

ABSTRACTS

Aliyeva P.

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:

"THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND LEGAL MECHANISM OF STATE REGULATION OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS"

Problem setting. The distribution of interrelated processes of internationalization activities of educational institutions and educational infrastructure and also the growing core of internationalized education study in the researched field is impossible without trends of integration of national education systems, unification of rules of functioning of higher education institutions on the international market, convergence of conceptual approaches to the educational process. The above stated is shown in the harmonization of international law in the field of education by signing of international state agreements.

Paper objective. The purpose of article is analysis of the organizational and legal mechanism of state regulation of international cooperation of higher education institutions.

Paper main body. The internal dialogue of subsystems for the purpose of standardization and interchangeability of the main elements of educational space is the basis of indirect government regulation interaction mechanism.

The problem of research is determined by the contradiction between the increased need for identifying of the main directions that are the basis of international activity of the modern educational institution, on the one hand, and by the insufficient theoretical and methodological elaboration of the ways of this activity implementing in the context of Ukraine's integration into European educational space, on the other hand.

Conclusions of the research. Thus, the first describing of the growing foreign business activity in the international market through the implementation of various forms of internationalization and transnationalization of educational process eventually creates the second component - the imperative of streamlining and harmonization between the countries concerning regulation of various aspects of educational activities. In other words, there is a need for institutionalization or acceptance of international standards and regulations.

Barylo O.

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:

"METHODS OF THE CIVIL PROTECTION INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS SYSTEM OPERATION IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OF UKRAINE "

Problem setting. It was found out that research studies into qualitative improvement of the state administration bodies' activities, as well as determination of structural and functional foundations on which the public administration system rests are currently becoming relevant.

Inconsistences were revealed between the present state of the unified national system of civil protection and the challenges for the Ukrainian society suffering from bad consequences of emergencies, the fact which heightens the urgency of research into the issue.

The scientific problem of determining the rational method of information and analysis system operation in different modes of functioning of the civil protection system and the criterion of its evaluation are introduced in the paper.

Recent research and publications analysis. The basic directions of research into the issues of public administration were revealed:

defining the criterion of strengthening the state within introduction of the practice of increasing communication between the authority and society;

introduction of the optimization technologies of the personnel administration in the system of government;

grounding of the ways to adapt foreign public service models for Ukraine;

developing the model of rational decision-making;

theoretical and methodological justification of institutional foundations for the development of public administration;

research into evaluation of the effectiveness of operational tasks fulfillment by civil protection forces;

addressing the pressing issues of state-building in the field of ensuring national security of Ukraine;

developing the information model of the public administration organizational structure of the civil protection system of Ukraine;

scientific grounding of the administration measures aimed at the quality of personnel administration.

However, far too little attention has been paid to determining the methods of operation of the information and analysis system of civil protection in public administration, as well as to description of the methods, their indicators, and an evaluation criterion.

Paper objective. The purpose of the article is to formulate the concepts and terms of the system of information and analysis support of civil protection, to determine the methods of its operation in public administration, to develop a common indicator framework and an evaluation criterion of the system.

Paper main body. The structure of the civil protection information and analysis system in public administration is introduced in a consolidated manner with elements which have their own structure peculiarities and functional load.

The author defines the system of information and analysis support as interrelated sub-systems (informational and analytical) which functionally and structurally provide a training system of the administration bodies and population to act in any emergency, arrange measures on notification and informing the authorities and the public during threats and emergency events, announce the state of emergency. In addition to that, the system makes information and analysis support available for the public administration authorities to come up with reasonable decisions in the defined conditions.

A comparative examination of the working methods of the head of the administration body in emergencies was conducted. The coherence and content of the head's work with the application of the parallel method of operation are proposed.

The author's definition of the methods of the information and analysis system operation in public administration is introduced.

Conclusions of the research. The shortcomings in the legislation of Ukraine concerning the field of civil protection were emphasized where the system of information and analysis support is presented in a fragmented way that does not provide a system approach to determining the assigned functions and tasks.

A relation of equivalence is highlighted which is between the public administration system of civil protection which includes coherence of the work of the head of administration body in the emergency event, and the civil protection system of information and analysis support which operates according to different methods depending on the mode of the civil protection unified state system operation.

A common framework of the evaluation indicators of the methods of the civil protection analysis and information system operation in public administration was developed; the hierarchical and informative interconnection inside the system was disclosed. The evaluation criterion of the alternative methods of operation of the civil protection information and analysis system is determined. The criterion is considered as the condition when the chosen method of operation can provide fulfillment of functions and tasks assigned to the system.

Further research should be focused on developing a hierarchical model to compare alternative methods of the civil protection information and analysis system operation.

Batyr Yu.

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:
"STATE MANAGEMENT BY DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL TERRITORIES"

Problem setting. At the present stage of development of social relations, rural territories should be considered as complex natural and economic territorial systems. The solution to the problems of sustainable economic development and welfare of the population of Ukraine to a certain extent is determined by the development of rural areas.

Recent research and publications analysis. The main directions of development of the domestic agrarian sector in the context of sustainable development of rural areas are reflected in works by V. Andriychuk, O. Borodina, V. Zinovchuk, B. Paskhaver, P. Sabluk, S. Maistro et al. Despite the existence of groundbreaking research, the strategic importance of the development of rural areas is not well-founded.

Paper objective. The main purpose of the article is to summarize theoretical, organizational and applied issues regarding the principles of rural development in Ukraine and strategies for the further development of rural areas.

Paper main body. The territorial development model envisages two parallel development options: focusing on the development of agrarian and agro-industrial sectors

as drivers of rural development, and emphasizing the need for economic diversification of the local economy and, accordingly, non-agricultural sectors as factors for the development of the local economy.

For state regulation of the economy in the market conditions of management characterized by the compilation of a system of standard norms and measures of legislative, executive and supervisory nature The general state support of agriculture through financial instruments (budget allocations and tax breaks - so-called budget transfers) in Ukraine is quite moderate. Ukraine's gross domestic product (GDP) in 2017 amounted to 2982.9 billion hryvnias, of which 305.2 billion hryvnias. (10.1%) - the agrarian sector. However, state support to agriculture amounted to UAH 5.5 billion, or 0.7% of the country's GDP. The level of provision of rural settlements by the objects of social infrastructure is disastrously low. Thus, in 2016, compared with 1990, the commissioning of residential houses in rural areas has decreased by almost 2 times, 60 times in general educational institutions, 10 times in pre-school establishments, 50 times in hospitals, 13 in outpatient clinics times, maternity wards 18 times. Mortality exceeds the birth rate by an average of 190 thousand people. For 25 years, 416 villages have disappeared from the Ukrainian map, and no child has been born in 8,000 villages with 28,397 children in the past 3 years. If this trend persists, then in 2040 the last indigenous person will die in Ukraine.

Conclusions of the research. Ensuring sustainable development of rural areas is a complex problem and possible provided: macroeconomic stability and increase of gross domestic product; ensuring economic growth in agriculture; development of non-agricultural employment in rural areas; achievements in the village of socially equal with the city conditions for income and public goods.

Blizniuk A.

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:

"THE MODERN STATUS OF NORMATIVE-LEGAL SUPPLY OF THE MECHANISMS OF THE STATE REGULATION OF DEVELOPMENT OF RECREATIONAL SECTOR"

Problem setting. In recent years a number of new normative acts have been adopted, amendments and additions to the current legislation have been introduced, which testifies to the understanding at all levels of the authorities of the need to resolve economic, legal and environmental issues in the field of recreation. But in the absence of a general concept of legal regulation of economic and environmental relations in this area, the practice of solving certain issues in the legislation is not able to significantly change its state. Therefore, existing legal documents are required for scientific research in order to unify and codify them.

Recent research and publications analysis. In the national scientific literature, the problem of normative-legal provision of mechanisms of state regulation of the development of the recreational sphere is not sufficiently specified and requires further research.

Paper objective. The purpose of the article is to identify problematic issues of the current state of normative-legal provision of mechanisms of state regulation of the development of recreational sphere in Ukraine and to propose ways of their solution.

Paper main body. The basis of normative and legal support for the functioning of the recreational sphere in Ukraine are the Laws of Ukraine, Presidential Decrees, Acts of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, industry standards, international acts and other normative and legal acts that, in their totality, create conditions for effective cooperation between state authorities, local self-government bodies, local authorities regulating the recreational sphere.

The current regulatory framework does not correspond to the current trends in the industry, as it does not provide for taking into account the peculiarities of its functioning, deep penetration into the nature of the problems and the purposeful integrated recreational policy of the state. All this leads to the destruction of important components of the industry infrastructure. Therefore, there is no doubt that lawmaking has not done much, because the adopted documents define only the main conditions for the development of the recreational sphere. In the future, a comprehensive development of the mechanism for implementing strategic decisions of state authorities is needed. First of all, it is about publication on the basis of the relevant by-laws and instructions that would really contribute to the growth of the socio-economic efficiency of recreation in Ukraine and the replenishment of state and local budgets.

Conclusions of the research. Today in Ukraine there is a situation where, on the one hand, there is already a certain experience of legislative regulation of the recreational industry, and on the other the question of the acute need to expand the legal and regulatory support for recreational activities in connection with the emergence of a number of qualitatively new, socio-economic, socio-political and other conditions. The purpose of such regulation is to create a competitive international market for a national recreational product that can meet the recreational needs as much as possible for both the population of the country and foreigners. The existence of an effective regulatory framework is an important prerequisite for the functioning of the recreational services market. The formation of this market in Ukraine, as well as its regulatory framework, is connected with the separation of our state into an independent figure in the international economic space, serving as the subject of further scientific research.

Bondarenko A.

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:
"MECHANISMS OF ENSURING UKRAINE'S FINANCIAL SECURITY IN THE
CONDITIONS OF FINANCIAL GLOBALIZATION"

Problem setting. The opportunities for achieving and maintaining public regulation of ensuring financial security depend on the structure and level of the financial relations development, therefore, a mechanism for preventing financial risk within the framework of the financial security system should be used. This mechanism of public regulation is to be developed in relation to each individual country taking into account the compiling methods, indicators, etc. This mechanism should combine the elements of analysis and policy measures to ensure financial security which will allow public authorities to assess financial security on the basis of macroeconomic, budgetary and monetary indicators, information on the financial market and data obtained in the result of the financial security monitoring.

Paper objective is an analysis of mechanisms of ensuring Ukraine's financial security in the context of financial globalization.

Paper main body. In order to achieve financial security of Ukraine, an efficient tax system of the revenue part of the state budget is required since most of the income comes from taxes. Therefore, taxes are the most important object and direction of any national state functioning, the main factor of development, the efficiency of all sectors of the economy, as well as the tool of formation the financial relations of the state with all the subjects of financial relations. In addition, the tax system has broad potential for preventing threats to the country's financial security.

Conclusions of the research. Thus, in order to ensure financial security of the country in the conditions of financial globalization, monitoring of financial security indicators, which presupposes, first of all, actual tracking, analysis and forecasting of financial security indicators, will allow to control the state of financial relations and timely react to the potential threats.

Bondarenko O.

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:
"MECHANISMS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION BY JOINT ACTIONS OF THE
SECURITY FORCES IN REACTION ON CRISIS SITUATIONS"

Problem setting. The internal and external position of Ukraine is determined by a complex set of factors, bearing in themselves both the threats and risks of deepening crisis phenomena, and the possibilities for entering the mainstream of national development. In 2017, the trend towards an increase in crisis and emergency situations continued. In the first half of 2018, the number of fatalities during crisis situations increased. Thus, the issues of improving public administration in response to crisis situations remain relevant.

Recent research and publications analysis. Unfortunately, researches of public administration's mechanisms of the Ukrainian security forces' joint actions in responding to crisis situations have practically not been conducted. At the same time, it should be noted the indisputable contribution of individual scientists to the problematic under study. So, Degtyar A. and Belay S. investigated the public mechanisms of counteracting the crisis phenomena of socio-economic nature in Ukraine. The problems of crisis management in public administration were considered by A. Barkovets. and Shvedun V. Management issues in the field of civil protection as a field of public administration and a component of national security were considered by Zasunko S. The definitions of the concept of a "crisis situation", as well as the main approaches to the periodization of the crisis management process, approaches to the classification of crisis situations were analyzed in their research Grizun A. and Lozovaya I. The concept of "crisis situation due to military-political factors", "military-political crisis" in the theory of public administration was revealed by Guta S. Ustimenko A. justifies the mechanisms for the use of situational centers of state bodies as a backup system for alerting the state defense forces.

Paper objective is to substantiate the public administration's mechanisms of the state security forces' joint actions in responding to crisis situations, as well as the role of

regional situational centers, state authorities and local self-government.

Paper main body. Crisis situations can arise at any time in any field of activity and in any region, which undoubtedly leads to harm to the vital interests of citizens and their associations, social infrastructure facilities, enterprises, government bodies, etc.

A crisis situation is a situation with a high level of tension or a situation that may arise as a result of actions that can lead to harm to the vital interests of a person and citizen, characterized by extreme aggravation of contradictions, acute destabilization of the situation in any field, region, country, response to which requires the involvement in a limited time of additional forces and means of state authorities, local authorities, security forces, defense forces and others, formed in accordance with the laws of Ukraine, the military, law enforcement units and civil defense forces, enterprises, institutions and organizations without introducing emergency administrative and legal regimes.

In order to control of the security forces' joint actions in responding to crisis situations, Situation Centers should be created under the leadership of the central or regional state and local self-government bodies. When a crisis situation arises, the situation centers should as soon as possible determine the nature of the situation, its magnitude, the main responsible, direct participants, the authorities that have the supporting role of facilitating the implementation, the authorities responsible for maintenance, etc. In the future, situational centers should be entrusted with the task of creating operational headquarters, engaging relevant security forces and managing their joint actions in responding to crisis situations. Financing the actions of the security forces and providing them with material resources in response to crisis situations at the regional (local) level should be carried out from the budgets of the respective regions (cities).

Conclusions of the research. Thus, the issues of responding to crisis situations remain relevant and require the development of appropriate mechanisms of government with joint actions of the security forces. Some of the key indicators of the crisis situations of peacetime are that they can lead to harm to the vital interests of a person and a citizen; destabilize the situation in any sphere of activity, region, country; will require the attraction of additional forces and means of state authorities, local governments, as well as security forces of various departments in a limited time; as a rule, do not require the introduction of emergency administrative-legal regimes. The main forces that are involved in peacetime crisis situations are security forces headed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (National Police of Ukraine, National Guard of Ukraine, State Emergency Services, State Migration Service, State Border Guard Service of Ukraine). Situational centers under the direction of central or regional state authorities and local self-government should be created to manage joint forces of the security forces in response to crisis situations. In case of emergencies, situational centers should attract the appropriate security forces and manage them jointly.

Borysenko O., Getmanchuk O. M.

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:
"DIRECTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC CONTROL BY THE ACTIVITY OF THE STATE FISCAL SERVICE OF UKRAINE"

Problem setting. The article considers the current system of state financial control, which requires the involvement of a system of public control in the field of the state fiscal service with a well-worked out mechanism for effective interaction and coordination of activities. This is a prerequisite for building a Ukrainian society on the basis of democracy, the definition of the rule of law and human rights and citizen. The article focuses on the existence of inappropriate distribution and duplication of functions, powers, competencies and the lack of effective interaction between public financial control bodies and civil society. For its successful functioning and development, the authorities urgently need constant coordination of their actions with social needs and interests through the institutes of civil society.

Recent research and publications analysis. The development of public control by the activity of the state fiscal service of Ukraine is devoted to the work of well-known domestic scientists, namely A. Krupnik, T. Panchenko, O. Sushinsky, and others.

Paper objective. The purpose of the article is to analyze the directions for improvement of public control by the activity of the state fiscal service of Ukraine.

Paper main body. Public control is one of the main means of such coordination. It is an integral part of public administration, the most important factor in the development of civil society on the way of Ukraine's development as a democratic, social, legal state. It is necessary in the course of the implementation of the tasks entrusted to them by the state authorities and the established requirements for their steady fulfillment and enhancement of the efficiency of activities, providing additional protection measures against increasing the influence of political and economic groups. Characteristic features of modern Ukrainian society are the lack of information openness, transparency, accountability of power to society. In the system of public control there is a low degree of awareness of the population about the possibilities to implement and protect their rights and legitimate interests. Also, the executive authorities did not take into account the interests of the public. This reduces the quality of the decisions taken, creates barriers to the implementation of the state policy as a whole and leads to tensions between the authorities and the public. The aforementioned negatively affects the relation between the authorities and the public, as a result of which the distrust of the executive branch increases and its negative image is formed. Such a situation may change due to the introduction of clear and effective mechanisms of public control and increasing public interest in the results of government activities.

Conclusions of the research. Optimization of the functioning of the mechanism of public control involves determining the main criteria for its implementation. These criteria include: timeliness of implementation; accessibility; openness; performance; professionalism. Criteria for monitoring should increase the efficiency of the activities of public control actors, provide an opportunity to analyze the results of control activities, as well as identify problems that require immediate resolution. The development of criteria for the implementation of public control should be based on the principles of legality, objectivity, independence, integrity, systematicity, and efficiency. It is the developed quality assessment criteria that determine how each function and every action must be performed in order to meet the requirements and satisfy the interests of participants in public control.

The article proposes mechanisms for public control over the activity of the State fiscal service of Ukraine, which should be carried out on the principles of informational openness. The leading role in this process should be in public control as a key element

in the development of democracy, in ensuring the transparency and openness of the public authorities, as effective application of forms of public control can reveal problems in the civil service activities and develop ways to overcome them.

Bratko B.

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:
"FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF THE PUBLIC REGULATION OF THE REAL ESTATE MARKET"

Problem setting. In Ukraine, as in many other countries, the development of the real estate market takes place with the participation of the state. In fact, the formation of the real estate market began in the early 90's, during the period characterized by the general decline of the economy, the imperfection of the financial and credit system, the decline in real incomes and increased social differentiation of the population, the expansion of the shadow turnover in the housing sector. Under these conditions the role and significance of the state were growing.

Paper objective. Thus, the paper objective is to analyze the foreign experience of the public regulation of the real estate market.

Paper main body. Taking into account the social and economic importance of the housing real estate market for economic development, welfare improvements, and labour mobility conditions improvement, the increasing of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism of public regulation in the housing real estate market is a major task which the state should solve.

In the course of the analysis we came to the conclusion that the real estate market is being reconstructed in sync with the situation in the economy: in the countries that survived the difficult crisis with a slow recovery of the economy there is the stagnation of the real estate markets, and in the countries which were not affected by the crisis, the housing market is experiencing rapid pace growth. The western market is characterized by a variety of the public regulation instruments: subsidizing housing construction of the economy class and social rental housing, subsidizing rentals of the tenants.

Conclusions of the research. Thus, considering the foreign experience of the public regulation of the real estate market, there are some similarities: local municipalities play a decisive role in the management of the city; the municipalities prefer to lease property before selling it; a comprehensive assessment of the land and real estate is carried out regularly, and taxes are calculated on the basis of the market value.

Budko I.

An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of
"BACKGROUND FOR INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HIGHER PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION SYSTEM IN UKRAINE"

Problem setting. Innovative development of the system of higher vocational education at the regional level has a significant impact on the level of innovative development of the region. In turn, the level of development of the region, including the level of its innovation development, has a tremendous impact on the innovative development of the system of higher vocational education. The level of innovation development in the region is influenced by many factors that can be grouped as follows: the level of socio-economic development of the region; scientific and technical potential of the region; state and regional innovation policy.

Recent research and publications analysis. The research of theoretical and applied problems concerning the innovative development of the system of higher professional education is devoted to the works of domestic scientists, first of all, such as Voronkova T., Piruz V., Saukha P., Tarasenko I. and other scientists. However, the problems of activating this process, studied insufficiently deep, therefore require additional scientific research, which led to the choice of the topic of the scientific article.

Paper objective. The purpose of the article is to analyze the prerequisites for the innovative development of the system of higher professional education in Ukraine and to develop a mechanism for managing innovative activity on the criterion of the effectiveness of the introduction of innovations.

Paper main body. The formed innovative strategy of institutions of higher education provides for the timely consideration of possible variations in the development of uncontrolled higher education provides factors of external, and primarily innovative, environment, allows minimizing their negative consequences for the innovative activity of the higher education provides through the reduction to an acceptable level of the risks of the influence of environmental factors and is one of the basic prerequisites strategic changes as a general organizational structure of management of higher education provides, as well as the innovative culture of the institution itself.

Our proposed mechanism for managing the innovation activity of higher education institutions includes a sequence of eight stages, which encompasses the entire list of works and all elements of the innovation chain for the creation of innovative products, as well as to organize effective management of innovation processes in higher education institutions. We offer the following stages of the mechanism of management of innovation activity of the institution of higher education.

The first stage "Forecasting and planning of priority directions of development of innovative activity of the institution of higher education".

The second stage "Monitoring, accounting and legal protection of the results of innovative activity of higher education institution".

The third stage "Selection of results of innovative activity that is potentially commercialized".

The fourth stage "Ensuring research and development work on the results of innovative activities selected for commercialization".

The fifth stage "Assessment of the results of innovation activity, development of the business plan of the project".

The sixth stage "Commercialization of the results of innovation activity".

The seventh stage "Scientific and technical and personnel support of the project".

The eighth stage "Analysis of innovation activity in the reporting period".

The use of the proposed mechanism for managing innovative activities of higher

education institutions will allow: to use educational, research, organizational, entrepreneurial activity in the continuous training of specialists of a new generation in innovation activity; systematize and optimize the process of management of innovative activities of higher education institutions; minimize costs associated with managing innovation costs.

Conclusions of the research. Efficiency of management of innovative development of institutions of higher education due to the adequacy of compliance with the process of target orientation to achieve an economic result with resource and organizational capabilities, the coherence of management measures adopted with the functional purpose of the management process, motivated level and rating assessment of management success in the management of decisions.

Cherkashyn O., Kovalev P.

An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of
"STATE REGULATION ON THE FORMATION OF HEALTH AND SAFETY
COMPETENCE OF PRIMARY EDUCATION BUILDERS AFTER FIRE
EXTENSION"

Problem setting. At modern school for forming of fire-prevention knowledge, abilities and skills for the bread-winners of primary education various forms and methods of work are used, basic among that is an excursion, playing exercise, collective creative picture, conversation, thematic notebook, registration of album, imaginary trip, competitions, games, demonstration, story, design, quiz, exhibition of pictures, eleemosynary action and other together with it, we have sufficiently sad statistical picture. Non-fulfillment of fire safety and ignorance of order of actions rules in case of origin of fire, to the greatest regret, results in the origin of fires, injuring and death for them children.

Recent research and publications analysis. A forming problem for the schoolchildren of competence of fire safety became the article of scientific research of M. Udovenko and other. The analysed achievements contain ponderable maintenance of authorial secret services in relation to education for the schoolchildren of knowledge about fire safety, however the questions of forming of safe competence of bread-winners of primary education decide to a full degree, tangents to the terms of becoming of New Ukrainian school that is illuminated in modern scientific pedagogical studios of home pedagogical idea.

Paper objective. The aim of the article is an analysis of government control by an educational process in industry of studies of students of initial school of fire safety; a study of the state of formed of safe competence of bread-winners of primary education is during the origin of fires in the conditions of becoming of New Ukrainian school.

Paper main body. Studies of students to the actions in emergencies and fire safety rules are obligatory and comes true during an educational-educator process. Such questions are examined within the framework of study of the article of "Basis of health" [2]. From 2018 the new State standard of primary education, after that of New Ukrainian school will study already, is inculcated [3]. But, on the study of theoretical

part spared small time, that is why material is briefly enough represented for a study, that, to our opinion, does not expose all ponderable questions of fire safety. In spite of existent selection of theoretical material from fire safety, with that junior schoolchildren work and their wide practical realization in educational and educator extracurricular work, results in relation to a presence for the children of certain knowledge, abilities and skills from bases of fire safety need perfection. In a country terrible statistics of death and injuring does not diminish in the fires of children. The age-old parameters of children fold 10 from 7 to. The conducted analysis testifies that children do not know elementary fire safety and rules of behavior rules during the origin of fires.

Conclusions of the research. The state of formed of safe competence of bread-winners of primary education during the origin of fires talks about a low level for the students of fire-prevention knowledge, that served for the further scientific search of methods of work on the example of playing exercises and training as a model of safe behavior of bread-winners of primary education during the origin of fires in the conditions of introduction of the new State standard of primary education. Effectiveness of these forms and methods can be provided in all cases of the fire near-accidents situations related to any kind after complication of ignitions or fires, that envisages the of the same type order of actions, their value consists in what. Therefore topically experimental introduction of playing exercises and training.

Datsii N.

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:
"FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES:
FOREIGN EXPERIENCE"

Problem setting. The existing system of providing and supporting the development of territorial communities in Ukraine is not sufficiently effective and requires further research in the search for innovative ways to ensure development; application of new concepts, values and principles to development processes; building new relationships in this system. Problems of the development of territorial communities are the subject of study of many branches of science, such as sociology, economics, political science, philosophy, public administration, social work, etc. This indicates the complexity of the problem and the impossibility of solving it only by traditional economic methods and means.

Recent research and publications analysis. In the scientific literature on public administration, the problem of features of the development of territorial communities is not sufficiently studied and requires further research.

Paper objective. The purpose of this article is to study foreign experience in the field of development of territorial communities.

Paper main body. It was established that the construction of a system for the provision and support of the development of territorial communities requires the preliminary study of such concepts, "community" and "development". It is noted that there are at least 5 different approaches to community learning. They include qualitative, ecological, ethnographic, sociological and economic approaches.

It is determined that despite the difference in the interpretation of the notion "community", most scholars today recognize the presence of four main features of the community: the population or the community of people (historical, cultural, neighbor); place (territory), space within certain boundaries (geographical, administrative, economic, informational); social interaction (neighboring relationships, common rules and norms of conduct, joint government, public services, organizations, interconnections in production activities, etc.); sense of community or psychological identification with society (community of values, sense of belonging, sense of complicity in community events, sense of responsibility to the community, etc.).

It is proposed to consider a "territorial community" in a broader context than just a territorial community, but as a group of people with a common place of residence, share common goals and interconnected close political, social, economic and communication ties. The main approaches to the development of territorial communities are investigated. The set of theories that examine the concept of a territorial community is divided into the following types: as a process; as a method; as a program; as a public movement; as a result. The approaches to community development from the point of view of needs or problems and in terms of available assets and opportunities are explored. It has been proved that community development must be accompanied by certain changes. These changes must necessarily take place in all spheres of community life.

Conclusions of the research. Thus, the study of the peculiarities of the development of the territorial community allows us to form two basic conditions that should be taken into account when developing a comprehensive system for the provision and development of territorial communities:

- the development of territorial communities should take place in the direction of improving all spheres of life: economic, social, cultural, political, environmental;
- their members should be directly involved in the development process of the territorial communities.

This allows the endogenous development approach "for the community" to be transformed into an endogenous development approach "with the community".

This transformation makes it necessary to include in the system of provision and development of the territorial community another element - the population of the community, as an active participant in the system, and not a passive acquirer of services.

Datsii O.

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:
"IMPROVEMENT OF BUDGET AND TAX POLICY AS A CONDITION OF
ECONOMIC STABILIZATION OF ENTERPRISES OF UKRAINE"

Problem setting. The rapid global spread of the crisis rejected most of the national economies in development a few years ago. Time demand was the rapid, targeted and balanced application of fiscal measures (in particular, fiscal and tax incentives) that could become effective instruments for stabilizing the economic situation at domestic enterprises. During the financial crisis, the country's economy is fragile and weak, therefore, it is necessary to develop new conceptual approaches to the directions and mechanisms of implementa-

tion of budget policy and turn it into an effective tool of socio-economic development of the state.

Recent research and publications analysis. In the national scientific literature, the problem of improvement of budget and tax policy as a condition of economic stabilization of enterprises is not sufficiently specified and requires further research.

Paper objective. The purpose of the article is to develop theoretical approaches and practical proposals for improving fiscal policy as a condition for economic stabilization of Ukrainian enterprises.

Paper main body. The priority measures of fiscal regulation are defined as the conditions for economic stabilization of enterprises. It was established that a powerful resource for the use of state regulation of investment processes is to stimulate the fuller use of investment potential.

The introduction of regressive taxation and investment tax credit is proposed. Such tax incentives should stimulate business entities to self-invest, invest in the use of profits. Their implementation does not lead to a reduction of the state budget and its losses. They are aimed not only at creating favorable financial conditions for the formation of investment potential, but also for productive investment. Its regulatory mechanism, in particular, through the use of the financial legal form of an administrative contract, will control the positive direction of the actions of the tax legal entities and their effectiveness. Such means allow, depending on the economic situation, due to a wide internal range of influence on investment relations, to regulate the level of efficiency of these legal means.

It is proved that the money taken abroad by Ukrainian citizens and placed there on the accounts of established offshore companies is an extremely important factor in the investment potential of the country and, therefore, as an object of investment policy.

Conclusions of the research. The use of the anti-crisis potential of tax regulation is impossible without the proper ordering of the tax system, budget process. Accordingly, this process is objectively necessary, and its outcome depends on the adequacy of the methods and methods used, and the real state of the state's economy, the stage of the economic cycle, the level of public consciousness and the professional level of state authorities and administration. The last place in ensuring the effectiveness of fiscal policy is to ensure transparency in the implementation of budget revenues and expenditures, which stipulates a clear delineation of public officials' responsibilities, the availability of open information to the public, openness in the preparation of reports on the implementation of budget programs, a clear anti-corruption act, etc. Awareness of the need for rethinking public activity, giving it an exceptionally socially useful character, will contribute to stabilizing fiscal and tax relations.

Dement M.

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:
"INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION AS ITS EFFECTIVE INSTITUTE AND
PUBLIC GOVERNMENT OBJECT"

Problem setting. The success of transformations, which are carried out in all fields, areas and sectors of economy, is directly related to the development of the field of higher education, which in turn ensures effective functioning of all structures of economic and socio-political system of the country.

Analysis of research and publications. The peculiarities of the state administration of development of educational sphere were covered in the works by O. Amosha, V. Bakumenko, S. Bila, O. Bobrovska, S. Dombrovska and others.

Paper objective. The paper objective is the analysis of the institutions of higher education as its effective institute and public government object.

Paper main body. It is determined that higher education institutions may function and develop in the following directions:

- implementation of educational process;
- innovative promotion of educational product;
- socialization;
- development of scientific schools;
- maintenance of relations with other subjects of the market of educational services.

It was defined that the current stage of development of Ukraine's system of education is characterized by its reformation, by the search of the ways of bringing its nature to conformity with personal demands of students and with global standards. Under the condition of formation of democratic society and market economy, the role and the place of education, particularly in our country, change. Variable in its nature, diverse in its organizational forms and types of institutions, and multichannel in the sources of funding, the system of higher education demands proper system of public administration. That is why it is necessary to ensure regular involvement of active social structures in the higher education system administration. This means that the process must become both governmental and public. These grounds make it possible to indicate the potential of education as a resource of formation and development of civil society through educating citizens and community by means of educational activities, encouraging openness and transparency of educational institutions' activities, involving parents in proactive civil activities, developing professional communities and student self-government.

Conclusions of the research. It was determined that HEI is a complex, comprehensive social system containing numerous processes. Given that, the public administration of HEI should be determined as an activity of administrative subsystem aimed at the creation of conditions necessary for normal functioning of the development of educational process and implementation of strategic goals of a HEI.

Diegtyar A., Goncharenko M.

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:
"LAND FEE AS A COMPONENT OF PROPERTY TAX: THE ROLE IN THE
FORMATION OF LOCAL BUDGETS AND RESERVES FOR INCREASING REV-
ENUES"

Problem setting. In the context of the decentralization reform, the question becomes urgent: what should be done to ensure that land resources really become the material and financial basis for the development of united territorial communities, and land payment has increased its fiscal role in the formation of local budgets.

Recent research and publications analysis. The development of land taxation mechanisms in Ukraine is devoted to the work of well-known domestic scientists, namely O. Borzenkova, P. Gaiduckiy, M. Demyanenko, P. Sabluk, V. Sinchak, etc., which deals with a wide range of issues for raising the efficiency of taxation. At the same time, there should be a lack of comprehensive research aimed at strengthening the fiscal and regulatory impact of land payments as a component of land taxation on the formation of local budgets and land administration in Ukraine.

Paper objective. The purpose of the article is to analyze the role of land payment in shaping the financial basis of local self-government and develop directions for strengthening its fiscal value for local budgets.

Paper main body. Land fee is included in the list of local taxes and fees and has a number of fiscal and regulatory benefits that increase its importance as a sustainable resource for community budgeting. The fiscal significance of land payment is confirmed by the fact that it accounts for more than 12% in the structure of local budget revenues.

The volume of land revenues in communities with approximately the same area of the territory may vary by a factor of several times. This suggests that not all communities make equally effective use of existing reserves in this area.

Among the main reasons for the lack of revenues to the local budget from the payment for land can be called:

- residents of the community do not pay for the use of land plots;
- There is no information on taxpayers and land plots that are in use in local self-government bodies and in the fiscal authorities;
- Land stock is not used, citizens do not execute the right to use land plots and do not realize the right to transfer gratis them land plots from the lands of state and communal property.

Land fee is a budget-based tax for local self-government, however, today, communities are not fully utilizing the available reserves of this type of revenues. It is suggested at the local level to consider increasing the revenues from land payments in the following areas:

- Setting the best rates for land fees.
- Inventory of land.
- Timely review of land valuation.
- Improvement of the administration of land rent.
- Taxation of owners of immovable property using land plots without legal documents.
- Abolition of unjustified privileges and general restriction of privileges.
- Sale of land rights.

Improvements in land tax revenues to local budgets will also benefit from innovations in fiscal legislation, including the introduction of a tax on forest land.

Conclusions of the research. The study analyzed the fiscal value of land payment for the formation of the financial basis of local self-government, identified the reasons for the lack of this type of revenues to local budgets and the existing reserves for

their increase, and also investigated the impact of fiscal tax innovations on strengthening the role of land payment as a source of local content budgets

In-depth research is required to strengthen the regulatory function of land tax, which would increase the efficiency of land management.

Dombrovska S., Shevchuk R.

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:
"STATE MANAGEMENT OF FORMING ACTIVE MECHANISMS OF PRE-
VENTION OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS"

Problem setting. The practical application of public administration is impossible without comprehension of the theoretical foundations of the mechanisms of public administration functioning. It is impossible to solve the problem of efficiency increase without disclosing the category of "public administration" as the effectiveness of the public administration system depends on the successfully functioning mechanisms that allow to provide: coordinated, purposeful and effective management of the state public processes; proper organizational and managerial influence on the state public development; realization of the goals and objectives of public administration – both general and personified and which have to be solved in specific spheres of public life. In this regard, the practical significance and urgency of the definition of the concept "mechanism of public administration" is undisputed.

Recent research and publications analysis. The state management of forming active mechanisms of prevention of emergency situations is devoted to the work of well-known domestic scientists, namely V. Nazarenko, V. Sadkovyj, O. Trush and others.

Paper objective. The paper objective is to analyse public administration of the effective mechanisms formation for the emergencies prevention.

Economic science mainly operates the economic, management and organizational mechanisms. With the help of the "economic mechanism" the relationship between different economic phenomena is revealed, the "management mechanism" reflects the structure of the reproductive process, and the "organizational mechanism" is considered through the various influences (external, internal) that business entities have regarding production and consumption of the material goods. The contemporary development of the economy of Ukraine's regions is accompanied by the increased negative influences of the specific factors of extreme nature that are generated in emergencies of different nature. This determines the priority of modernization of the economic relations systems and of public administration mechanisms in their reaction to the emergencies.

Conclusions of the research. Thus, in general, it can be emphasized that any emergency manifests itself in the economic sphere. This influence is the most important from the managerial positions, since it is directly related to the implementation of the entire complex of measures for emergency preparation, its localization and consequences elimination. In this respect, one of the most important complexes within the system of institutes of emergencies prevention and their consequences elimination is an economic mechanism of public administration.

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:
"ELECTRONIC PETITION AS AN INDICATOR OF CITIZENS' TRUST TO
GOVERNMENT"

Problem setting. Strengthening of globalization and integration processes in Ukraine actualizes the problem of building a mechanism for interaction between civil society and government. The rapid development of scientific progress, information technology contributes to the emergence of new forms of citizen participation in the exercise of public authority, which is a determining factor in the construction of a democratic state. One of the modern forms of citizens' appeal to power is electronic petition.

Recent research and publications analysis. The research on the issues of submission of electronic petitions became the object of studying such scholars as S. Derevyanko, A. Mezentsova, S. Zakirova, V. Reshoty, A. Barikova, V. Golovko, A. Kryzhanovskaya, A. Lukasheva, I. Sobki, B. Straushun, K. Shustrova and others. Despite the work done by scientists, it is worth noting that in Ukraine there is no effective mechanism for interaction between the public and the authorities through the submission of electronic petitions.

Paper objective. Formation of the purposes of the article. The purpose of the article is to study the essence of electronic petition as an indicator of citizens' confidence in the government, the state and prospects for its introduction in Ukraine.

Paper main body. In the article the nature of e-petitions as a special form of citizens' collective appeals to the authorities is examined, the state and prospects of its implementation in Ukraine are analyzed. President of Ukraine has become the first government body of Ukraine, which introduced electronic petition. Systems of submission of electronic petitions are described at the state and local levels. On the basis of the obtained data, the main problems that hinder the effectiveness of the system of interaction between citizens and authorities are formed. In particular, the imperfection of the current legislation; lack of adequate reaction of the authorities to the petition of citizens; poor awareness of citizens in the work of the state and state authorities; lack of a culture of initiation of electronic petitions; the technical work of the portal of electronic petitions, etc., is ineffective.

It is proved that the introduction of electronic petitions in Ukraine is an important, timely and progressive step that will facilitate greater participation of citizens in public and social issues. The mechanism of interaction of citizens and authorities through electronic petition is proposed. This mechanism is aimed at ensuring the most effective solution of the main societal issues of citizens.

Conclusions of the research. Thus, electronic petition serves as an important tool for citizens' confidence in the government, which promotes the stable communication of power structures with the public and allows citizens to participate in solving state and local issues. At the same time, the implementation of the mechanism for filing and reviewing electronic petitions can increase the authority and responsibility of the state authorities.

Evsyukova O.

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:
"METHODODOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES TO DESIGN THE MODEL OF A SERVICE-ORIENTED STATE DURING SOCIAL TRANSFORMATIONS"

Problem setting. Essential interpretations of the “service-oriented state” notion is delusive because the methodological principles of such state development in the conditions of social transformations have not been substantiated sufficiently yet. Given that the state is a structural element of the political system and it functions on the basis of interactions between its actors, such as authorities, civil society institutions, business structures, etc., it is worthwhile to study in details these interactions as a system and to use for this purpose the actor-orientation approach to determine the methodological dominant ideas of the concept of a service-oriented state development.

Analysis of recent researches and publications. Appropriate aspects of this issue are examined in the scientific works of such researchers as G. Atamanchuk, who studies formation of the public administration system on the base of interactions and features of corresponding administrative (object-object, actor-actor and object -actor) relations in time and space; I. Derevianko, who defines actors of service provision and factors of their interactions with other actors and others.

Paper objective. The paper objective is to substantiate our methodological approach to the modern actor-oriented system of public administration at public service provision.

Paper main body. The paper improves the methodological basis of service-oriented state development in the context of public administrating of public service provisions by defining the following systemic principles: strategic sequence; duality; institutional architecture; structural properties.

The paper show that the real sign of a formed service-oriented system during social transformations is existence of systemic, cognitive-informational and integrated characteristics, which determine development of an actor-oriented mechanism of service provided by public authorities when resources are limited, with taking into account the criteria for determining their content, structure and dynamics, as well as the priorities of state reforms.

An original concept of functioning and development of the public administrative system for service delivery is formulated in the context of public service provision. The concept is based on the principles of the systemic and synergetic approaches, differentiated by institutional and theoretical basis and service provision become a checkpoint for evaluation of public authority effectiveness.

Conclusions of the research. The paper proves that the input dominant factor is subjectivity. This factor forms the basis of the actor-oriented approach, which, in turn, is aimed at implementation of service-oriented concept of public administration functioning and development during reorganisation of the overall administrative system. The paper proves that the actor orientation means a set of methodological principles of subjectivity, including: subjectivity as an essential characteristic of an actor, subjectivity of the environment, institutionalization of subjectivity, modelling of subjectivity.

Fedorchak V.

An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of:
"QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OF
EMERGENCIES' RISKS OF EMERGENCE OF IN UKRAINE"

Problem setting. Generally the results of monitoring and forecasting of emergencies' risks is a basis for formation of target programs and plans of short-term, medium-term and long-term appointment and also for adoption of the relevant decisions on prevention and elimination of emergencies.

Recent research and publication analysis. The questions of analysis and assessment of emergencies' risks were investigated by numerous scientists in present conditions. However authors not absolutely accurately define the dependence between emergencies and results of public administration of emergencies' risks in a quantitative context.

Paper objective. The purpose of article is quantitative analysis of results of public administration of emergencies' risks in Ukraine.

Paper main body. The quantitative analysis of results of public administration of emergencies' risks in Ukraine is carried out in the article. In particular, the choice of a method of the quantitative analysis of results of public administration of emergencies' risks in Ukraine is proved. The quantitative and qualitative structure of emergencies in Ukraine for the last periods is estimated.

Conclusions of the research. 1. The choice of a method of the quantitative analysis of results of public administration of emergencies' risks in Ukraine is proved. It is emphasized that use of differential methods allows analyzing the elasticity of change of the resulting indicators according to the negative impact of emergency and to plan a complex of protective actions more effectively.

2. The quantitative and qualitative structure of emergencies in Ukraine for the last periods is estimated. It is shown that natural emergencies are mainly observed in Ukraine; at the same time their quantity increases. The number of natural emergencies even within the 1st half-year 2017 testifies to the specified tendency.

Gren L.

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:
"NORMATIVE-LEGAL MECHANISM OF STATE MANAGEMENT OF VOCATIONAL (VOATION-AND-TECHNICAL) EDUCATION'S DEVELOPMENT: HISTORICAL RETROSPECTIVE"

Problem setting. Within the context of the government's Resolution "Reshaping of Our World: Agenda of Development till 2030" (of 25.09.2015), the government of Ukraine has determined Strategic Aims of Stable Development (ASD) having taken into consideration specifics of national development and having institutionalized them in the program document "Aims of Stable Development: Ukraine". According to paragraph 4
468

of this document, the quality of education is viewed through the prism of its accessibility. The branches of education that meet this requirement are, in our opinion, the secondary and vocational (vocation-and-technical) education. We think it possible to concentrate our attention here on viewing issues of state management of vocational education's development, these issues being connected with the place and the role of state management objects on every stage of education's development.

Recent research and publication analysis. The Draft Law "On vocational (vocation-and-technical) education", which is offered for public discussion, should regulate its status as well as determine directions of its development. The view of the stated by draft law conceptual ideas of building up the whole system of specialists training, integrating students' needs into those of the labor market, bringing to normative status the decentralizing processes in vocational (vocation-and-technical) education system is possible due to understanding traditions of vocational (vocation-and-technical) education on each stage in its development.

The mechanisms of state managing education development are traditionally a subject of scientific researches of native and foreign scientists: A.Verbytska, V.Gusarov, S.Dombrovska, M.Dudka, William K. Revis, Donald D. Uyliover, Clarence A. Funt.

Paper objective. To clarify peculiarities of state managing vocational (vocation-and-technical) training within main stages of its temporal challenges.

Paper main body. The most successful from the point of the context of our research as to periodization and evolvement of vocational (vocation-and-technical) training is the proposal by I.Likarchuk who substantiated the six main stages in its development: the 1st stage –between 1888 and 1920; the 2nd stage – 1920 – 1929; the 3rd stage – 1929 – 1940; the 4th stage – 1940 – 1959; the 5th stage – 1959 – 1991; the 6th stage – from August 24, 1991. If we take a look at the present stage in vocational (vocation-and-technical) training system's development, the seventh stage can be added to this periodization. In our opinion, its beginning can be attributed to the time of adoption of the Concept of the state program of vocational training development for 2011 – 2015 which goes on at present.

Each of the mentioned stages in vocational (vocation-and-technical) training development can be viewed through the prism of normative-legal documents stipulating its institutionalization.

Within the context of the 1st stage, one should pay attention to the adoption in 1888 of the Law on "Basic provisions on manufacturing schools", the main normative-legal acts stipulating foundation, organization and functioning of vocational (vocation-and-technical) training system: "Teaching staff of manufacturing schools" (1889), laws "On artisan apprentice schools" (1893), "On lower artisan schools" (1895), "On village artisan apprentice workshops" (1897). On the first stage of vocational (vocation-and-technical) training's institutionalization, there were founded and determined the main principles of its development.

The contents of normative-legal acts adopted during the second stage were directed at unifying the vocational (vocation-and-technical) training systems of Russia and Ukraine. Worth of attention are the Radnarkom's (People's Commissars Council) Decree of November 9, 1917 "On approving State Commission and People's commissariat of vocational training", The Radnarkom Decree of June 20, 1919 "On measures to disseminate vocation-and-technical knowledge". At the second stage, there was a correc-

tion of directions and content of vocational (vocation-and-technical) training's development.

The beginning of the 3rd stage in vocational (vocation-and-technical) training's development is usually connected with the adoption of the USSR SNK (People's Commissars Council) Decree of March 30, 1929 "On factory apprentice schools" (Laws of the USSR, 1929, No 24, p.212). According to the norms stipulated by this document, all factory apprenticeship schools located on the territory of Ukraine, were made to report to VRNG of UkrSSR (to economy ministries). Thus, during the third stage the structure of vocational (vocation-and-technical) training is firmly established.

The vocational (vocation-and-technical) training system got its final shape in the currently understood essence of this phenomenon during the 4th stage (1940 – 1959). The norms of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Council Decree of October 2, 1940 No 47 introduced the forming of so called labor resources system containing FZUs (factory apprenticeship schools) as its elements. It is this stage, within the context of state management's normative-legal mechanism, that is the most significant and the one that made a considerable impact on further development of vocational (vocation-and-technical) training system.

At the 5th stage (1959 – 1991) according to norms stated in the Law of the USSR of December 24 1958 "On strengthening ties of school with real life and further development of people's education in the USSR" there took place the establishment of the unified type of education establishment – secondary vocation schools. This stage is characterized by state management bodies' giving preference to instruments of information-and-communication mechanism (raising popularity of working professions), quite powerful development of the country's economy and its labor resources.

The 6th state (1991 – 2010) is noted by search for Ukraine's own way in outbuilding of vocational (vocation-and-technical) training system, namely by adoption of the common Decree by the Ministry of Public Education of UkrSSR, the Ministry of Labor of UkrSSR, and Presidium of Academy of Sciences of UkrSSR No 7/52/59 which approved the "Concept of vocation-and-technical training of Ukraine". It is this stage within the modern history of Ukraine that should be considered at the fundamental level as the foundation for development of vocational (vocation-and-technical) training system.

The onset of the 7th stage is connected with the adoption by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of the "State strategic program of vocation-and-technical training development for 2011 – 2015" (April 2011). Within the 7th stage noteworthy is the recently offered for public discussion Draft law "On vocational (vocation-and-technical) training" of Ukraine. Incompleteness of the process of institutional legalization of normative-legal acts concerning vocational (vocation-and-technical) training system's development at present stage attests to the fact that the 7th stage is going on.

Conclusions of the research. Characteristic of stages in vocational (vocation-and-technical) training system's development in terms of advantages of certain state management mechanisms can be presented through the prism of the following generalizations.

First stage – establishing of first models of vocational (vocation-and-technical) training system's formation within the context of peculiarities in economic system's development under existing institutional conditions (prevails the application of instruments of economic and normative-legal state management mechanisms).

Second stage – radical change of institutional space determining vocational (vocation-and-technical) training's development. In our opinion, at this stage, among the

methods of state management influence on behalf of the subjects of state power onto vocational (vocation-and-technical) training system there dominate the instruments of normative-legal and administrative mechanisms of state managing vocational (vocation-and-technical) training.

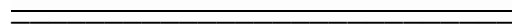
Third stage – dynamic development in forming the vocational (vocation-and-technical) training system (creating the network of labor resources education establishments, as well as the structure of vocational (vocation-and-technical) training management, formation of vocational (vocation-and-technical) training infrastructure and so on) with prevailing instruments of administrative and motivation mechanisms of state management.

Fourth stage – restoration of State labor resources education establishments (prevails the use of instruments of administrative state management mechanism);

Fifth stage – adoption of the “Law on people’s education” (legal recognition of the new type of education establishments, secondary vocation-and-technical schools that granted students both secondary education and a working profession) (there prevails the use of instruments of normative-legal state management mechanism).

Sixth stage – search for the independent country’s own way of outbuilding vocational (vocation-and-technical) training system (there prevails the use of instruments of normative-legal state management mechanism).

Seventh stage – prevailing of instruments of normative-legal, motivation, and economy state management mechanisms.



Homa O.

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:
"STATE REGULATION OF THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE SYSTEM OF
EDUCATION OF UKRAINE IN DECENTRALIZATION CONDITIONS"

Problem setting. The system of primary and secondary vocational education is still focused on the proposal, rather than on the demand of the real economy, which requires the training of specialists for a certain set of specialties with skills and competencies that can be provided only by the system of continuous education. The sphere of primary and secondary vocational education remains an area of underfunding by the state, and therefore a zone of social disadvantage.

The development of educational institutions and, above all, the system of primary and secondary vocational education depends on the efficiency of the functioning of the educational services market, the readiness of each institution to meet the local needs of the relevant specialists. Solving this problem requires the active participation of regional educational institutions, the boards of directors of vocational schools, lyceums and colleges and their role and place in the system of training of workers and specialists. At the same time, the threat that the national education system, blindly following Western norms and norms, would imperceptibly begin to lose our unique position in the global knowledge market as a country with strong fundamental education.

However, this does not mean that there is no need to restructure our education. In particular, the fundamental importance of giving our extremely valuable fundamental ed-

education to a pragmatic component, focused on servicing the economy, becomes of fundamental importance. Our market of educational services was in front of a choice: either to teach him what is interesting and like to the young, or because it is in demand by the economy. At the same time, the improvement of the quality of education involves the transformation of existing universities into "super-universities" in the process of self-development of the educational community itself, as well as the introduction of new organizational and legal forms of educational institutions, which will increase their autonomy and autonomy, the degree of entrepreneurial and pedagogical freedom, rights in the legitimate order to attract and co-operate with the corporate capital.

Recent research and publications analysis. It has been determined that the development of educational institutions and, above all, the system of primary and secondary vocational education depends on the efficiency of the functioning of the educational services market, the readiness of each institution to meet the local needs of the relevant specialists. However, in most scientific researches, little attention has been paid to the development of the market for educational services in the region. All this testifies to the relevance of the topic, and hence the choice of the direction of research.

Paper objective. The purpose of the article is to develop theoretical and methodological foundations of modern state regulation of the development of educational services, as well as consideration in conditions of decentralization. Which led to the formation of ways and areas of state regulation of the transformation of the educational system of Ukraine in a decentralized environment.

Paper main body. Three aspects are highlighted in the formation and development of the market of educational services: the sectoral aspect, the development of a unified regional policy in the field of vocational education, aimed at maximizing the use of the national network of primary and secondary vocational education institutions; the development of direct links between educational institutions and enterprises in order to prepare the necessary labor resources in a concrete number; to create in the regions a monitoring system for changing the professional and qualification structure of labor demand and implementation in accordance with these changes, structural changes in the system of vocational education.

It is noted that as a result of the acute shortage of labor hands in the labor market there is an overproduction of specialists with higher education, a significant part of whom are employed in the workplaces (secretaries, referents, etc.) that do not require such a level of professional training. And, finally, the professional characteristics of the Ukrainian workforce cause certain complaints. As practice has shown, the qualitative structure of domestic labor in general is inferior to the western one. The inclusion of Ukraine in world economic processes has made it clear that there is a low culture of domestic labor, insufficient professional training (which is adequate to the prevailing technological outdated production in the country), the gap between vocational education, above all, higher, and labor market requirements. The professional level of a large part of Ukrainian workers does not meet international standards.

Conclusions of the research. As a result, in the labor market, in the acute shortage of workers' hands, there is an overproduction of specialists with higher education, a significant part of whom are employed in the workplaces (secretaries, assistants, etc.) who do not require such a level of professional training. And, finally, the professional characteristics of the Ukrainian workforce cause certain complaints. As practice has shown, the qualitative structure of domestic labor in general is inferior to the western

one. The professional level of a large part of Ukrainian workers does not meet international standards. Thus, according to the above data, the national labor market is in a deformed state due to the inconsistency between the supply and demand for labor in terms of the volume, structure and quality of its training due to the lack of a balance between the labor market and the market for educational services.

Khryapynskyy A.

An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of:

"THE METHODOLOGY OF STATE FINANCIAL REGULATION OF DEVELOPMENT OF TERRITORIES"

Problem setting. Complex assessment of the territory financial resources traditionally reflects in the regional balance of financial resources. The balance of financial resources of the territory serves as means of system reflection of territorial finance, including territorial budgets and their interrelation with the budgetary and financial complex of the state. This causes the relevance of the chosen research subject.

Recent research and publication analysis. The approaches to state financial regulation of territorial development were investigated by numerous scientists nowadays. However the methodology of ensuring of effectiveness of processes of the state financial regulation of territorial development still remains insufficiently developed.

Paper objective. The purpose of article is formation of the methodology of state financial regulation of development of territories.

Paper main body. The formation of the methodology of state financial regulation of development of territories is carried out in the article. In particular, the role and place of territorial budgets in processes of the state financial regulation of territories' development are defined. The mechanism of formation of territorial budgetary financial resources is developed. The sources of formation and the directions of use of national income as a guarantee of territories' development are allocated.

Conclusions of the research. 1. The role and place of territorial budgets in the processes of state financial regulation of development of territories are defined. It is noted that territorial budgets of serve as the centre connecting all participants of reproduction process at all its stages that, in turn, raises their role in integration of the efforts promoting quantitative and high-quality influence on the solution of local social and economic problems.

2. The mechanism of formation of territorial budgetary financial resources is developed. It is emphasized that the given mechanism is created for the purpose of guarantee of performance of the social and economic functions by a certain region in the conditions of decentralization and economic independence.

3. The sources of formation and the directions of use of national income as a guarantee of territorial development are allocated. It is proved that the sources of formation and the directions of use of that part of national income which provides development of the region as an element of the reproduced system find the reflection in summary financial balance of income and expenses.

Huida O.

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:
"ORGANIZATIONAL MECHANISM OF PUBLIC REGULATION OF THE
TELECOMMUNICATIONS MARKET DEVELOPMENT"

Problem setting. In the system of public regulation of the modern structure of the economy, the most effective form of any sectoral market functioning is competition, and the least effective is a monopoly when there is a single producer of a particular product in the market which is able to meet the demand of all consumers.

