ukrainians. Additionally, the political and social changes brought about by perestroika led to significant social and political upheaval, with many individuals and groups vying for power and influence in the new political landscape.

The legacy of the Soviet Union in Ukraine can be seen in the modern-day Ukraine, where the principles of democracy, the rule of law, and respect for human rights continue to be important pillars of the state. Understanding the history of public

administration under the Soviet Union is crucial for students of history and public administration, as it provides a foundation for understanding the development of the state and its institutions. The legacy of the Soviet Union is a reminder of the importance of democracy, freedom, and respect for human rights, and the need to promote these values in the modern-day world.

The Soviet Constitution of 1977 played a significant role in the history of public administration in Ukraine. This constitution was intended to codify the principles of socialism and the role of the state in the economy and society, and had a profound impact on the country's political and social development.

The Soviet Constitution of 1977 established a system of government that was based on the principles of central planning and state ownership of the means of production. The constitution also established a system of government that was based on a hierarchy of Soviet institutions, with power concentrated in the hands of the Communist Party and its leadership.

The Soviet Constitution of 1977 was characterized by a high degree of centralization and authoritarianism. Power was concentrated in the hands of the Communist Party and its leadership, who were responsible for the management of the state and its institutions. At the local level, the system of public administration was based on a network of administrative units known as "oblasts." Each oblast was led by an "oblastsoviet," who was responsible for the collection of taxes, the maintenance of law and order, and the provision of basic services such as education and healthcare. The oblastsoviets were appointed by the Communist Party and were responsible for the management of their respective territories.

The Soviet Constitution of 1977 was notable for its focus on the promotion of education and literacy. The Soviet regime established a system of public education that was designed to provide basic education to all citizens, and to promote literacy and scientific knowledge. The Soviet regime also promoted the development of the arts and culture, and supported the establishment of cultural institutions such as theaters, museums, and libraries.

One of the most controversial aspects of the Soviet Union's rule over Ukraine was its policy towards the Ukrainian language and culture. The Soviet regime sought to promote the use of the Russian language, and to suppress the use of the Ukrainian language. The Soviet regime also sought to undermine the cultural identity of the Ukrainian people, and to promote a Russian cultural identity.

In conclusion, the Republican structures of the Ukrainian SSR in the post-war period marked a critical period in the history of public administration in Ukraine. The Soviet government introduced a centralized system of governance, with power concentrated at the highest levels of government, but the conditions of the search for the optimal model of building the Ukrainian state were complex and challenging. The Soviet government was faced with the task of balancing competing interests and ideologies, including those of the central government and local authorities, and the need to modernize administrative structures and processes while also maintaining political control. Despite these challenges, the legacy of the Republican structures of the Ukrainian SSR in the post-war period continues to shape the course of public administration in Ukraine to this day. Understanding the history of this period is critical for current and future public administrators in Ukraine as they seek to build upon the administrative practices and institutions that were established during this period, while also learning from the mistakes of the past.

Topic 2.4 The formation of state authorities and management in the conditions of the declaration of Ukraine as an independent state

- 1. Proclamation of the sovereignty of Ukraine and formation of a new system of power.*
- 2. Institutes of the president and parliament.*
- 3. The constitutional process and its influence on the development of the state, the involvement of citizens in administrative foundations.*

Tasks on SRS

- The logic of building a management system in the independent Ukrainian state (1991-2014).*
- Find out the reasons for the further transformation of state power and local self-government, enshrining the main principles of their activity in the Constitution of Ukraine in 1996, 2004, 2014.*

The period from 1991 to 2022 has been one of significant change in the history of public administration in Ukraine. Following the collapse of the Soviet Union, Ukraine faced a significant challenge in establishing a new system of government that was based on the principles of democracy and the rule of law.

One of the most significant events in the history of public administration in Ukraine was the establishment of a new constitution in 1996. This constitution was intended to establish a system of government that was based on the principles of democracy, the rule of law, and respect for human rights. The constitution established a system of government that was based on the separation of powers, with power divided between the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government. The constitution also established a system of government that was based on the principles of federalism, with power shared between the central government and the regions.

The Ukrainian Constitution of 1996 was a significant event in the history of public administration in Ukraine. This constitution was intended to establish a system of government that was based on the principles of democracy, the rule of law, and

respect for human rights, and had a profound impact on the country's political and social development.

The Ukrainian Constitution of 1996 established a system of government that was based on the separation of powers, with power divided between the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government. The constitution also established a system of government that was based on the principles of federalism, with power shared between the central government and the regions.

The Ukrainian Constitution of 1996 was notable for its focus on the protection of individual rights and freedoms. The constitution established a series of rights and freedoms that were intended to protect the dignity and autonomy of the individual, including the right to free speech, freedom of religion, and the right to a fair trial. The constitution also established a system of government that was based on the principles of the rule of law, with the judicial branch of government responsible for upholding the law and protecting individual rights.

One of the most significant features of the Ukrainian Constitution of 1996 was its focus on the decentralization of power. The constitution established a system of government that was based on the principles of federalism, with power shared between the central government and the regions. This was a significant departure from the highly centralized system of government that had been established under the Soviet Union.

The Ukrainian Constitution of 1996 was also notable for its focus on the promotion of economic development and social welfare. The constitution established a series of rights and obligations that were intended to promote economic growth and social welfare, including the right to work, the right to education, and the right to healthcare. The constitution also established a system of government that was responsible for the regulation of the economy and the provision of social services.

The legacy of the Ukrainian Constitution of 1996 can be seen in the modern-day Ukraine, where the principles of democracy, the rule of law, and respect for human rights continue to be important pillars of the state. The Ukrainian Constitution of 1996 is a reminder of the importance of democratic values, and the need to promote these

values in the modern-day world. Understanding the history of public administration in Ukraine is crucial for students of history and public administration, as it provides a foundation for understanding the development of the state and its institutions. The legacy of the Ukrainian Constitution of 1996 is a reminder of the importance of democracy, freedom, and respect for human rights, and the need to promote these values in the modern-day world.

The period from 1991 to 2022 was also characterized by significant economic change in Ukraine. Following the collapse of the Soviet Union, Ukraine faced significant economic challenges, including high levels of inflation, unemployment, and economic stagnation. However, in the early 2000s, Ukraine underwent a period of economic growth, which was driven by the expansion of the private sector and the liberalization of the economy.

The period from 1991 to 2022 was also characterized by significant challenges in the area of public administration. Corruption and inefficiency were significant challenges in the early years of Ukrainian independence, and these challenges have persisted in the years since. The Ukrainian government has struggled to develop effective systems of governance, and there have been significant challenges in the areas of law enforcement, public services, and regulatory oversight.

One of the most significant events in the history of public administration in Ukraine in recent years has been the Revolution of Dignity in 2014. This revolution saw the overthrow of the government of President Viktor Yanukovich, and the establishment of a new government that was committed to the principles of democracy, the rule of law, and respect for human rights. The Revolution of Dignity was a significant moment in the history of public administration in Ukraine, and represented a significant step forward in the country's democratic development.

Despite the significant challenges that Ukraine has faced in the area of public administration, the country has made significant progress in recent years. Ukraine has undergone a process of decentralization, which has seen power devolved from the central government to the regions. The country has also made progress in the areas of

economic reform, with the government introducing a series of reforms designed to promote economic growth and development.

The institution of the presidency in Ukraine has undergone significant changes since the country gained independence in 1991. Under the Ukrainian Constitution, the president serves as the head of state and is responsible for representing the country in international affairs, as well as for ensuring the implementation of government policies and decisions.

The presidency has played a significant role in shaping the political landscape of Ukraine, and has been characterized by a number of different political personalities and approaches over the years. The first president of Ukraine, Leonid Kravchuk, served from 1991 to 1994 and was known for his efforts to establish Ukraine as an independent state and to promote greater political and economic reforms.

Kravchuk was succeeded by Leonid Kuchma, who served from 1994 to 2005. Kuchma was known for his efforts to promote economic growth and modernization, and for his emphasis on maintaining strong ties with Russia. However, Kuchma's presidency was also marked by significant controversies, including allegations of corruption and human rights abuses.

In 2005, Viktor Yushchenko was elected president following the Orange Revolution, a popular uprising that sought to promote greater political freedom and democracy in Ukraine. Yushchenko's presidency was marked by efforts to promote greater political and economic reforms, as well as by significant tensions with Russia over Ukraine's political alignment.

Yushchenko was succeeded by Viktor Yanukovych, who served from 2010 to 2014. Yanukovych was known for his pro-Russian stance, and his presidency was marked by significant political and social tensions, culminating in the Euromaidan protests and his eventual ouster from power.

Since Yanukovych's ouster, the presidency has been held by Petro Poroshenko (2014-2019) and Volodymyr Zelensky (2019-2022). Both Poroshenko and Zelensky have emphasized their commitment to political and economic reforms, as well as to promoting Ukraine's integration into Europe.

The institution of parliament in Ukraine has undergone significant changes since the country gained independence in 1991. The Verkhovna Rada, or Supreme Council, is the highest legislative body in Ukraine and is responsible for enacting laws and overseeing the work of the government.

Following independence, the Verkhovna Rada played a key role in shaping the political landscape of Ukraine, and has been characterized by a number of different political parties and coalitions over the years. In the early years of independence, the Verkhovna Rada was dominated by the Communist Party and its allies, but as Ukraine's political landscape evolved, new parties and movements emerged, reflecting changing social and economic conditions in the country.

One of the most significant developments in the institution of parliament in Ukraine was the adoption of a new Constitution in 1996, which established a new system of government based on a parliamentary-presidential system. Under this system, the Verkhovna Rada was given greater powers to oversee the work of the government, and was responsible for approving key government appointments and legislation.

Despite these changes, the Verkhovna Rada has faced significant challenges in recent years. Political polarization, corruption, and allegations of political interference have all been significant problems, and have contributed to a lack of trust in the institution among the Ukrainian public.

One of the most significant challenges facing the Verkhovna Rada in recent years has been the ongoing conflict in eastern Ukraine, which has posed significant challenges to the functioning of the institution. The conflict has led to a breakdown in political and social consensus, and has made it more difficult for the Verkhovna Rada to enact meaningful reforms and to address the pressing needs of the Ukrainian people.

Looking forward, continued efforts will be needed to address the challenges facing the institution of parliament in Ukraine, and to ensure that it remains a strong and effective institution of government. This will require efforts to promote greater transparency and accountability in the legislative process, to combat corruption and

political interference, and to promote greater political and social consensus among Ukraine's political parties and civil society groups.

The period from 1991 to 2022 has been one of significant change in the history of public administration in Ukraine. Despite the significant challenges that the country has faced, Ukraine has made progress in the areas of democratic governance, economic reform, and public administration. The legacy of the events of this period will continue to shape the future of public administration in Ukraine, and provide a foundation for the country's continued democratic and economic development.

In conclusion, the formation of state authorities and management in the conditions of the declaration of Ukraine as an independent state in 1991 marked a critical period in the history of public administration in Ukraine. The newly independent government faced the daunting task of establishing a functioning system of governance, including the creation of a new constitution and the establishment of new administrative structures and processes. This period saw a flurry of activity, including the establishment of new ministries, the development of new policies and regulations, and the modernization of administrative practices. Despite the challenges faced during this period, including economic hardship and political instability, the legacy of the formation of state authorities and management in the conditions of the declaration of Ukraine as an independent state continues to shape the course of public administration in Ukraine to this day. Understanding the history of this period is critical for current and future public administrators in Ukraine as they seek to build upon the administrative practices and institutions that were established during this period, while also charting a course for the future that reflects the needs and aspirations of the Ukrainian people.

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