

М.В. Лимарева [M.V. Limareva]

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**ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ
МОДЕЛЕЙ ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОГО
УПРАВЛЕНИЯ**

**THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF
POLITICAL GOVERNANCE MODELS**

*Пятигорский институт (филиал) федерального государственного автономного образовательного учреждения высшего образования «Северо-Кавказский федеральный университет»
/ Pyatigorsk Institute (branch) of the Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education "North Caucasus Federal University"*

Аннотация

В настоящей статье проводится теоретический анализ политического управления, рассматриваются уровни власти, а также рассматривается разделение на зоны влияния неполитических акторов политического правительства региона.

Материалы, методы, результаты и обсуждения

В работе выявлен механизм политологического анализа территориального управления, который позволяет дать интегральный срез проблемы, синтезирующие подходы выработанных в смежных с политологией науках.

Прослеживается взаимодействие исторических, юридических, экономико-географических и иных аспектов территориального управления. В целом это позволяет дать политологический анализ в исследовании проблемы. При этом политическое управление рассматривается как взаимообразный процесс, включающий как воздействие государства на территорию, так и обратное воздействие территориального сообщества на государственную власть.

Работа строится на политологическом анализе проблемы на основе системного подхода.

Заключение

Политическое управление является связующим элементом, синтезирующим, интегрирующим различные виды управления. Соответственно, велика и роль политологов для интеграции и координации различных отраслей знания (юриспруденции, социологии, экономической географии и менеджмента) при изучении различных видов политического управления.

Ключевые слова: политика, политический регион, политическое управление, государственное управление, экономическое управление, социальное управление.

Abstract

This article provides a theoretical analysis of political management, examines the levels of power, and also considers the division into zones of influence of non-political actors of the political government of the region.

Materials, methods, results and discussions.

The paper reveals the mechanism of political science analysis of territorial administration, which allows to give an integral cut of the problem, synthesizing approaches developed in sciences related to political science.

The interaction of historical, legal, economic-geographical and other aspects of territorial administration is traced. In general, this allows us to give a political analysis in the study of the problem. At the same time, political management is considered as a mutual process, including both the impact of the state on the territory and the reverse impact of the territorial community on state power.

The work is based on a political analysis of the problem based on a systematic approach.

Conclusion.

Political management is a connecting element, synthesizing, integrating various types of management. Accordingly, the role of political scientists is also great for the integration and coordination of various branches of knowledge (jurisprudence, sociology, economic geography and management) in the study of various types of political management.

Keywords: politics, political region, political administration, public administration, economic administration, social administration.

In political science there is a dynamic relationship between the terms of political and territorial administration. According to the theory of political management, there are a significant number of works by domestic and foreign authors in which the concept of political management is singled out, its differences from state, economic and social management [1-5]:

From a theoretical point of view, four departments of power are traditionally distinguished:

- mega level ;
- mesolevel ;
- macro level;
- microlevel.

Where is the boundary between levels of power, where the phenomenon of the political / non-political is clearly felt. What political actors are needed (groups of pressure, interests, influence, diversification of elites, mass media).

For the course of the political process, a conflict of interests and power groups is necessary. Society must have a developed political, social and economic infrastructure. Thus, a political territory is a territory that has political governing bodies, developed structures of civil society, a territory that is exposed to political structures, controlled by political methods [6].

What properties should a political region have?

The political government of the region is determined by the zone of influence of non-state actors :

- political parties;
- political unions;
- pressure groups;
- interest groups;
- non-profit organizations;
- scientific and educational communities.

The political government of the region does not include:

- transport infrastructure;
- raw material base;
- system of subcontractors and suppliers;
- subsidiaries of corporations.

It can be stated that territorial administration is one of the conditions for political administration, fettered by the framework of administrative boundaries.

What is the Russian experience of forms of territorial organization? We note the relationship between the terms "territorial administration" and "territorial pressure". All these elements correlate with each other as a whole territorial division and are determined by the form of the territorial structure. The dividing line runs along the border of totalitarianism / federalism. Unitarism - the presence of vertical ties, the subordination of all levels of government, strict centralization of government, the appointment of regional authorities. Federalism – the delimitation of powers between the center and the regions, the right of the regions to legislative activity, the presence of elected authorities, both in legislation and in the executive branches of government. Confederation – implies an inverted pyramid of distribution of powers, the region delegates part of the powers to the center, the legislation is based on subjective / objective grounds.

The political administration of Russia at various stages of history is an interweaving of the three listed principles of the territorial structure of unitary, federalism and confederation. Thus, one can judge the ambiguous definability of the form of the territorial structure not only for the past, but for the future state of the Russian state. In this article we will try to give a critical analysis in relation to models of political management. The aggravation of interethnic contradictions led to the creation of national-territorial autonomies, but this is not the most optimistic form of resolving contradictions, since the concept of a titular ethnic group appears, which leads to inequality of citizens [7].

The national-territorial federation favors the formation of regional political elites on an ethnic basis [8-10].

The contradictions between the administrative-territorial and national-territorial principles leads to the formation of the concepts of mixed, or asymmetric federation, contractual federation.

The presence of separate agreements between the federal center and the territories entails an inequality of rights and privileges of individual regions.

Thus, in the process of transformational transformations of the administrative-territorial political administration. Market relations make administrative borders more open, the outlines of regions are blurred. All this leads to an increase in informal ties between regions, emphasizing the political, rather than state, nature of the relationship between the territorial levels of government at the present stage. There are two main groups of contradictions in the territorial development of Russia:

- contradictions between the radical nature of political and economic changes and the immobility of territorial administration;
- contradictions between unitary, federal and confederate elements in the territorial structure.

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ОБ АВТОРАХ / ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Лимарева Марина Владимировна, ассистент кафедры гражданского права и процесса юридического факультета Пятигорского института (филиала) федерального государственного автономного образовательного учреждения высшего образования «Северо-Кавказский федеральный университет», Россия, Пятигорск, E-mail: 89620274987@mail.ru; ORCID ID <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6749-2992>

Limareva Marina Vladimirovna, Assistant of the Department of Civil Law and Procedure, Faculty of Law, Pyatigorsk Institute (branch) of the Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education "North Caucasus Federal University", Russia, Pyatigorsk, E-mail: 89620274987@mail.ru; ORCID ID <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6749-2992>

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