

Abstract of the Master's dissertation

Subject matter of the dissertation: Improvement of practice of management in municipal formations in the context of reforming the local self-government system in the Russian Federation (on the materials of the Stavropol Territory)

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Customer organization: Government of the Stavropol Territory

Topicality of the research: Local self-government is one of the most important institutions of modern society. Today, it is both a form of self-organization of citizens and, as such, an integral part of civil society, the level of public authority (an instrument for the democratic participation of citizens in managing common affairs) and an element of the market economic system (filling the market for services to residents and coordinating economic activities) .

Management activity in the development of local self-government is currently considered one of the priorities of the state, which is doctrinally conditioned, in particular, by the fact that local self-government should open the possibility for citizens to solve their local problems independently without instructions and orders from above.

Objective: a comprehensive study of the main properties and trends in the organization and structuring of municipal government and the development of project recommendations for its improvement.

Tasks:

- to specify the concept, functions and features of municipal government as a special kind of social management;
- detail the management system of the municipality;
- to analyze modern models of the organization of municipal management;
- to consider topical issues of organizing the management system of municipalities in the Stavropol Territory;
- evaluate the effectiveness of management of the development of individual sectors of the municipal economy;
- evaluate the effectiveness of the organization of municipal government;
- to determine the regulatory and legal framework for improving municipal governance in the Russian Federation;
- to determine the main directions of optimization of the territorial organization of local self-government;
- to define the basic directions of perfection of activity of local governments.

Hypothesis: The reform of the local government system and its evolution in general lead to the transformation of management practices in municipalities, which objectively actualizes the issue of developing practical recommendations aimed at improving municipal governance as a special kind of social management, the most important feature of which is the combination and integrity of the two types of interaction - administrative and self-organization.

Novelty of the research: is to develop and structure municipal management as an institutional component of the political system of Russian society, included in a complex network of modern political and administrative interrelations and interdependencies.

The main principles to be depended:

1. In modern Russia, the political transformation of local government has features that have a significant impact on local communities, therefore local communities should be given publicly-authoritative, socio-economic and socially-active functions, fixed at the legislative level and contribute to the development of the civil level.

2. At present, there are many models of local self-government; Therefore, the use of Western models of local self-government and their transfer to the Russian reality gives rise to even greater diversity, as well as contradictions in the practice of implementation.

3. Each municipal entity has its own distinctive features, therefore the organization of local self-government must correspond to the needs of socio-economic and political development in modern Russia.

4. The development of local self-government in the Stavropol Territory is controversial: on the one hand, significant changes have been made recently in the system of organization of local self-government in the region, in particular, the practices of changing the territorial bases of local self-government have been systematically fixed, on the other hand, the organization of local self-government in the dynamics shows that no significant changes have taken place, which obviously, actualizes the need for further ways of improving practices of municipal government.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research Theoretical and practical significance of the work consists, first, in the possibility of using its results in developing mechanisms for interaction between state and municipal authorities in the process of forming politically stable regional systems; second, to develop recommendations on the formation of political support for local self-government by the population, and in the creation of training programs for municipal employees. The materials of the master's thesis can be used in the teaching of the disciplines of the humanities cycle in institutions of higher education that train personnel for the municipal service.

Results of the research: Realization of the tasks set in this master's thesis allowed to draw conclusions and generalizations, as well as to identify the main directions for improving management practices in the municipal formations of the Stavropol Territory.

Municipal management is an independent type of professional activity, based on the principle of self-government and aimed at satisfying public interests and needs within the framework defined by law. This concept includes the purpose of the activity and specific means for achieving the set goals.

Specificity of municipal management as a type of activity is expressed in the disclosure of its essence as a system of measures of targeted influence of society as a whole and the state, as the main subject of management, on the realization of interests and needs of local communities, rational use of resources available here.

The peculiarity of municipal management is the combination and integrity of the two types of interaction - administrative and self-organization (self-government).

Recommendations: The main directions of improving the organizational mechanisms of municipal government in modern conditions are the following.

1. Improvement of economic mechanisms:
2. Improvement of organizational and legal mechanisms:
3. Improvement of information mechanisms: