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## **NEGATIVE IMPACT ON THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION PROCESS SINCE THE INDEPENDENCE IN UKRAINE**

For a quarter century period of independence Ukraine shows its gains and losses, which include deviations in public administration, that relate to significant deviation in the activities of institutions of all administration branches. These abnormalities are dysfunctions, defects, imbalances, risks and uncertainties of public administration.

There are many reasons of public administration dysfunctions, but two main groups are: those that have the inner nature (generally determined by the level of the ability of senior officials to make appropriate decisions, interconnect conflicts between influential groups of the political class, the consequences of powerful disasters, technogenous catastrophes inter-ethnic or class conflicts) and those that are the results of external actions, including the negative impact of the global financial and economic crisis, military actions, war and economic blockade.

The factors of public administration dysfunction must also include using of "soft power" or "smart power" technologies, and possibly both instruments simultaneously, comprehensive corruption and unregulated lobbying, unpopular government steps on economic, fiscal or social policies.

Defects of governance are administrative decisions, which can be ineffective, wrong, late and causes crises and conflicts in the country. The most significant are administrative errors that may occur due to the effect of human factors and therefore that "the ability of the human mind for ideas and solutions to complex problems is very small compared to the scale of problems".

It is very important that cumulative options should not exceed critical standards, behind of which management functions of the state are significantly reduced and the unprofessional management elite can lead to unexpected consequences and become a threat to national security.

The main types of government imbalances, which are also critical for Ukrainian

society should involve difficulties with the implementation of government functions in the complex and rapidly changing present-day conditions; slow bringing of these functions into line with the realities of the situation; lack of public administration mechanisms flexibility of government; appearance of "neurotic" mentality in certain parts of society; state of anomie, nihilism, value uncertainty and even undisguised hatred for all Ukrainian (primarily for language) due to mutual distrust between the state and citizens; a significant budget deficit, inadequacy of declared and promised social reforms.

Most of the reforms initiated by the government, are constantly faced with the contradictions and rejection on the part of many sectors of Ukrainian society because of real imbalance between public interests of people and authorities. The public authorities can't still understand that one of the main causes braking performance of its declared reform was lack of support from the population. Because the experience of states shows that the real success of the transformation processes is possible only when the reforms and their results meet the interests and aspirations of the general public.

Risks in government have a significant potential impact on the entire system of governance, and all the risks are partly the result of updating entropic uncertainty, taking place in modern conditions of realization of public administration under the influence of globalization and the threat of international terrorism.

The considerable uncertainty of governance usually leads ultimately to its unmanageable and reduced ability to adequately assess the activities and performance of all subsystems and to plan its tasks in time.

The approaches to improve the effectiveness of the implementation of public administration in Ukraine in conditions of external and internal threats appearing and challenges of present time are given.

Key words: public administration, imbalance of public administration, disfunction of public administration, administration, corruption.