Formation of the concept "monopoly" is often identified with a specific company that reigns in the public or private services market. However, this cannot be considered as correct as most modern firms, using diversification opportunities, produce heterogeneous goods and services and offer them in different markets, some of which can be based on the principles of monopoly relations, while others may be quite competitive.

Recent research and publications analysis. The development of mechanism of public regulation of the telecommunications market development is devoted to the work of well-known domestic scientists, namely I. Bagirova, A. Dytyar, A. Semchenko, and others.

Paper objective. The paper objective is the analysis of the organizational mechanism of public regulation of the telecommunications market development.

Paper main body. Despite the large number of firms which have operator licenses (more than 400) in the system of public regulation, the state of the natural monopoly may appear in the markets of the traditional telecommunications services of Ukraine. This is caused by the territorial isolation of the consumption processes of the basic telecommunication services. In many settlements the capacity of the local market is below the minimum effective release of one company, which leads to a situation of natural monopoly, that is, the services provision by only one regional operator.

Conclusions of the research. Thus, the successful implementation of the tasks of the enterprises in the field of development and modernization of communication networks causes the need for more profound approaches to public regulation of their production activities that is especially relevant in the conditions of market relations.

The telecommunications sector, being a natural monopoly, is at the same time the industrial infrastructure of the country along with transport, energy, oil and gas complexes. It complies with a number of general laws and regularities that are characteristic of many processes and phenomena in society.

The specific objectives of a new technology and hardware creation within this infrastructure are as follows:

- increasing the bandwidth of the transportation network; one hundred percent renewal of information transfer processes;
- increasing the speed of information transmission and processing; expanding the capabilities of computer technology; increasing the systems and communication networks reliability;
- introduction and dissemination of the new types of infocommunication services.

Husarov K.

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:
"PREVENTION OF STATUS INCOMPATIBILITY IN FORCED RELOCATIONS:
THE PUBLIC-MANAGEMENT ASPECT"

Problem setting. Migration, affecting many aspects of the life of the population, plays an important role in the socio-economic development of each country. A successful economic policy is impossible without a comprehensive consideration of such a phenomenon as population migration. In modern Ukrainian realities, we have to speak more about forced migration processes, which often not only do not bring economic and social development, but, on the contrary, lead to a deterioration in the economic condition of both the individual and the state as a whole, as well as to the emergence of such a phenomenon as status incompatibility.

Recent research and publication analysis. Theoretical, methodological and applied aspects of the study of internal migration populations have been studied by foreign and Ukrainian researchers. However, the issues of the relationship between internal migration processes (in particular forced ones) and status incompatibilities require additional scientific research.

Paper objective. Proceeding from the foregoing, the main goal of our study is to establish a link between status incompatibility and forced migrations, which have acquired extreme urgency in the conditions of modern Ukraine, and the development of a proposal for mitigating the consequences of this phenomenon.

Paper main body. Migration processes taking place in the modern world are inexpedient and can not be compared with those that took place in the past. The essence of such concepts as "population migration" and "mobility of the population" raises controversy among scientists. The demographic aspect of the mobility of the population means the spatial, physical or geographical displacement of the population, differs from the social aspect of mobility, in which the status of an individual changes (for example, a change in occupation). The change in the political and economic system, the annexation of the Crimean Peninsula and military actions in the territory of Donetsk and Lugansk regions, the development of the informal labor market and the growth of the level of the shadow economy, have led to a decline in the social status of migrating individuals. In developing countries, there are more internal migrants than external ones. Internal migration is mainly associated with urbanization or with the force displacement of the population, due to conflicts and natural disasters. In Ukraine, however, we are seeing a reverse situation, recently the population has been seriously reduced.

Conclusions of the research. The issues of internal migration of the population and their regulation, taking into account the right of every individual to free choice of residence, improvement of the labor potential of the society and reduction of poverty level are relevant in all countries. Effective population distribution is, first of all, ensuring active development of the country through the equal distribution of labor resources, the allocation of production assets mainly in less developed regions and the stimulation of the development of services in large urban centers.

Ignatiev A., Shvedun V.

An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of:
"PROBLEMS AND PERSPECTIVES OF PUBLIC MONITORING OF EXPECTED
SITUATIONS WITH AID SOCIAL NETWORK"

Problem setting. For the successful implementation of the policy of ensuring the safety of facilities and effective risk management, reliable, full and timely information about the state of potentially dangerous objects, as well as the causes and consequences of emergencies that lead to emergencies, must be provided. Under management conditions, monitoring is an effective means of receiving, processing, storing and displaying (transmitting) information that is the basis for forecasts and, ultimately, for the development of safe and cost-effective emergency management solutions.

Recent research and publication analysis. Many scientific works are devoted to the creation of mechanisms of state administration in the context of providing security systems in the event of emergencies. The analysis of scientific papers shows that the most advanced risk-oriented approach is the construction of a safety monitoring and forecasting system.

Paper objective. The purpose of our study is a comprehensive study of the scientific basis for monitoring potentially hazardous objects, its further development and additions.

Paper main body. Currently, the system of monitoring and forecasting of emergencies in Ukraine functions in the form of disparate regional, sectoral or independent functional subsystems not united into a single information and analytical complex. It does not ensure that systematic and substantiated research studies the trends and nature of the main sources of threats to environmental security of the state and requires a radical improvement. In our opinion, one of the ways to increase the effectiveness of the monitoring system of potentially dangerous objects is the analysis of social networking data.

Conclusions of the research. The use of unstructured data (social networks, press reviews and new media (blogs, forums)) is suggested and grounded in order to solve the problems of monitoring potentially dangerous objects. Such systems allow forecasting the development of certain processes in the dynamics, which can provide invaluable help in preventing emergency situations.

Karpeko N.

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:
"AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT OF ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC
MECHANISM OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OF THE SECONDARY EDUCA-
TION DEVELOPMENT IN UKRAINE"

Problem setting. Today the attention of many scholars of theoreticians and practitioners of public administration is drawn to the sphere of education. Only countries with a highly effective educational system that meets modern requirements can enter the number of developed countries of the modern world. Practically in all countries that

demonstrate high rates of economic growth, the priority direction is the development of education. In order to correctly perceive, analyze and evaluate information, a person must have sufficient intelligence and a necessary set of knowledge. The foundations for this are laid down precisely at the level of secondary education, which imposes more and more high demands on the general educational institutions. The study of the organizational and economic mechanism of state regulation in general secondary education is of particular relevance in our days, when active reform of the education system is underway. Discussions about the implementation of this reform are being conducted both among practitioners (not just educational systems) and academic circles. At the same time, many reform proposals require careful critical analysis.

Recent research and publications analysis. The mechanism of public administration of the secondary education development of Ukraine is devoted to the work of well-known domestic scientists, namely O. Postupna, V. Sadkovyj, T. Shestakovska, and others.

Paper objective. The aim of the article is to analyze the main directions of the reform of the organizational and economic mechanism of public administration of secondary education development in Ukraine.

Paper main body. The main strategic line for reforming secondary education is its adaptation to the changing economic conditions in terms of the content of education, the internal structure of the school, its organizational and economic mechanism, and governance. In special literature, scholars view education as an industry, understanding the totality of enterprises and organizations that have formed, united by a community of functions performed by them in the system of social division of labor. They characterize it as "a system of educational institutions, organizations and enterprises that carry out educational activities aimed at satisfying the needs of the population in educational services and training skilled workers." This view of education implies, in essence, the consideration of the education system as a purely economic category, which, of course, requires some comments and terminological refinements.

Conclusions of the research. Thus, the improvement of the system of general secondary education is a category of public administration that integrates other types of development in society - socio-economic development of the state, human development, institutional development.

Harlamova J.

An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of:
"CIVIL DEFENCE FORCES AS THE COMPONENTS OF SECURITY FORCES
OF UKRAINE"

Problem setting. The civil defence forces as the components of security forces of Ukraine are outlined in the article. Also the new Law of Ukraine "About the National Security" is analysed which changed the sense of the national security and defence and also added new definitions. Also the sphere of civil defence which is the component of national security changed. It is marked next to it, that the Strategy of national safety of

Ukraine operates in Ukraine nowadays that is ratified by Decree of President of Ukraine. This Strategy is focused on realization of certain priorities of public policy of national safety up to 2020.

Recent research and publications analysis. The following scientists devoted their scientific works to the questions that cross with state security: I. Korzh, A. Kuz'menko, V. Pylypchuk, E. Skakun and other. However the legal basis of state security providing in the field of civil defence of population still remains not enough researched.

Paper objective is definition of role of civil defence in the context of state security of the country and analysis of legal bases of providing of state security in the field of civil defence of population.

Paper main body. The roles of civil defence the context of state security of country are outlined in the article. Also the legal base of providing of state security in the field of civil defence of population is analysed. Certainly, that the Common state system of civil defence of Ukraine operates in the field of civil defence nowadays with the aim of providing of public policy realization. It is marked next to it, that the Strategy of national safety of Ukraine operates in Ukraine nowadays, that is ratified by Decree of President of Ukraine. This Strategy is oriented on realization up to 2020 of certain priorities of public policy of national safety which were stated by it.

According to the law of Ukraine "About bases of national security of Ukraine" the following objects belong to the national security: a "man and citizen are their constitutional rights and freedoms"; "the society - its spiritual, mental and ethical, cultural, historical, intellectual and material values, informative and surrounding natural environment and natural resources" and "state - its constitutional line-up, sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability". Next to it, the citizens of Ukraine and associations of citizens are taken to the subjects of providing of national security next to other executive bodies and subdivisions of civil defence.

Next to the above-mentioned the Strategy of national security of Ukraine, that is ratified by Decree of President of Ukraine, operates in Ukraine nowadays. This Strategy is oriented up to 2020 of certain priorities of public policy of national safety which were stated by it, and also on realization of the reforms stated by Agreement about an association between Ukraine and EU, ratified by the Law of Ukraine from September, 16, 2014 № 1678 - VII, and by Strategy of steady development "Ukraine - 2020", approved by Decree of President of Ukraine from January, 12, 2015 № 5.

Conclusions of the research. The civil defence occupies one of leading roles in state security of country, it is confirmed by the normatively-legal base of providing of state security in the field of civil defence of population. That is why it is necessary to investigate this question more in future.

Khmyrov I.

An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of:
"PUBLIC REGULATION OF MODERN DISTANCE TEACHING PRACTICE"

Problem setting. If knowledge is certainty, then distance teaching may become the strongest rival among the instrumental teaching tools for high technologies. The concept of “public regulation of distance teaching” seems rather vague, in particular, because there are too many types and training programs that fall into this category. One of the relatively long-existing alternatives to the traditional classroom activities under the leadership of a teacher is a computer-based training (Computer-Based Training, CBT) which usually presupposes the use of CDs on a student’s desktop system. Nowadays, however, the educational material can also be obtained from other sources, including the Intranet or Internet. Interactive teaching provides a variety of opportunities, including educational materials downloading from the virtual auditorium through the Web browser; communication with the lecturers and classmates through the negotiation rooms, by e-mail, by means of audio communication; participation in videoconferences; work in the interactive labs and emulators, as well as the training course materials renewal in real time.

Paper objective. The paper objective is to analyse the public regulation of modern distance teaching practice.

Paper main body. Distance teaching is divided into two main categories: synchronous and asynchronous. In the synchronous model, students and professors communicate in real time through the virtual audiences, using a combination of different methods of transmitting information. In the asynchronous approach, the student himself determines the pace of learning. In particular, he has a choice of different media carriers, can perform tasks according to the classroom program or plan, and then pass on the finished work to the teacher for evaluation.

Conclusions of the research. The distance teaching practice occupies one of leading roles in state security of country, it is confirmed by the infarmatinal, legal, etc. base of providing of state regulation. That is why it is necessary to investigate this question more in future.

Klochko A., Sobina V., Khrystenko K.

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:
"PROBLEM ISSUES OF PERSONNEL MOTIVATION IN NATIONAL POLICE"

Problem setting. Personnel motivation is a key aspect of effective and legal activity ensuring in any work collective. Despite the progressive reformation of the National Police, particularly in the field of personnel motivation, there are still certain problem issues, which demand complex studies in the field of improvement of personnel management in general and its motivation for work in particular.

Recent research and publications analysis. Scientific groundwork in the motivation theory and motivation in state authorities (works by H. Andreieva, V. Bondar, V. Venediktov, A. Horenko and others), as well as social studies indicate the presence of soviet methods and approaches to the personnel management inherited, unfortunately, by the National Police.

Paper objective. This determines the objectives of researches concerning the means and methods of motivation in the units of the National Police based on the comprehensive analysis of Ukrainian legislation and practices of its implementation.

Paper main body. Motivational component in the process of the National Police personnel management is the problem one on the legislative and organizational plane. And its effective implementation demands the realization of the fact that the stimulation of an employee's encouragement for work is based on the interaction of external conditions and internal characteristics of an individual.

Given the number of tasks, which each police officer performs every day, the result of law-enforcement activity of an employee should meet both the personal interests and the interests of family members. In this situation, motivation of a police officer for effective and lawful activity increases, positive legal awareness is formed, and its deformation decreases.

Regulatory documents in this field indicate that encouragement is a means to maintain work discipline. It should be in form of awarding a police officer for successful performance of duties, as well as for the merits to the state and society.

Effective activity should be understood as a performance by a police officer of the given duties in the amount stipulated by the laws and regulations, and which ensures the proper level of the population's trust in police.

The key issue concerning the implementation of the provisions of the Article 6 of the Law of Ukraine "On Disciplinary Regulations of the National Police" is the absence of clear criteria for the assessment of an employee that should be motivated. It is offered to consider the issue regarding the establishment of the special unit to analyze psychological climate in the collective, and to carry out the analysis of the results of activities of each officer.

Conclusions of the research. The conclusion about the imperfection of the relevant legislation, organizational models and economic guarantees (salary, gear, schedule) was made. It demands the further scientific developments for the elaboration of the ways to solve this problem.

Kriukov O., Radchenko O.

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:
"IDEOLOGY AS FACTOR OF NATIONAL SECURITY OF STATE IN
PUBLIC-ADMINISTRATIVE DIMENSION"

Problem statement. The problem of state security has always been topical, often coming to the forefront of the tasks of any society and its public authorities at all the stages of state building and development. The formation of the national self-identity has had a strong impact on the structure of the state, and consequently, on the power authorities' attitude towards security issues.

The national security means not only the security of public authorities, but in the first place, a real security and guarantees for the rights of individual citizens, nongovernmental and political organizations, ethnic minorities and other social groups, etc.

Recent research and publications analysis. The issues of the role played by ideology in ensuring the security and state formation at different times were addressed by such prominent philosophers as Plato, N. Machiavelli, D. de Tracy, F. Bacon, T. Gobbs, Ch. Montesquieu, K. Marx, F. Engels, K. Apel, J. Habermas and other scholars. The subjects of national security and various aspects of providing it have been dealt upon in the works by A. Fomin, V. Mamonova, T. Shubert, V. Salnykov, S. Stepashyn, A. Ter-Akopov, A. Vasyliiev, A. Vozzhenkov. However, to our mind, the matters of interaction between ideological factors and the national security of the state have not been paid sufficient attention to.

Paper objective lies in the analysis and determining the role of ideological factors in modern state formation and their impact on forming the national security of the state in the context of their interaction.

Paper main body. In our opinion, state security is both an internal condition and international position of the state, which provides for protection of its national interests, its current political system and territorial integrity, as well as removes a real threat of internal destabilization or aggression from other states. In general, the national security of any country includes political, economic, military, environmental, information and other kinds of security.

In this context, the impact of the national interests on the process of state formation is very important. In general terms, the national interests are a balanced aggregate of the interests of individuals, society, and the state in the economic, internal-policy, social, international, information, military, cross-border, environmental and other spheres. All of them are of long-term nature and determine the main goals, strategies and current tasks of the home and foreign policies of the state.

Ideology is a changeable system, its orientation depending on the interests of the state and the society. A choice of ideological priorities is closely connected with the national security of the state; in its turn, the national interests are reflected in the ideology of the state through socio-economic relations i.e. a form of the state system. These relations are quite specific in every type of socio-economic formations, integrating into the spiritual level of the social masses and forming in the consciousness of the future generations an aspiration for support of the former state system and social relations, due to which the people are brought up within the framework of a formed state ideology.

Conclusions of the research. Thus, a conclusion can be drawn that the national ideology as distinctiveness of the people is an inseparable part of the national security, which ensures its strength and development. The problem of ideology is closely connected with the governance of the society. That is to say, there is an interrelation between ideology and national security.

Kruk S.

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject:
"SCIENTIFIC BASES OF INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION OF STATE ADMINISTRATION IN THE SPHERE OF NATIONAL SECURITY"

Problem setting. The question of creation of the system of state administration

in the field of national security of Ukraine is a natural response to the tendencies and the direct challenges and threats to national security of our country. That is why it is so important to comprehensively study the elements and the directions of development of this system, and in particular, institutionalization.

Recent research and publication analysis. The works by S. Dombrovska, V. Sadkovyi and others are devoted to the analysis and solution of the problems of state administration in the context of provision of security system under national security.

Paper objective. Without prejudice to the groundwork and scientific achievements of these scientists, it should be noted that there is a necessity in the study of scientific grounds of using of institutional approach as an effective public administration instrument of prevention of national security, and that is the paper objective.

Paper main body. It was defined that the goal of the state administration in the field of national security of Ukraine is to carry out effective activities by the state in the field of domestic and foreign policy under different conditions. The security policy implementation in the field of foreign policy requires the renovation of the state's legislation, while in the field of domestic policy, it happens in the context of adherence to the requirements of the National Security Strategy of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine "On National Security of Ukraine," etc.

Conclusions and outcomes. Thus, the system of state administration in the field of national security is a complex notion, the meaning of which covers the following key components:

- subjects of state administration;
- objects of state administration;
- administrative activity (process).

Taking into account the indicated above, the viewpoint that the national security is determined by the processes of institutionalization is defended. They, in turn, are ensured by such elements of the system of state administration as principles, subjects, mechanisms, instruments, resources, etc.

Kryshtal D.

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject:
"THE MECHANISMS FORMATION OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN
UKRAINE"

Problem setting. In the context of the educational reform, the question becomes urgent: what should be done to ensure that science really become the material and financial basis for the development of society, and state.

Recent research and publications analysis. The mechanisms formation of scientific research in Ukraine is devoted to the work of well-known domestic scientists, namely S. Dombrovska, A. Kremin, V. Sychenko, V. Sadkovyj, etc.

Paper objective. The purpose of the article is to analyze the mechanisms formation of scientific research in Ukraine.

