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THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRINCIPLE
OF DECENTRALIZATION IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION:
ORGANIZATIONAL AND LEGAL BASIS

On the basis of a specific subject, purpose, methods of research in the article has clarified the development of the decentralization processes carried out theoretical substantiation of ways of reforming the system of public administration and local self-government in the context of decentralization of power. Theoretical approaches for the adaptation of the system of public administration of Ukraine to the international standards are developed. the essential characteristics of governance from the standpoint of legal guarantees of the activities of the authorities, which found that in modern conditions the basic concept of management decentralization acts, are. It is proved that in the main features (source of power, the nature of the interaction of subject and object of management, the nature of social norms) within a decentralized institution of self-government related to government management as components of public administration. An evaluation of the effectiveness of decentralization in the context of possible implementing public policy reforms is held.

Research the article aims to elaborate the research methodology of organizational and legal bases of public administration in the modernization of power relations. The article on the solution of research problems focused analysis of trends in the formation of the conceptual foundations of the administrative reform at the regional level on the basis of principles of decentralization and subsidiarity. It is proved that management is a social function, manifested in the power-organizing activity that ensures consistency of the joint work and life of people to achieve socially significant goals and objectives.

It is established, that the main objectives of decentralization of public administration is to become the key authority at the local level and the maximum approximation of the centers of managerial decision-making to citizens.

The main problems that need to be addressed in the near future, are: firstly, the crisis of regional management, which is i insufficient e powers of local authorities and frequent changes of heads of oblast' and raion' state administrations and their commands; secondly, the negative trend of regional development and strengthening of the

differentiation in the levels of socio-economic development of regions, thirdly, mainly artificial inter-regional tensions that threaten the unity of the nation and the state. Bridging the gap between the level of development of society and public administration requires institutional reform of public administration and identification of new approaches to regional personnel management according to the standards of European countries.