

THE INTERACTION OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE COMPONENTS IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Problem setting The interaction of political and administrative components of governance remains one of the most difficult problems which face in the course of building a democratic system of governance and management in Ukraine. Administrative and political stability eighteen years after independence and has not achieved. The role of public servants (officials) in the political process and politicians in government are still not clearly defined. And it is not only the stabilization of public administration. In a democracy, bureaucracy should serve as a "bridge" between politicians and society on the one hand, providing power to an elected unbiased and professional expertise of its decisions, and the other - to be an instrument of rationalization of public interest. And politicians must represent the interests of the majority of society and have the opportunity to implement their programs. This is what makes the relevance of the chosen topic.

Recent research and publications analysis In Ukrainian scientific thought not much attention is devoted to the issues of theoretical and methodological interaction between political and administrative components of state governance. Thus only V. Tokovenko studies theoretical and methodological aspects of such interactions, he examines the problems of interrelationship and optimization of the interaction between the political leadership and state governance. In studies of foreign scientists S. Campbell, K. Doitch, Yu Aberbakh, R. Pntam, B. Rokman, H. Piters and others are reflected various problems of politico-administrative relations, namely the definition of the content and features of the administrative and political components, development of various models of politico-administrative relations and so on. However, in their studies the specificity of politico-administrative relations in Europe and the US is taken into account, and every state has its own peculiarities of formation and development of politico-administrative relations. So urgent is the study of theoretical and methodological foundations of political-administrative relations, reflecting the specific democratic Ukrainian state.

Paper objective The purpose of the study is to identify the main features and functions of political and administrative components of state governance and clarify contradictions in their interaction within the Ukrainian realities of democratic state-building.

The goal determines the objectives of the study:

- determine the peculiarities of the political aspect of public administration;
- explore the specifics of the organization and functioning of the administrative component of public administration;

- find out contradictions in the interaction of political and administrative governance component;
- propose solutions to these contradictions.

Paper main body Many studies of political-administrative relations begins with a tricky question: "Who has the power?". Responding to it, scientists concentrate attention on the formal and informal principles governing the behavior of politicians and officials in the government. Thus, from a formal legal position Aberbakh and Rokman claim that politicians have power. However, according to the same authors, "state employees have valuable knowledge about the mechanisms of government that political figures haven't." Therefore, in informal terms, officials also have the power. This opinion is shared by Campbell and Piters, claiming that "politicians in power naturally expect that will take important political decisions, but over time they begin to understand that officials may infringe on their power." In summary, it is difficult not to agree with Page, who believed that authorities have both officials and politicians.

Conclusions Defining the scope of policy and administration it can be seen that, despite their differences, there is a segment of mutual intersection of these two spheres – policy vector that is produced by politicians and implemented by administrators. In general, political and administrative components form a system of politico-administrative relations, the integration component of which is the policy vector or public purpose.