Paper main body. In the article the directions and mechanisms of state support

of higher educational establishment's science. Improved theoretical approaches to the development of public administration science. Analyzed the current state of scientific and technical activity in Ukraine. The mechanisms of state support for science. Suggestions for improving state regulation of scientific and technological activities in Ukraine.

An improved approach to the science of public administration through the introduction of a public-private partnership. Public-private partnerships in the scientific field will be institutional and organizational alliance between the state and business sector entities whose activities will focus on the implementation of key projects for the state and scientific programs on the principles of total funding research and development work. The creation of such an institution partnership will combine the financial resources allocated profits and risks of the state and entities, promote competition and at the same time more efficient use of budget funds in the scientific field, to regulate relations between subjects of scientific activity.

Conclusions of the research. The proposed key provision of scientific, technical and innovation policy in education, which will lead to the creation of preconditions base training, academic and scientific personnel to the international qualification requirements, mechanism of formation, updating and implementing the priorities of scientific activity, reorganization of scientific, technical and innovative programs.

Kuleshov N.

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject:

"ANALYSIS OF APPROACHES TO EVALUATION OF THE EFFICIENCY OF THE STATE SUPERVISION SYSTEM (CONTROL) IN FIELD OF FIRE SAFETY"

Problem setting. Developed by the State Service of Ukraine for the extraordinary system for assessing the effectiveness of state supervision over compliance with and compliance with the requirements of legislation in the field of civil protection, fire and technogenic safety, does not allow to provide an objective assessment of the level of influence of supervisory bodies on processes related to fire prevention, and needs to be improved. and the search for new approaches to the solution of this issue, taking into account the peculiarities of the functioning of the system in modern conditions.

Recent research and publications analysis. The question of assessing the effectiveness of public administration at various levels of government was investigated: V. Averyanov, K. Adams, G. Atamanchuk, M. Bolridge, K. Waice, E. Wedung, R. Kaplan, R. Bilik, A. Goshko, G. Mostovy, G. Odintsova, D. Norton, I. Artim. Particular attention is paid to the research of the effectiveness of the system of public administration bodies and the evaluation of their criteria in the works of Ukrainian scientists V. Soroko and O. Obolensky on fire safety, in the work of M. Andrienko. More closely related to the issue being considered are the recommendations of international experts. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Paper objectives. An analysis of existing approaches and evaluation indicators of the effectiveness of state supervision over the observance and implementation of the requirements of legislation in the field of civil protection, fire and technological safety for stated objectives in the examples of surveillance activities for the provision of fire safety.

Paper main body. The theory of public administration divides performance indicators into several large groups, the main of which are: 1. Indicators of immediate results that relate to the organization's activities and reflect the scope of this activity, including some qualitative characteristics. 2. End-effect indicators that relate to the impact of government policy on the target group and which reflect changes in the subsystem as a result of managing impacts on it.

The above-mentioned approach is used to assess the effectiveness of state supervision bodies of the State Service of Ukraine for Emergency Situations. It has been established that the majority of indicators identified by the Service [4] refer to indicators of direct result that characterize the functional activity and administrative discipline of state supervision bodies of the State Service of Ukraine for Emergencies, and not the state of the control environment.

Of the 14 indicators, only three can be attributed to the end-effect indicators that characterize the number of fires on 1 thousand objects of the subjects of management, which are in the register,%; number of deaths during fires (accidents) at objects of business entities and in multi-apartment buildings,%; number of injured people during fires (accidents) at objects of subjects of management and in multi-apartment houses,% . It is proposed to introduce into the system of estimation of efficiency indicators on the total number of fires and also indicators of losses from fires. On the basis of the analysis of the indicators of the direct result, the procedure for assessing the quality of the inspections of the objects of management is proposed. Further, in the context of the issue under consideration, the recommendations of the OECD international experts [6] suggest that, when developing indicators of the effectiveness of state supervision and control, account should be taken of harm prevention indicators that are significantly different from the system of assessments of the SNS of Ukraine, which do not take into account the indicators of the used resource at all.

Conclusions of the research. The development of indicators for assessing efficiency is one of the first steps towards reforming the system of supervisory bodies of the SNS. At the same time, they do not allow to objectively assess the level of influence of supervisory bodies on the processes related to the prevention of fires. The indicators themselves need to be substantially revised, including those described in the article. In addition, there is a need to make managerial decisions to improve the effectiveness of the implementation of supervisory functions aimed at improving the mechanism for assessing the compliance of controlled objects with the requirements of fire safety. One of these solutions is the introduction of a risk-oriented approach to the practice.

Leonenko N.

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:
«IMPROVEMENT OF MECHANISM OF GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF
DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF REGION»

Problem setting. Without regard to the necessity of study of wide circle of the questions sanctified to the economic and social processes in a region, the primary purpose of scientific research is remained by the search of ways of improvement of gov-
484

ernment control of steady regional development.

Recent research and publication analysis. The increase of role of regions as an important link of national economy must become basis of economic flight of country on the whole, that outlined the considerable circle of pressing questions of further development of the national system of regional management in the conditions of market economy, that investigational by leading home scientists, such as V. D. Bakumenko, Yu. M. Bilokon`, Z. S. Varnalij, V. Ye. Vorotin, B. M. Dany`ly`shy`n, M. I. Dolishnij, S.M. Dombrov`ka , A.O. Dyegtyar ,V. S. Kravciv, V. S. Kujbida, I. O. Lunina, V. M. Moroz, S. A. Romanyuk, O. V. Skry`pnyuk, L. G. Chernyuk et al.

Paper objective. On results an analysis to educe influence of efficiency of government control on development of economic potential of region and ground the ways of improvement of mechanism of government control regional development.

Paper main body. It is necessary to define forming of new quality of regional politics priority direction of improvement of government control of development of economic potential of region in Ukraine. Thus, it is expedient to distinguish the next ways of improvement of mechanism of government control of development of economic potential of region: 1. Forming of the institutional and legislative providing of development of administrative-territorial units. 2. Transparency and objectivity are in the acceptance of administrative in relation to determination prospects of development of economic potential of region. 3. An improvement of distribution of material and financial resources mechanism is between local public authorities and organs of local self-government. 4. Overcoming of social apathy and disappointments of population in efficiency of socio-economic reforms at regional level as a result of corruption and unlawful actions of separate local public agents.

The modern sign of development of Ukraine is an orientation on European integration. It puts before our state the row of actual tasks, priority value among that acquire: reformation of imperious relations, determination of strategy of realization of principles of steady development on national, regional and local levels; observance of the balanced socio-economic development of regions and increase of their competitiveness. Practical embodiment of these tasks needs the improvement of the national system of regional management, reformation of administrative-territorial device and local self-government interests of territorial communities.

Conclusions. The modern state and development of economic potential of region, modification of mechanisms and instruments of state administration regional development, change of the system of cooperation of local government bodies need the search of the optimal administrative models based on principle of partnership of the state and his regions. Without regard to quality changes that took place in control system by regional development, in this sphere the system, self-weighted and effectiveness, failing politics of the state.

Lyashevskaya O., Kalyuzhniy V., Melnichenko A.

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:
"IMPROVEMENT OF GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS OF INSURANCE IN
UKRAINE FROM EMERGENCY SITUATIONS"

Problem setting. Every year in the world there are various types of natural disasters, man-made disasters and accidents with large human casualties and material losses. Unfortunately, more and more dangerous events have been observed recently, their influence on human economic activity is generally recognized. At first glance, this fact may seem paradoxical, as scientific and technological progress should contribute to the independence of our well-being from climatic conditions.

Recent research and publications analysis. The property insurance market in Ukraine is increasing every year and, in recent years, exceeded 6 billion hryvnias, for which more than 200 million hryvnias of insurance compensation are paid. When insuring the property, the insured amount can not exceed its actual value at the time of conclusion of the contract. Under the real value of property is often understood as the recoverable (book value) value. Property insurance contracts can be concluded for one year and for an indefinite period with an annual recalculation of the value of the property and the amount of annual payments.

Paper objective. Search for new mechanisms for minimizing damage from emergencies, based on the insurance industry.

Paper main body. By studying the Swedish experience in insurance business, it is interesting that in each administrative district a system of risk ranking was introduced: this is due to the fact that the inspector makes written reports on the fire performance of the objects tested by him, is responsible for that, so that the objects have been evaluated in terms of fire safety with predefined criteria for assessing the risks.

Conclusion of the research. In safety and reducing the risk of fire, everyone is interested: an entrepreneur - lower insurance premiums and a lower threat of liability before the law; insurance company - less losses; personnel and population - the feeling of anxiety becomes smaller, and confidence in safety increases with the guarantee of compensation in case of an accident.

Mahas H.

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:
"FORMING OF STRUCTURE, SCIENTIFIC PROBLEMS AND TASKS OF THEORY OF EFFICIENCY OF OPERATIVE-OFFICIAL ACTIVITY OF THE STATE BORDER GUARD SERVICE OF UKRAINE"

Problem setting. As well as any theory, the theory of efficiency of operative-official activity of SBGS has the object and object of research. Thus, the object of theory of efficiency of operative-official activity of SBGS is realization of functions of SBGS – guard of the state border on land, sea, rivers, lakes and other reservoirs, providing of observance of the regime of the state border and border regime, realization of border control, guard of sovereign rights of Ukraine in its Internal (Marine) Economic Zone and other.

Recent research and publications analysis. The object of theory, as a rule, considered to be some parts of object, in which properties, relations, conformities to law of

certain type are presented that form an essence of theory. Comprehensive research of forms and methods of organs of management activity, organs and units of SBGS in relation to an analysis and estimation of efficiency of operative-official activity presents the object of theory of efficiency of OOA of SBGS.

Paper objective. The aim of the article is a ground and forming of structure, scientific problems and tasks of the theory of efficiency of operative-official activity (OOA) of the State border guard service of Ukraine.

Paper main body. The main components of theory of operative-official activity efficiency are conformities to law that correspond to objective reality and represent it. To such conformities to law can be taken: probabilistic connection between efficiency of operative-official activity and concrete actions of violators of border; direct dependence of efficiency of operative-official activity on quality of management organs (by subdivisions), and foremost from the degree of validity of made decision; dependence of efficiency of operative-official activity on the level of technical equipment of organs (units) and quality of personnel training on questions of technical equipment's use in the border protection, other conformities to law.

Conclusions of the research. Principles that is examined in the theory of efficiency of operative-official activity are realization of work from an analysis and estimation of efficiency of operative-official activity and identification of backlogs of efficiency in relation to the decision of concrete tasks, sectors of the state border, directions of protection, regional directorates, organs of the state border protection, units or SBGS on the whole; determination of practical suitability of those or other forms and methods of activity in area of efficiency of operative-official activity by management organs, organs (units) of the state border protection; prognostication of efficiency of operative-official activity not for determination how many violators of border will be detained and how many not, but with an aim of determination of directions, that are protected reliably not enough, and in the same time the ground of decision on the redistribution of present forces and facilities on the area of responsibility for the achievement of the greatest effectiveness of operative-official activity; establishment of such characteristics of the simplest stream of requirements, that correspond to descriptions of maximally possible stream, existing in practice of the border control during analysis and estimation of efficiency of border control on ways of international connection by means of theory of mass maintenance; determination of efficiency of operative-official activity on the whole for border guard detachment (regional directorate) not on the arithmetic average of efficiency on every border guard division (border guard detachment), but depending on the length of area, that is protected by every border guard division (border guard detachment); detection of motive-result connections of efficiency of operative-official activity not for every separate case, but only in average sizes at the large enough number of cases, other principles by methods of correlation analysis. It is possible to consider the categories of theory of efficiency of operative-official activity such as efficiency of operative-official activity; criteria of efficiency of operative-official activity; case-result connection of efficiency of operative-official activity; backlogs of increase of efficiency of operative-official activity.

Marusina O.

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:
"TRANSFORMATION OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION MODELS OF HIGHER
EDUCATION AS A BASIS FOR PROVIDING HIGH-QUALITY EDUCATION AND
TRAINING OF A MODERN SPECIALIST"

Problem setting. Determining the economic and social stability of states, ensuring their progressive advancing development, education gains intensive, innovative and human-centric nature more and more. It becomes opener, more democratic, pluralistic, really innovational phenomena that accompanies people during the whole life.

Recent research and publications analysis. The main directions of development of the higher education in the context of sustainable development of rural areas are reflected in works by S. Dombrovska, D. Dzvinchuk and other.

Paper objective. The main purpose of the article is to carry out an analysis of the process of transformation of public administration models of higher education.

Paper main body. The state's higher education management, as well as education management as a whole, transforms in Ukraine now, as the essence, purpose and role of education in human life and in society's functioning changes radically.

The state's higher education management is always modeled specifically. These models are mostly based on the state policy in the field of education, social and economic, as well as other development needs of individuals and society.

Formation of the state model of education management in any country happens on the ground of close combination of both world and national practices. This means the adoption of the world's best practices in the field of this management.

Further researches of the indicated problem shall be carried out for the development of an optimal and highly efficient model of the state's higher education management in new, independent, democratic Ukraine in order education to favour the development and socialization of individuals as much as possible, and for it to provide the stable progressive development of Ukrainian society.

Conclusions of the research. In the article the features of forming of state case higher education frame are considered mainly in highly developed societies, which are transformed toward postindustrial'nikh, informative. Attention applies on: and) innovative character of the modern systems of education and professional preparation; bi) complex use of new methods of management education; in) introduction of naynovit-nishikh technologies of management.

Marutian R.

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:
"INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES OF INTELLECTUAL MANAGEMENT IN
THE PUBLIC MANAGEMENT PRACTICE: FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
EXPERIENCE"

Problem setting. The intellectual management is a generalization of the semiotic, cognitive and informational types of management; it is considered as a means of the decision-making under uncertainty. The exponential growth of information volumes and the need to respond promptly to new challenges and threats at the global, national and regional levels of governance have led to the search for adequate mechanisms for responding to emerging managerial problems. One of such reaction mechanisms has become the newest information technologies of intellectual management that actively penetrate all spheres of society's life and radically change the way of life of a modern person living in an information society.

Proceeding from the peculiarities of modern technological development, it is possible to determine the following informational technological intelligent management: cloud services and technologies; "The Internet of Things" (The Industrial Internet of Things - IIoT); Augmented Reality technologies (AR); Big Data technologies; Blockchain and Bitcoin. The modern public administration is faced with the task of using information technologies in management practice.

Recent research and publications analysis. The questions of informatization of public management practice, of the relationship of the state and the information sphere are the subject of scientific research of representatives of various social sciences - philosophers, politologists, economists, sociologists. But the analysis of the latest researches and home and foreign authors' publications shows that in modern scientific literature there is no consensus on the questions about the role and place of information technologies in modern public management practice, and the research of the problems of using the technologies of intellectual management is insufficient in the national historiography of state administration.

Paper objective. The author of the article aims to investigate the experience of using the latest information technologies of intellectual management in the public management of different countries of the world and Ukraine.

Paper main body. After examining the foreign experience of implementing the latest information technologies of intellectual management in public management, we came to the conclusion that they become an effective and necessary tool for modern public management of complex objects for which it is difficult or impossible to find formal and traditional models of functioning.

Conclusions of the research. Modern information technology of intellectual management, such as Blockchain, Internet of Things, Big Data and others, will allow citizens to receive services remotely, in the case of the state - to minimize infrastructure and managerial staff expenses, as well as to increase the security component in the management practice. Their effective use raises public confidence in the civil service, which is why the foreign experience of using these technologies in the public administration system is relevant to Ukraine.

Meliakov A., Mashkina O.

An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of:
"OMBUDSMEN INSTITUTION IN THE SYSTEM OF SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN DEVELOPMENT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION"

Problem setting. At the beginning of the 2010s, the institutions of ombudsmen / officials authorized to promote the rights of Ukrainian citizens in areas traditionally related to socio-humanitarian education: education, interethnic relations, protection of the rights of persons with disabilities and children's rights are becoming increasingly popular in the practice of public administration. The formation of the institution of government officials was directly influenced by the activation of the "third sector". At the same time, the prospects of government officials are critically evaluated by a number of civic activists and experts. In their view, specialized ombudsmen / commissioners are no more than "people for complaints", a kind of a buffer between an unsatisfied part of the society and an inefficient government.

Recent researches and publications analysis. The activities of the Ukrainian ombudsman are analyzed in the articles by V. Barchuk, N. Naulik, O. Martselyak, K. Zakomorna, V. Zakrynytska, N. Krestovska, B. Levkovsky, N. Lesko and others. However, in the Ukrainian scientific literature, the theoretical components of this topic are mostly revealed, only some examples of foreign experience are offered. The prospects of the functioning of ombudsmen in Ukrainian realities are less visible, and the study of the results of their practical activities in the context of the actual tasks of public administration in the humanitarian sphere are virtually absent.

Thus, the **purpose of the article** is to elaborate particular results of comparative analysis of the functioning of the institutions of commissioners / ombudspersons in the following spheres of public administration as ethnonational policy, children's rights, education and gender policy, etc.

Paper main body. One of the major problems in the work of Ombudsmen / Commissioners may be the duplication of tasks and powers. The coincidence of certain functionality components duplication by not only ombudsmen and Central Executive Authorities, but also by those commissioners with each other is likely. Thus, over 3800000 Ukrainian schoolchildren are represented by one of the three highest authorities: the Head of the State – the authorized of the President of Ukraine on the child's rights, the Parliament – the representatives of the Commissioner for the Protection of the Rights of the Child and the Family of the Secretariat of the Commissioner on Human Rights of the Verkhovna Rada and, finally, the Government – Educational Ombudsman.

Only lengthy practical work of the ombudsmen will make it possible to draw conclusions about one of the fundamental principles of the existence of this institution – independence and political unbiasedness. The urgency of this aspect of the problem is aggravated by the fact that today almost all political institutions in Ukraine have a negative level of public confidence. Thus, in his/her activity, the Commissioners must strive for a balance between, on the one hand, the official duties and the status of a high-ranking civil servant, and, on the other, respect in the eyes of leaders of public organizations and the public.

The question of impartiality is closely linked to the resource capacities of the institution. In this sense, the Ombudsman of the Verkhovna Rada for Human Rights, whose funding is set out in a separate line in the State Budget, is the most protected. The least financially independent are those commissioners, who in essence are a structural subdivision of that executive body ensuring their activity.

When analyzing the work of ombudsmen / commissioners, decentralization should be taken into account that will objectively lead to redistribution of authority from the center to the regions. It is significant that decentralization was one of the arguments

that the Minister of Education and Science explained the need to introduce the position of educational ombudsman. At the same time, in such "help from the center" we see a certain paradox, because, in our opinion, the very philosophy of decentralization itself is that members of the territorial community learn a full-fledged democracy by solving the issues of their inner life independently.

Conclusions of the research. Certain ombudsmen already have a sufficiently long history (the Commissioner on Children's Rights, the Commissioner on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities), the existence of others lasted for several months (an Ethnic Policy Officer, Family Law Commissioner), and several institutions (the Commissioner on Gender Policy, Educational Ombudsman) will be able to prove their effectiveness only over time due to their extremely long operating time.

A revision of the Cabinet of Ministers decision on the abolition of the position of Governmental Commissioner for Ethnonational Policy is required. The apparent aggravation of interethnic relations in modern Ukraine, along with political and socio-economic reasons, is dependant on an extremely weak institutional framework of this public administration area.

The question about the influence of the authorities on the regional and local levels remains, since the existence of regional offices is not provided, though not prohibited, by current legislation. However, without the formation of both formal and informal networks, ombudsmen will not be able to act as tools of democracy, and their offices will only become the additional destination for sending relevant correspondence from district and regional state administrations.

It is worthwhile to make changes to the Regulations on the Commissioners in the part of their informational openness, since, as of mid-2018, commissioners / ombudspersons may not publicly report their activities at all. One of the key indicators of the work of ombudsmen is information on complaints filed, responses to them, and specific measures to address them. In this regard, another actual and necessary addition to the current Regulations, it is the duty of the commissioners to report on the results of activities for a certain period of time, for example - annually.

Maystro S.

An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of:
"EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC COMPLEXES OF THE MECHANISM
OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION OF UKRAINE IN THE FIELD OF CIVIL
PROTECTION"

Problem setting. In the context of global climate change and anthropogenic pressure on the environment, the issue of timely detection and tracing of possible emergencies and the identification of ways to prevent and overcome them are of particular importance. After all, in accordance with the Constitution, every citizen of Ukraine has the right to protect his or her life and health from the consequences of accidents, catastrophes, fires, natural disasters and upon request of guarantees of the implementation of this right from state authorities and economic entities.

Recent research and publications analysis. Scientists such as Andreyev S., Bakumenko V., Kovalchuk V., Trush O. and others have dedicated their research to the essence and features of the system of public administration, including in the field of civil protection. However, many questions regarding the directions of implementation of the mechanism of international cooperation of Ukraine in the field of civil protection remain insufficiently researched.

Paper objective. The purpose of the article is to determine the essence and directions of implementation of the mechanism of international cooperation of Ukraine in the field of civil protection, including the educational and scientific component.

Paper main body. The purpose of the state management of the civil protection system is to reduce the risk and mitigate the consequences of natural and man-made emergencies, increase the guaranteed level of safety of the individual, society and the environment within the limits of acceptable risk indicators, which can not be achieved without the construction of an effective mechanism of international cooperation of Ukraine in the field of civil protection.

The components and tools of the implementation of the mechanism of international cooperation in the field of civil protection include:

- valid international treaties relating to this sphere;
- measures of state authorities on the development of international cooperation, taking into account the need to protect the national interests of Ukraine in the field of civil protection;
- prevention of internal and external threats, minimization of their negative consequences;
- development of interstate and interregional integration in the field of civil protection;
- provision of monitoring and analysis of the effectiveness of the implementation of international assistance programs in the field of civil protection;
- due fulfillment by Ukraine of obligations in this area;
- ensuring the harmonization of Ukrainian legislation in the field of civil protection with EU legislation;
- development of cooperation in this area with all border countries;
- generalization of existing foreign practice of application of legislation on issues related to the field of civil protection and elaboration of proposals for its improvement and adaptation to Ukrainian realities;
- educational and scientific support of activities related to the civil protection.

Conclusions of the research. Consequently, international cooperation should become an effective mechanism for improving the existing system of public administration in the field of civil protection of Ukraine, of course, taking into account the national interests of our state. At the same time, the mechanism of international cooperation of Ukraine in the field of civil protection should take into account existing national and international experience in civil protection, contribute to reducing the risk of emergencies, the formation of appropriate regulatory, financial, economic, organizational, technological, and other principles of protection of the population and territories from emergencies in peacetime and in a special period, as well as to enhance the effectiveness of public administration in the field of civil protection.

An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of:
"STUDENTS' EVALUATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION QUALITY AS ELEMENT
OF THE SYSTEM OF STATE CONTROL OVER THE QUALITY OF PROVIDING
OF EDUCATION SERVICES BY THE HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTES
(BASED ON AN EXAMPLE A SURVEY OF STUDENTS OF THE BALTIC IN-
TERNATIONAL ACADEMY, LATVIA)"

Problem setting. The approaches to define evaluation criteria of the higher education system, which are defined in scientific literature, as well as an issue of concretizing of the subjects and objects of appropriate direction of activity, are not fully formulated, so they are open for organizing of a scientific researches. In the frameworks of this publication we want to pay attention on the opportunity of subjects of state management of education sphere to use students' opinion as for quality of higher education.

Recent research and publications analysis. The problematics of quality of higher education always stay in focus of the scientific attention of domestic researchers. Among the latest scientific publications, thematic focus of which is connected with finding a solution of the issue on the methodological level, we should pay attention to works L. Valenkevych, V. Vitlins'kyy, Yu. Vorobyov, M.R. Hzhchots'kyy, O. Dubins'kyy, M. Zhurovs'kyy, A. Kaydalova, S. Kurbatov, R.B. Lesyk, T. Olendr, L. Ostapyuk, O. Finkil'shteyn, O. Yavorivs'kyu та інших вчених. Among the latest scientific developments, thematic focus of which is on the various aspects of the above-mentioned problems, we should pay attention to the works of S. Andrejchuk, D. Bondar, S. Dombrovskaya, L. Haievs'ka, T Hladka, T. Lukina, R. Naumenko, L. Paraschenko, O. Postupna, O. Zhabenko.

Paper objective. To hold an analysis of student responses of the Higher Education Institute (bases on an example of the results of an analyses of an expert survey of students of the Baltic International Academy) as for the quality of services in the system of state management of quality of higher education.

Paper main body. Holding of a survey of students from Baltic International Academy was hold in the framework of program activities of internships of scientific and pedagogical workers of the National University of civil protection of Ukraine (in Kharkiv) "Theory and practice of providing of quality of higher education: pedagogy, psychology and management» (21.04.2018 – 02.05.2018). The task of holding the survey was finding out the respondents' opinion as for quality of higher education in the country and directly in the university. With the help of the analysis of the respondents' answers as for the evaluating of quality of higher education in the country and university we can claim that :

- the vast majority of students thinks that the quality of higher education in the country of its receipt is quite satisfactory (86% of respondents' evaluated the quality of higher education on the level from 4 to 8 points);

- nearly each 15th respondent evaluates quality of higher education in the country on the «low» level or «very high» level, what means that the highest and the lowest mark of the object of attention in this sphere of analysis balance one another;

- the vast majority of students thinks that the quality of higher education in the university is quite satisfactory (78% respondents' evaluated quality of higher education on the level from 4 to 8 points);

- while comparison of the highest (9-10 points) and the lowest (0-3 points) marks of quality of higher education, we found out that prevail maximum ones (12 % against 10%);

- percentage of the marks in the criteria plane «low level», in comparison with the country and university level means that a part of students thinks that quality of providing education services of their university is lower than in the whole country (7% evaluate quality of providing of higher education in the country on the level «low level», at the same time appropriate indicator on the university level is 10%);

- percentage of the marks in the criteria plane «very high level», in comparison with the country and university level means that a part of students thinks that quality of providing education services of their university is higher than in the whole country (12% quality of providing of higher education in their higher education institute on the level «very high level», at the same time appropriate indicator on the country level is 7%).

The last two points of the presented summaries, because of being contradictory, make it more difficult to understand the level of students' satisfaction with the quality of providing education services by their higher education institution. Predicting the possibility of such a situation by the results of the analyses of respondents' answers authors have included to the survey a direct question as for finding out the level of students' satisfaction with the quality of higher education in their country. With this sphere of survey of students it was found out that, the vast majority of students (72%) are satisfied with the quality of providing of ЗВО їх країни вищої освіти. Together with it respondents' 28% chose that variant of answer on the survey question which was formulated in such meaningful form as «almost satisfied» and «more dissatisfied than satisfied». That means that every 4th student showed his dissatisfaction with the quality of providing of higher education, what can be due to both objective and subjective factors.

Conclusions of the research. With the results of the survey made by the authors of the article we made such main conclusions

First of all, once used by Latvian Government mechanisms of state management of higher education system turned out to be an effective ones which provides balanced development of its main. The chosen by state management subjects model of reforming of high school not only provided effective integration of national system to the European space of higher education, but also on the whole satisfied students. So taking into account fact that systems of higher education of Ukraine and Latvia at the beginning of reformation were similar, first of all taking into account traditions of being in institutional territory of one country, we can claim about an opportunity to use the mechanisms of reforming of Latvian system of higher education for increasing effectiveness of state management of the education sphere in Ukraine.

Secondly system state management of quality of higher education should include monitoring of the level of satisfaction of the main customers of education service from obtained due to studying in higher education institutes results (professional knowledge, skills and abilities). Holding of nationwide surveys of students as for quality of higher education will let subjects of state management get so called feedback from the direct objects of the educational process. We should pay attention to the fact that holding of

such monitoring on the university level with provide administration of higher education institutes objective information as for quality of providing of education services with the direct higher education institutes or (and) its structural units. The obtained information can also be used to create ranking of scientific and pedagogical workers (structural units), and also in the framework of formulating management decision as for expedien-
cies of extension of the contract with an employee.

Nizhnikov M.

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:
"FORMATION OF DIRECTIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SYS-
TEM OF ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTMENTS"

Problem setting. At the present stage of the socio-economic development of the state, innovative investments of the ecological direction are not only a significant factor in reducing environmental pollution and preventing environmental crises, but also one of the priority factors for ensuring sustainable development. For the modern investment sphere, the low activity of attraction of innovative investments of ecological direction is characteristic, the problem of effective choice of sources of their financing, optimization of structure and direction directions remains.

One of the factors for ensuring the progressive dynamics of the productive forces of the regions of Ukraine is the creation of an investment foundation for their further development and provision of environmental safety, entry into the international market of environmental goods and services. The main objective of the formation of an environmentally-oriented investment policy mechanism is to create a mechanism for stable financing of environmental expenditures, redistribution of profits in favor of regions with increased environmental risk, and support for enterprises that implement innovations in environmental protection activities.

Recent research and publications analysis. In the scientific literature on public administration, the problem of formation of directions for the development of the system of environmental investments is not sufficiently studied and requires further research.

Paper objective. The purpose of the article is to form the directions of development of the system of environmental investments.

Paper main body. The main shortcomings of the modern system of ecological investments are revealed. It is proposed to include in the list of indicators of investment attractiveness of the region the indicator of investment in fixed capital on environmental protection and to determine its share in the volume of gross regional product of a specific region. This methodological approach will help to reduce heterogeneity of spatial development of regions and realization of their own investment potential of regions in order to ensure ecological safety and environmental protection.

Theoretical and methodological approaches for ensuring stable financing of investments in environmental protection measures in the conditions of growth of financial and organizational autonomy of regions are developed. The direct influence of the main components of ecological safety - the power of technogenic influence and sustainability

of ecosystems on the course of investment processes in this area is investigated. It is established that the power of technogenic influence depends on the territorial specificity of the location and level of development of the productive forces of the regions and the boundaries of the spatially defined assimilation potential. It is determined that the formation of economic structures of the regions is significantly influenced by these factors, which caused a significant regional asymmetry in their development.

Conclusions of the research. The main principles of investing in environmental projects and programs are: targeting specific economic and environmental results; self-financing (enterprises, as the main polluters of the environment, have a "lion's share" of costs to neutralize their negative impact); regional approach (costs are mainly borne by regional and local budgets); increase of economic responsibility connected with the system of sanctions for breach of terms and quality of performance of works.

Nonik V.

An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of:
"ANTICORRUPTION POLICY: PROBLEMS OF REALIZATION IN
UKRAINIAN REALITIES"

Problem setting Corruption is the most dangerous kind of social pathology that affects the system of public administration. The difficulty in reducing its level lies in the fact that it is realized in the field of the most active factors that motivate people's behavior - wealth and power.

Without victory over corruption as a system of public relations, Ukraine will never be able to ensure the security of its citizens, have a high standard of living, build an efficient economy and a legal democratic state, protect its sovereignty, become competitive among developed countries of the world community.

In corruption as a social phenomenon involved two parties - the apparatus of state administration and citizens. Attempts to unilaterally resolve the problem by ending the corruption behavior of state officials do not yield positive results. The demand for corruptive actions of an official is formed in a public environment, which is very sensitive to bureaucratic barriers and imperfect legislation in the process of solving their mercenary problems.

It is advisable to set up all state mechanisms for combating corruption, maximally connecting to this process all Ukrainian society.

Paper objective. Therefore, the purpose of the article is to provide a package of proposals to ensure the effective implementation of Ukraine's anticorruption policy.

Paper main body. Corruption in Ukraine, turning into a system of social relations, threatens the national interests of the country. The extremely high level of corruption in our country leads to a violation of property rights, the impartiality of the domestic judiciary system and the ineffectiveness of the legislative process. Meanwhile, the anti-corruption measures taken in our country are ineffective. Authorities in the country repeatedly and loudly declared the need to fight corruption, developed programs and

strategies to overcome this phenomenon, some tight steps were taken in this direction, but they did not bring a significant positive effect.

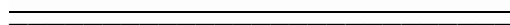
In order to reduce the threat to national security from the catastrophic growth of corruption, urgent implementation of a comprehensive and effective anti-corruption policy is urgent.

In the course of the analysis, we came to the conclusion that the systematic strategy of combating the phenomenon of corruption should be constantly supplemented by new necessary elements, such as the adoption of ethical codes of conduct of officials (both at the state level and at the level of a certain organization), adoption of the necessary normative documents on the legislative level, the development of anti-corruption programs for specific regions on the basis of the national anti-corruption strategy, conducting educational work on anti-corruption issues, etc.

It is natural to expect that the implementation of anticorruption policy can face resistance at various levels of the administrative hierarchy. This emphasizes the need to focus on improving domestic anti-corruption laws and the institutional system, and also to take into account the need to promote anti-corruption practices in the private sector and to increase the level of trust in the government's actions on the part of society.

Conclusions of the research. The scale of corruption in Ukraine will only decrease if both the government and society will fight not only the consequences of this phenomenon, but also its causes. In this way, it is necessary to overcome the resistance of corrupt officials. However, the driving force must be clear awareness that honest people are much more than corrupt. Only by combining the efforts of the authorities and society, Ukraine will be able to achieve significant results in overcoming corruption.

In our opinion, the first steps to improve the anti-corruption policy of Ukraine are: completion of adaptation of Ukrainian legislation to EU requirements; implementation of a set of measures aimed at increasing the authority of the civil service; ensuring transparency in the activities of state bodies.



Palyukh V.

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:

"PECULIARITIES OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN MODERN SOCIO-CULTURAL CONDITIONS"

Problem setting. The problem of social management in the state is considered in various aspects, it has several directions. These areas are divided into those related to the study of the place of management in the system of relations, the development of various types of life of society, the study of the role of the human factor in the management of aspects of life and the problems associated with self-government in various spheres of public life.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The problems of managing the research activities of students in modern sociocultural conditions have been studied by many scientists, but they require further in-depth research.

Formulation of the problem. Objective: to analyze the essence of the management of university students in modern socio-cultural conditions. To achieve this goal in the work it is necessary to solve the following tasks: to explore the general problem of social management in the state; highlight areas of research problems of state social management; highlight features of the research activities of university students.

Paper main body. For a more complete identification of the essence of the concept of managing research activities of students in modern sociocultural conditions, we consider it expedient to analyze the positions of philosophers, psychologists, educators on the definition of categories, such as management, research activities of students and modern sociocultural conditions.

There are various definitions of management categories, but analysis and generalization of literary sources allow us to state that, in the broadest sense, management is an element, a function of organized systems of various nature, it is ensured by the preservation of their specific structure, maintenance of activity regime, program implementation, activity goal. Thus, we can see the diversity of approaches to the definition of the category "management". The analysis of literary sources of various author positions will allow us to separate the approach to definition. In our work we consider the research activities of university students in this regard, we understand it necessary, to clarify this concept and justify the features of this activity.

Conclusions. Thus, as a result of the study, the following conclusions were obtained. 1. Studied the general problem of social management in the state. 2. Highlighted areas of research problems of public social management. 3. The features of the research activities of university students are highlighted.

Platonov O.

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:
"THE MECHANISM OF STATE GUARANTEE OF MINIMIZATION OF
THREATS IN MULTIMODAL TRANSPORTATIONS"

Problem setting. Globalization and integration of the economy are a common trend in all countries of the world. Participation in European integration processes requires Ukraine to open its markets for goods and services, including transport, which leads to a continuous increase in international material flows and the need for the formation of an appropriate mechanism of state regulation. In this regard, the problem of improving the mechanism of state guarantee of minimization of threats in multimodal transportation has become especially urgent.

Recent research and publications analysis. In the scientific literature on public administration, the problem of state guarantees of minimizing threats in multimodal transport is not sufficiently studied and requires further research.

Paper objective. The purpose of the article is to study the practical experience of state guarantees of minimization of threats in multimodal transport and the development of an appropriate mechanism.

Paper main body. The basic requirements to the mechanism of state guarantee of minimization of threats in multimodal transportations are determined. It is proved that

the integral mechanism of state guarantee of minimization of threats should include elements of safety of information flow and actual movement of cargo. The meaning of the mechanism of state guarantee of minimization of threats of supply chains in multimodal transport of goods is established. It is determined that such measures provide the definition of parts of the supply chain, which are formed on the basis of certain organizational and legal acts regulating the process of multimodal transport and aimed at preventing and neutralizing the threats to the supply chain links during the implementation of multimodal transport of goods.

A separate area for research in the context of minimizing the risks of multimodal transport of cargoes is the means and measures to control the movement of a single transport unit at all levels of the supply chain. Such means should be able to provide control information about the location of the cargo and detect unauthorized access attempts in real time. Such electronic devices were tested in Ukraine and several other countries during international transport of a single transport unit (container) with two modes of transport and allowed to state the achievement of a high level of physical safety of transportation.

Conclusions of the research. Thus, the issue of minimizing the risks of multimodal transportation of goods depends on the capacity and willingness of the multimodal operator to determine the set of measures to minimize the risks of the movement of goods at all levels of the supply chain. In addition, the state of minimization of threats depends on the ability of the state (customs or fiscal services) to practically introduce provisions on the possibility of obtaining the status of authorized operator, and the operator of multimodal transportation to fulfill all the required requirements and get the status that provides the highest level of minimization of threats of multimodal carriage of loads by all units supply chain. Obtaining the status of an authorized operator in the national field should be the first step in recognizing the multimodal carrier in international multimodal transport operations, which will increase the effectiveness of measures to minimize the risks of trading operations.

Podorvanyi V.

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:
"EFFECTIVE SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL REGULATION OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION WITH SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL CONDITION"

Problem setting. The fundamental transformations that are taking place in the socio-economic sphere in general and specifically in the educational sphere of Ukraine and the entire world call for an effective state regulation.

The state regulation includes application of effective regulation methods in the sphere of professional training of specialists capable of providing the national and civil security, their personal development, and the socio-economic growth of the state. Besides, the state regulation of the said sphere should provide a fast and adequate response to changes in the internal and external environment related to the development of the country's labor market, new technologies etc.

Recent research and publications analysis. The matters of training specialists at

higher schools with special educational conditions have been elucidated in the works by M. Neshchadym, S. Poltorak, O. Romin, and other researchers.

The paper objective lies in studying the methods for effective socio-psychological regulation of higher educational institutions with special educational conditions.

Paper main body. The main renewed conditions of effective management and regulation can be determined as follows:

- subordination of the activity of all without distinction structural units of a HEI to a single objective. Every trainee, instructor, and staff member should participate in the educational process improvement;

- automation of the management of the educational process in a HEI, aided by electronic systems, with substantiation and development of a methodology of educational activity formalization and technologization;

- every structural element (an instructor, department, subject discipline-related methodological commission), and every stage (operation) is both “a supplier” and “a customer” within the technological educational chain. Each of them needs its own quality assurance criteria, coordinated both at the “input” and “output”.

To our mind, the effectiveness of education will be higher with a high quality of training and a low cost of the quality assurance. That is to say, there should be an operating scheme: education effectiveness – education quality – education cost.

The analysis of the practical experience of determining the options of educational process organization, optimal for different levels of training in terms of their maximum educational effectiveness, shows the efficacy of education at different levels of training. In this connection, it is fair to assume that the effectiveness of a study group training at the first two levels of training – ‘to have an idea’ and ‘practical knowledge’ – does not depend on the training capacity of the educational and material facility.

In this context, it should be born in mind that training specialists in a civil HEI, and training in a HEI with special educational conditions have their own specificity, and namely:

1. The basic criteria for organization of the educational process in a civil HEI more often than not are insufficient for the system of specialized education. Those criteria do not take into account the main special feature of a military school i.e. the necessity to train the graduates of the higher educational institutions of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine at the top level of training – ‘to master skills’ with regard to numerous study tasks.

2. A military school requires its own criteria which could take this specificity into consideration. A new principal parameter that affects directly the educational effectiveness of a higher educational institution of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine is the training capacity of its educational and material facility.

Thus, one of the key lines of raising the effectiveness of the educational process in a HEI is improvement of the system of educational process management.

Conclusions of the research. Therefore, the specificity of approaches to characterizing the factors of the social determination of cadets and students of a HEI consists in the fact that social factors are regarded as original components, determining a cadet’s behavior in a training group, rather than the exclusive components of an individual’s vital functions and the life activity of their social environment. In the course of educational activity, when a continuous connection occurs between a cadet and other elements of

a didactic system, as well as with the outside world, the cadet acts as an active party in that interaction.

Polyakova O.

An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of:
"ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE AND PROBLEMS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN LEGAL EDUCATION IN UKRAINE:
THE RESULTS OF AN EXPERT SURVEY"

Problem setting. This publication presents the data of an expert survey devoted to highlighting the level of perception and understanding of legal issues in Ukrainian society, its analysis and generalization. The need for such research was due to the lack of a thorough and systematic study of public opinion on the state and problems of the development of public administration in legal education in Ukraine.

Recent research and publications analysis. Today there is a sufficient number of sociological studies devoted to the study of the functioning and development of education in Ukraine. Of greatest interest are studies in which the views of various groups of the population are examined.

There are several case studies in the field of human rights, in particular devoted to the freedom of speech, discrimination, unlawful violence by the police, and others. A nationwide study on human rights was conducted in Ukraine only in 2016. However, unfortunately, the problems of legal education, as well as the problems of management of this sphere, are not of interest to Ukrainian researchers.

Paper objective is to present the results of an expert survey on the assessment of the state and problems of the development of public administration in legal education in Ukraine, obtained through the collection, analysis and generalization of information.

Paper main body. An expert survey on "Development of public administration in legal education in Ukraine: an expert assessment" was conducted in Kharkiv Regional Institute of Public Administration of the National Academy of Public Administration under the President of Ukraine. The students of the faculty of public administration and management acted as experts. The survey was conducted by questionnaires in December 2017. The methodological design of the questionnaire consisted of the following content units: socio-demographic characteristics of respondents; understanding of legal education; level of awareness of legal education; level of citizens' awareness of the content of reforms. The analysis of the last block of questions will be highlighted in the next publication. There were 35 questions in the questionnaire. The purpose of the study was to find out the state, problems and prospects of the development of public administration in legal education in Ukraine.

118 people took part in the study representing mostly the East and partly the Center of Ukraine. Since the target group was students of the faculty of public administration and management, it is logical that the vast majority of respondents (83.8%) are civil servants and employees of local self-governments. These are the very persons who must have a sufficient level of legal consciousness, which is an inevitable companion of law. At the same time, the representatives of the expert group must not only comply with the

legal norms themselves and have a high level of legal training, but they are also obliged to ensure the progressive development of a law-governed state.

A significant number of the respondents acknowledged that their level of legal education was not sufficient (43.2% considered it insufficient, 23.7% could not answer), while 85.6% of the respondents indicated that they had the opportunity to receive legal knowledge within the framework of educational programs at school and within the educational process in vocational education institutions. In general, the respondents agree that not enough attention is paid to the development of the education system in Ukraine. Only 11.0% of the respondents are confident in the efforts of the state in this direction.

Conclusions of the research. The presented research and its analysis do not pretend to be comprehensive, but it is necessary to emphasize certain patterns and some important conclusions from our point of view.

So, according to the respondents: legal knowledge is acquired in the process of education, which is accompanied by the process of upbringing; legal education is the basis for legal upbringing, legal awareness and legal culture; the main objective of legal education is to increase the general level of legal culture, the acquisition of citizens of the required level of legal knowledge, the formation of their respect to law; as a system legal education should be presented in the state primarily as a complex of state and other measures.

Unfortunately, the respondents cannot determine which central executive authority is responsible for the implementation of the National Program for the Development of Legal Education in Ukraine, and in general consider it ineffective. Educational programs in legal disciplines are also considered to be ineffective, which means that they require significant changes, should be based on current trends in the field of law, have such an array of legal information that can serve as a basic, guiding light for the further active life of a citizen. At the same time, the education system itself needs to be improved, which means to become more effective and efficient.

Pomogaibog B.

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:
"DEVELOPMENT OF PARTNERSHIP RELATIONS OF BUSINESS AND
AUTHORITIES: WORLD EXPERIENCE"

Problem setting. With the strengthening of international economic relations, each social institution plays a role in the exchange of information and the creation of prerequisites for the formation of economic and social communications. The state, in the person of its representatives, solves socio-economic and political issues; business as a set of entrepreneurial structures focuses on the formation of financial, marketing, technological and other interconnections. Therefore, effective interaction of state bodies and business should give an impetus to the growth of the Ukrainian economy.

Recent research and publications analysis. In the scientific literature on public administration, the problem of development of partnership relations of business and authorities is not sufficiently studied and requires further research.

Paper objective. The purpose of the article is to study foreign experience in the development of business and business partnerships.

Paper main body. The experience of state-owned enterprises is investigated, which is related to the formation and movement of extrabudgetary incomes. It is concluded that along with a certain increase in efficiency, the manageability of the budget system dramatically decreases and threats to uncontrolled use of budget funds are created. The issue of delegation of state powers to the level of agencies and special state institutions is emphasized. It is established that in many countries of the world there is a tendency to delegate the functions of commercialization of agencies by forming stable forms of partnership between the state and private enterprises.

A form of association of state and private property rights and capital offered special investment funds, created by the state. In such funds, initially transferred shares owned by the state, then shares of the same fund are placed among international institutional and private investors. The fund is transferred to the management of professional managers.

Another form of establishing a balance of property rights between the state and business within the framework of a joint venture is the definition and exercise of the majority shareholders' rights to purchase blocks of shares sold by one of the partners.

Conclusions of the research. The state must somehow dispose of these packages and effectively manage the property that it owns partly. It turns out that the experience of creating joint ventures with the separation of functions of operational management of property, as well as the formation of blocks of voting shares, can be very useful.

Thus, in today's framework of the world economy, the structure of property, where the state, despite privatization, remains one of the owners, there is an objective need to rethink the state not only of its main functions in general, but also of approaches to its own role as the owner.

Obviously, the state will never be able to recreate a culture of joint stock control and management that has emerged in the private sector. The state will always either tend to dictate, or gradually become a passive owner, in which property is more likely to collapse than it develops and multiplies. However, it is not always easy to solve this problem on the basis of a purely short-term approach - privatization of property.

The state needs a different approach, primarily based on the interest in long-term increase in the value of assets. It is possible to achieve this through the formation of alliances and partnerships with private business. Given the UK experience in the privatization process, as well as the fact that this is one of the countries with a classical market economy, we should carefully consider this conclusion and perhaps try to take it into arsenal in order to increase the efficiency of state property management in Ukraine.

Ruban A.

An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of:
"NATIONAL SECURITY AS OBJECT OF STATE REGULATION"

Problem setting. The general understanding of security of Ukraine as the condition of public relations in theoretical and practical level results the need of allocation of

political, economic, spiritual, military, scientific and technical, social, ecological and other security problems within all the system of these relations. The given problems are the types of security of the country. The country is the uniform public organism consisting of a number of subsystems - political, economic, social and spiritual ones, in each of which contradictions around the main values (material and spiritual ones) arise and develop. These contradictions lead in case of their aggravation to formation of sources of danger not only for this sphere of relations but mainly for security of the country in general, for all set of vital society interests.

Recent research and publication analysis. The features of state regulation of national security were the subject of research of many scientists.

However the concept of national security as object of state regulation still needs additional systematization.

Paper objective. The purpose of article is investigation of the national security as object of state regulation.

Paper main body. The national security as object of state regulation is investigated in the article. In particular, the general concept of national security is characterized. The factors of the national security state ensuring are defined. The technique of determination of national security level is proved.

Conclusions of the research.

1. The general concept of national security is characterized. It is emphasized that security as the social phenomenon, has a set of the variations fixed by the right as a state which accumulates a set of types of harm and also possible ideas of threats and their consequences.

2. The following external and internal factors of the state national security ensuring are defined: geopolitical position of the state in the world, participation in the international organizations and military-political unions, territory sizes of the state, existence of natural resources, extent of control over world sources of raw materials, gold and foreign exchange reserves, population of the country and its potential, possession of advanced technologies and information resources, stability of the state institutes, moral spirit of society.

3. The technique of determination of the level of national security is proved. It is emphasized that the level of national security is defined by the structure and deviation from extreme values of the main economic, legal, social, and internal political, ethno political, foreign policy, demographic, ecological and other indicators.

Rudenko S., Ganiyev D., Anfilov V., Vlasenko A.

An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of:
"STATE REGULATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN UKRAINE"

Problem setting. The state governance mechanism in Ukraine should be considered as a comprehensive one, which includes several independent mechanisms, each of which can have a certain influence on the objects of management. It provides a system

to which, in addition to the tools of influence on the object of management, also includes methods, levers, policies, relevant law, normative and informational support, etc.

Recent research and publications analysis. Having analyzed the scientific works devoted to the study of the essence and problems of the methods of state regulation, one can conclude that the problematic issues of state regulation in the context of ensuring sustainable development of Ukraine, namely, the study of these methods and their implementation remains poorly investigated and require more detailed and thorough analysis, since solving these issues has not only a theoretical but also an applied character.

Paper objective. The purpose of the work is to systematize and thoroughly analyze the methods of state regulation of the sustainable development of Ukraine as well as to distinguish their essential features.

Paper main body. The effectiveness of state intervention depends to a large extent on who, when and in what way, apply certain methods of state regulation. Leaving aside the competence of the subjects of state regulation, the methods and methods of implementing state policy are emerging from the outset, since it is precisely the system of state regulation methods that allow state authorities to influence the development of socio-economic processes by creating favorable conditions for their development in order to obtain socially useful results

Conclusions of the research. The structure of methods of public administration in the sphere of sustainable development of Ukraine includes: means, methods and techniques of public administration in the field of sustainable development. By highlighting the structure of the methods of public administration, it is possible to distribute them according to the classification criteria to the following components: in the style of governance - democratic and dictatorial; from the standpoint of the law - legal and non-legal; from the point of view of the influence of the subject of management on the object of management - direct influence and indirect influence; preparation and decision-making, planning, organization, control, management support; by scale of application - system-wide (planning, organization, control, stimulation) and local (psychological, interviewing and interviewing); in terms of management - subordination and coordination; individual, collegial, collective, combined and regulatory methods of making managerial decisions; from the standpoint of scientific knowledge - cognition (cognitive-programming) and influence (organizational and regulatory); from the point of view of the motivation of management activity - encouragement, persuasion and coercion; from the standpoint of complexity - general (regulatory, administrative, socio-psychological (propaganda) and economic) and special - strategic planning and targeted programming, budgeting, informing; for functional purposes - regulatory, administrative (organizational and administrative), economic and socio-psychological or propagandistic.

Savchenko I., Chumak O.

An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of:
"PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP IN THE SOCIAL PROTECTION SPHERE"

Problem setting. The current state of the social sphere in Ukraine is characterized by the presence of a number of painful problems that have not been solved for years, in particular: the disorder of property relations towards establishments of social infrastructure; insufficient budget funds for the development of appropriate establishment and lack of effective incentives to raise funds from other sources; the abovementioned establishments provide services to the population with low quality, etc. In view of this research on the improvement of public-private partnership in the social sphere, as a necessary condition for ensuring effective social protection of the population at the regional and local levels, remains relevant today.

Recent research and publications analysis. The problems of public-private partnership were explored by such authors as E. Clayne, G. Taysman, M. Gerrard, A. Akintoe, V.Varnavsky, S.Silivstrov, E.Mahortova, V.Kruglov and others. The researches on the theoretical foundations of social protection of the population, the reformation of the system of privileges, and proposals for solving problems in this field were reflected in the following theses: N. Boretskaya, V. Goshovska, O. Kocheymovska.

Paper objective. The purpose is to study and identify ways to improve public-private partnership in Ukraine in the field of social protection.

Paper main body. Analyzes the current state of the social state sphere. An efficient way to improve the efficient functioning of state ownership is the development of partner relations between the state and business, which will allow to attract additional resources in the public sector, in particular investments. In this system of relations there is an association of resources and potentials of the state and business, which contributes to increasing the efficiency of the use of available resources, the distribution of risks between the public and private sectors and their minimization. The influence of public-private partnership on the social protection sphere in Ukraine has been researched. There are also difficulties in improving public private partnerships. A number of measures have been identified to improve the development of public private partnership in the social protection sphere. A new procedure for the implementation of public private partnership has been proposed.

Conclusions of the research. The main directions of improving the provision of public-private cooperation in the field of social protection are: improvement of legislation on the implementation of public-private partnership, the development of financial, non-financial institutions for the introduction of public-private partnership, the creation of an expert body for the establishment and functioning of public-private partnership, the introduction of educational programs in educational institutions for the training of government officials in the field of public-private partnership, organization of monitoring and control as the final stage of the mechanism for implementing partner relations between the state and private sector.

Serohina-Berestovska O.

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:
"FEATURES OF MANAGEMENT OF DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL SOCIAL
INFRASTRUCTURE"

Problem setting. In terms of market relations, the degree of development of the social infrastructure of the village determines the state of profound transformations in the economic life of the country. In modern conditions, the essence of the social infrastructure of the village is not limited to the social sphere. It is necessary to solve a number of organizational and economic problems of a large-scale plan.

The importance of social infrastructure for economic practice in market conditions of production development is increasing, especially in the context of Euro integration. Of particular importance in this regard is the problem of not only the interaction between the branches of social infrastructure of the village, but also their impact on the development of agriculture.

Recent research and publications analysis. Problems of management of development of social infrastructure of the village are investigated in the works of both domestic and foreign scientists. A significant contribution to the study of the peculiarities of state influence on socio-economic relations made by such scholars P P. Byelyen`ky`j, M. Butko, O. Vasy`l`yev, B. Dany`ly`shy`n, N. Ivanova, C. Ky`ry`chenko, L. Koval`s`ka, M. Komarov, V. Krasovs`ky`j, S. Ishhuk, T. Kulinich, V. Krupin, O. Salivonchy`k, S. Tkach, A. Tkach, etc. The ideas and provisions set out in the works of these authors served as the basis for the further development of social infrastructure. However, despite numerous studies, they have a General scientific meaning and are characterized by a more descriptive nature.

The paper objective is to study the features of management of the development of social infrastructure of the village, as well as the rationale for proposals to improve this process.

Paper main body. For socio-economic development of the future of the village is of particular importance that the nature of the production activities of people, the system needs of the residents of the village and its social structure in the new environment. In this regard, it is important to emphasize that the development of various spheres and sectors of social infrastructure of the village in no way displaces elements of market relations and other innovations of scientific and technological progress, on the contrary, it strengthens and complements their role. The quality and understanding of the modern rural economy should be linked within the framework of the General idea of the social infrastructure of the village as an integral part of the productive forces of modern society.

The transition to a market mechanism necessarily involves a thorough socio-psychological training of the rural population, the concept of which should be differentiated taking into account the various socio-economic, demographic and ethnic characteristics of the region. In the new economic conditions in the solution of social problems of the village it is necessary to increase the role of local administrations in the development organization of the rural economy and social infrastructure in particular.

To solve most of the socio-economic problems of the village, it is necessary to develop a new concept and programs of social development of the village, requiring economic research and large-scale support of the state. Social development of rural areas is one of the directions of agrarian reform, so the results of research should form the basis of improving the living standards of the rural population, accelerated development of the social sphere in order to reduce the gap in the living conditions of people in urban and rural areas. The basis of this policy should be the creation of favorable economic conditions for increasing the income of agricultural producers, strengthening the economic and social situation of the rural family.

Thus, the disclosure of the socio-economic nature and function of the social infrastructure, the practical solution of the proposed problem will complicate the growth of the productive forces of the rural population and labor productivity.

In the conditions of sharp competition and market relations it has not only theoretical sense, but also practical value as search of ways of preservation and development of rural economy as a whole depends on it.

Conclusions of the research. Thus, it can be concluded that in the long term to solve social problems, it is necessary to ensure the implementation of a number of conditions, among which the following are of paramount importance: overcoming the disproportions between the costs of development of production and services in rural areas; improving the provision of material resources for the construction of residential and socio-cultural facilities at an affordable price; development of regional programs for comprehensive socio-economic location areas of the social infrastructure of the transport network, settlement system, etc.; gradual concentration of agricultural processing and storage enterprises in rural areas; development of private social and industrial infrastructure in rural areas; increase in financing for the construction of rural infrastructure both at the expense of the state and local budgets, and at the expense of the agricultural enterprises themselves. The development of social infrastructure is necessary to ensure the daily activities of the population. The level of its development depends on the efficiency of social production, labor activity of each individual employee.

Shevchuk O.

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:
"LEGAL MECHANISM OF PUBLIC REGULATION OF PHYSICAL TRAINING AND SPORTS"

Problem setting. Complexity, consistency, integrity of public regulation of physical training and sports in Ukraine are largely defined by the development of its theoretical and methodological substantiations in modern society. Deep social, economic and political transformations in our country require the development of new approaches to solving the problems of optimizing the physical training and sports functioning. At the same time, re-thinking of the role and place of the state, as well as local self-government in this area of human activity, is of paramount importance.

The paper objective is to analyze the legal mechanism of public regulation of physical training and sports.

The paper main body. The improvement of the legal organization of physical training and sports is to become the main target in the activities of the public authorities, all physical training and sports institutions and organizations in Ukraine.

The role of law in regulating sport relations remains traditionally high along with the necessity to increase the state's role, the implementation of its scientifically grounded policy in the field of physical training and sports. The priority problem of modern public-management science is determining the parameters, boundaries, and specifics of the Ukrainian sports law.

Conclusions of the research. Thus, physical education is a complex comprehensive system of legal public regulation which requires an adequate set of normative, legal acts and organizational forms of management. Legal relations, which are characterized by their specific peculiarities, arise in the process of physical training and sports activities of the subjects of the system considered.

Sirenko R.

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:
"STATE POLICY OF THE COMPETENT-ORIENTED APPROACH TO THE FORMATION OF PHYSICAL CULTURE AND RECREATIONAL VALUES OF STUDENT YOUTH IN UKRAINE"

Problem setting. The development and establishment of an independent Ukraine led to a reorganization in the management of all spheres of life, as well as in optimizing the mechanisms of public administration in the education system and physical education.

Recent research and publications analysis. Problems of management of formation of physical culture and recreational values of student youth are investigated in the works of both domestic and foreign scientists (S. Dombrovska, V. Vavrenyuk, V. Sadkovyj and others).

Paper objective. The purpose of the article is to explore the basics of a competently-oriented approach in shaping the student's personality and to justify the importance of a fitness trend in the state youth policy.

Paper main body. It has been determined that the quality of higher education is one of the defining characteristics of the functioning of the education sector, with the social needs that are satisfactory, an objective basis for predicting further development and making the necessary management decisions. In the context of the modernization of the Ukrainian higher education system, its quality should become the basis that determines the priority and prospects of the tasks set and the effectiveness of their implementation. Compliance of educational services with the demands of society and society is a sign of the quality of education, its peculiar indicator.

Education and training are complex, multifactorial phenomena; In the process of physical education, students are transferred only the knowledge and skills necessary to develop the necessary competencies. Psychological preparation is also being carried out, the necessary attitudes are being formed, certain personal qualities are being developed, concrete algorithms of effective activity are being accumulated. Therefore, a competent-oriented approach has proven to be one of the most relevant and effective ways to build a new educational paradigm.

Conclusions of the research. Thus, The transformational processes of higher education in the state as a course of Ukraine on systematic and consistent European integration were explored. The development of physical education in higher educational institutions regarding the change of social representations in the young part of Ukrainian society was analyzed. The necessity of gradual implementation of a new system of physical education in high school on the basis of professional competence of youth is

found out. The theoretical and methodological principles of education of modern students as competent in their field of experts on the basis of values of physical culture are substantiated.

Tarasov S.

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:
"EFFECTIVE MECHANISM OF A NEW STATE HUMAN RESOURCES POLICY
IMPLEMENTATION"

Problem setting. Transformations that have been carried out in Ukraine are aimed at formation of the socially oriented market economy. One of the most important factors for achieving this goal is identification of the peculiarities of the mechanism of human resources policy formation in the region and on this basis the effective use of the available human resources, which implies an objective assessment of the human resources in the region and the improvement of the relevant criteria system.

The paper objective is to analyse the human resources technologies as an effective mechanism of a new state human resources policy implementation.

Paper main body. In the technological aspect, an evaluation of the mechanism of the state human resources policy formation is the process of collecting certain information and its subsequent interpretation. In our opinion, the main criteria that can reflect the real picture of the situation of human resources policy in the region are commonly accepted in the state criteria and indicators. The defined criteria and indicators are indicative: every subject of the personnel policy has the right to independently determine them. Implementation of the state human resources policy is inextricably linked not only with the development of its concept and methodology but also with the development of training and staffing programs, staffing individual industries on the basis of the efficient human resources technologies. The latter are tactics of the human resources policy implementation.

Conclusions of the research. Thus, the development and implementation of a system of the specific procedures and measures – personnel technologies – seems to be the most relevant and effective mechanism of a new state human resources policy implementation. The development and implementation of the human resources technologies should be distinguished from the fully standardized procedures of working with people that are performed by each manager in the management process. These procedures include: assignment of the tasks, planning, organization, stimulation, activation (agitation, propaganda of ideas, advertising), control, delegation of the authority, meetings holding, training in the process of work, consideration of the wishes and needs of subordinates, manifestation of the personal initiative, participation in the solving of the conflict situations. The accents characterizing the importance and significance of the listed procedures will depend on the specific conditions and peculiarities that are solved in the task management process. However, in one or another way and volume the performance of the above procedures corresponds to virtually all management processes.

Vavrenyuk S.

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:
"PROBLEMS AND DEVELOPMENT OF STATE PROCESS OF
ACCREDITATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN UKRAINE"

Problem setting. Today, there is a need to build a system of education so that it can fully meet all the world and state standards adopted in this area. Among the main criteria for assessing the work of institutions of higher education, a system of accreditation is allocated, which is for ensuring the proper reception of educational services. In addition, ongoing reforms in the education system are requirements for defining the approach, problems and development of the accreditation process of educational institutions, which is one of the main mechanisms for improving the quality of educational services.

Recent research and publications analysis. At the heart of our research are publications in which the essence of the accreditation process is revealed, its basic concepts and directions are determined, the authors of which are S.M. Dombrovskaya, S.A. Svizhevskaya, V. Popov, Yu. Babansky, I. Podlasiy and others.

Paper objective. The purpose of this article is to find the main features of the accreditation process and to identify problems, methods and means for their solution when it is introduced into the system of higher education in Ukraine.

Paper main body. The Law of Ukraine on Higher Education states that accreditation is the procedure for granting a certain type of right to conduct educational activity to a higher education institution. Note that by different times, accreditation differed in its methods and methods. However, today it requires special attention in connection with the aggravation of the disagreements between the declared and the real, the desired and the existing. The issue of accreditation is aggravated by the fact that institutions of higher education of the proper educational and qualification level that is recognized ready to produce a certain type of "product" are given a certain resource, corresponding to different levels of salaries for teachers, different budgetary funding for the institution. That is why the struggle to increase the level of accreditation of the institution is quite serious, but not always the level obtained corresponds to the real state.

Conclusions of the research. Today the procedure for state accreditation can't fully make the development of the quality of education. In this regard, there is a need to introduce socio-professional accreditation, which will not be an alternative form, but rather become a state procedure for assessing the quality of education, complementing it taking into account the interests of all stakeholders - students, teachers, employers.

Verbitskiy O., Pomaza-Ponomarenko A.

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:
"STATE OF FUNCTIONING OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN CONDITIONS OF SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN UKRAINE"

Problem setting. The process of institutionalization of the state administration of social development under the conditions of social transformations develops quickly. That is why it is so important to study its state of development in Ukraine.

Recent research and publications analysis. At the heart of our research are publications in which the essence of the accreditation process is revealed, its basic concepts and directions are determined, the authors of which are S. Dombrovskaya, S. Kruk, V. Sadkovoij, G. Sytnik, O. Yevsyukov and others.

Paper objective. The purpose of this article is to find the main features of the state of functioning of public administration of social development in conditions of social transformation in Ukraine.

Paper main body. It was determined that the transformation of Ukraine causes a controversial influence on the innovative social management.

The positive aspects of this process include the following ones: development of private and joint-stock innovative social management; freedom of choice of activities; noticeable results of innovative social management aimed at the provision of 5% of rich and 15% of less rich entities with expensive social services, etc.

As for the negative aspects, they include the following ones: significant reduction of the state's funding of social management aimed at the satisfaction of social needs of the bulk of the population; reduction of the share and deterioration of the quality of state social projects and provision of services; high taxes on the innovative activities carried out by private social managers and others.

Conclusions of the research. It was determined that under the conditions of transformation, the society acquired the character of trembling system, which is on the way to fundamental change and is a platform for testing the action of internal and external factors of coherence, turbulence and chaotic fluctuations. It was proved that under these conditions, the 'range' of use of the innovative social management in the system of state administration must increase.

Yaschenko O., Romin A., Tkachenko I., Tomilko O., Mosolov V.

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:
"STATE REGULATION OF IMPLEMENTATION IN THE APPLICATION OF
CIVIL PROTECTION SYSTEMS OF SAFETY LITERAL APPLIANCES WITH
DISTANCE MANAGEMENT"

Problem setting. Personnel of the rescue services of civil protection for a number of reasons in no case can provide prompt action on localization and emergency response.

Recent research and publication analysis. The analysis showed that this direction attracts attention, but to date, in the final form, it is difficult, this issue is not resolved.

Paper objective. Rationale for the development, production and implementation of forces of unmanned aerial vehicles with remote control for performing work in areas with special risks, fire reconnaissance, search for victims, information transfer.

Paper main body. Given the large-scale emergencies that occurred in our country, agencies and departments of the State Service of Ukraine of Emergencies engaged their liquidation, require new drones, monitoring and intelligence, and their use

should improve the efficiency of operations at the emergency situation, making more rational management decisions and avoid risk to life and health of personnel rescue units are in place. accidents, and save a lot of human lives. For such on-board intelligence, the following basic requirements are put forward: 1) ease of use and great safety margin; 2) ease of repair (the possibility of modular replacement of main units and aggregates without detailed manual disassembly); 3) a nice price.

Conclusions of the research. Subsequent research suggested to consider the design and manufacture of unmanned aerial vehicles of public enterprises and the wording of operative use in units and departments, as today bodies and units of the State Service for emergency use only drones commercial companies providing these facilities for temporary use , greatly complicate their application. These tools should be implemented as the main type of fire-fighting equipment to investigate emergencies and identify victims.

Yevsyukov O.

An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of:
"THE TECHNIQUE OF ASSESSMENT OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SAFETY AT
THE STATE LEVEL"

Problem setting. Nowadays the following indicators are relevant for use for assessment of the current level of social and economic security: condition of resource capacity of the state and possibility of its development; ability of economy to function in the mode of expanded reproduction; condition of scientific and technical capacity of the country; level of stability of a financial system of the state; degree of balance of the external economic policy; optimum economic processes' public administration; standard of population living; stability of national economy competitive positions; existence of the legal and economic conditions focused on decrease in level of society criminalization.

Recent research and publication analysis. The problems of social and economic safety were investigated by numerous scientists during the recent years. However formation of an effective technique of assessment of social and economic safety in the state by use of the unified system of indicators still remains insufficiently developed.

Paper objective. The purpose of article is development of the technique of assessment of social and economic safety at the state level.

Paper main body. The technique of assessment of social and economic safety at the state level is developed in the article. In particular, the list of indexes of assessment of social and economic safety is defined. The dynamics of change of indicators of level of social and economic safety in Ukraine during recent years is investigated. The concrete measures within state policy of ensuring of the social and economic safety concerning its level increase are determined.

Conclusions of the research. 1. The list of the following indexes of assessment of social and economic safety is defined: price index of industrial production, producers' price index, inflation industrial wage index, unemployment index. It is emphasized that the specified indexes influence the change of GDP of the country.

2. The dynamics of change of indicators of level of social and economic safety in

Ukraine during recent years is investigated. It is defined that the values of the specified indicators fluctuated during recent years that demonstrates instability of level of social and economic safety in Ukraine.

3. The concrete measures within state policy of ensuring of the social and economic safety on increase in its level are determined. It is emphasized that the efficiency of state regulation of the social and economic safety will be high in conditions of increase in values of indexes of industrial production, producers' prices, and real wage and also in the conditions of decrease in inflation and unemployment indexes accordingly.

Zahorulko A.

An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:
"IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT
BODIES AS A FACTOR IN INCREASING THEIR EFFICIENCY IN TIMES OF
HYBRID WAR"

Problem setting. The aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, which led to the annexation of Crimea and the occupation of certain regions of Donetsk and Luhansk regions, takes place in the form of a "hybrid war". This form of aggression has become unexpected for the Ukrainian law-enforcement system and has revealed its ineffectiveness and inability to respond adequately to non-traditional threats to the internal security of the state. The need to guarantee the reliable protection of the rights and freedoms of Ukrainian citizens in a hybrid war with the Russian Federation, which has a long-term perspective, determines the relevance of the study of the peculiarities of the functioning of law-enforcement bodies and the improvement of the mechanisms of state administration in these conditions.

Recent research and publications analysis. In the national scientific literature, the problem of the effective use of the system of state economic instruments in the context of regulating the employment of the economically active population of the country is not sufficiently clarified and requires further research.

Paper objective. The purpose of the article is to study the mechanisms of public administration of the law enforcement agencies of Ukraine and to find ways to improve their functioning in the context of a hybrid war.

Paper main body. The consideration of the current specificity of the hybrid war theory gives grounds to assert that Russia is deploying against Ukraine exactly this form of armed conflict. The problem of improving the public administration of law enforcement in the context of hybrid war is still underdeveloped and requires a more detailed study and discussion. Ukraine will be able to confront hybrid threats only by radically reforming its own system of law enforcement agencies in the direction of strengthening the possibility of vertical coordination of the actions of all law enforcement structures and horizontal ties between them. Modernization of the mechanisms of state administration by law enforcement agencies at the current stage of development of the state should be carried out in stages, taking into account the requirements of present and international experience.

Conclusions of the research. As a result of the reform, the law-enforcement system should turn into a socially-oriented structure built on the service model of the activities of the law-enforcement bodies, to get rid of repressive functions and to be focused on addressing the problems of the population within the framework of the generally accepted world-wide approach of partnership relations. The overall success in countering the hybrid war will depend on the ability of law enforcement agencies to demonstrate to the people of the state, first of all to the occupied areas, the benefits of a Ukrainian model of development with an effective rule of law system, high social and democratic standards, and effective public administration.

Thus, new functions of law enforcement agencies in today's environment should be renewed to ensure the integrity and stability of the state, as well as protection against new threats and the ability to respond to the latest challenges.

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An extended abstract of the paper on the subject of:
"TARGET ORIENTERS AND METHODOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STATE POLICY IN PROVIDING OF FOOD SECURITY"

Problem setting. Considering the issue of national food security, it is necessary to proceed from the worst assumptions of solving the world food problem. It can be argued that the global contradiction is becoming more and more acute when the absolute overproduction of food in developed countries is accompanied by mass starvation and malnutrition in many Third World countries. Increasingly, the impact of such negative factors as the depletion of natural resources, the growth of environmental pollution, the preservation of poverty trends, illness, and food shortages are increasing. Studies show that the food problem is becoming more acute and often becomes a sign of the food crisis. Therefore, in solving the food problem, every country, must rely on its food supply capabilities through its own production of basic food products, guaranteeing food security of the country.

In the new conditions, the target guidelines for the implementation of state policy in food security have acquired a new dimension related to scientific and technological advances, the development of science, technology and technology. We believe that ensuring food security should be considered in unity with the system of economic security of the country. It should be noted that the important connection of food security in the system of economic security is connected with two factors. The implementation of the first component depends directly on commodity producers themselves, their unions, corporate and government management structures. The second component of food security is the prerogative of the relevant security and control services, which includes a system of security actors, ranging from individual enterprises to regional, as well as state security and law enforcement agencies.

Recent research and publications analysis. Determining the place of the state and justifying the mechanisms of its impact on food security were the focus of domestic scientists. However, it can be argued that this issue requires additional scientific research, which led to the choice of the topic of the scientific article.

Paper objective. The purpose of the paper is to study the foreign experience of economic stimulation by the state of employment and to develop recommendations for its practical use in domestic practice.

Paper main body. The target guidelines for the implementation of the state policy in ensuring food security are defined as: food provision of the population; physical and economic availability of food for different categories of the population, characterized by the required quantity, range and quality in the presence of a certain level of consumer solvency; the protection of the domestic producer from the import dependence on the markets of the final food products and resources for its production, and the general methodological principles of the implementation of the state policy in ensuring food security are formulated, namely: causality involves determining the causal relationships between the processes of export, import, production, distribution and consumption of food; The management of feedback involves the identification of positive and negative feedback in the management of the development of industries of the national economy, providing the population with food; determination of the most effective directions of state regulation of the branches of the national economy related to food provision of the population requires the targeted implementation of key feedback in the management of the development of industries.

The general directions of the state policy in the field of food security are determined in accordance with the described methodological principles: the change of duties on imported food products; state subsidies to producers of agricultural raw materials and foodstuffs; support for the demand for domestic food products, first of all, demand from the socially vulnerable population (large families, single mothers, pensioners, etc.); targeted support of domestic producers; creation and state support of interprofessional associations of producers and processors of agricultural raw materials in order to develop quality standards and quality control.

Conclusions of the research. Mechanisms for improving the state policy of ensuring food security should be based on the totality of all instruments available to the state. The state policy on ensuring food security should promote the development of new types of productions that combine high efficiency with low cost.