

ORGANIZATIONAL AND LEGAL PRINCIPLES OF PROVIDING ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES IN THE CONTEXT OF PUBLIC POWER DECENTRALIZATION IN UKRAINE

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The problem of effective providing of administrative services in Ukraine is one of the main legal problems nowadays. The administrative reform that has been implemented in Ukraine recently is to solve this problem. It is aimed at improving the process of providing administrative services, but the war has intruded into the implementation of the reform and it has been postponed till the victory.

The root of the problem is in the lack of detailed administrative regulation of the local powers distribution in the text of the Constitution. First, the constitutional principles do not correspond the current administrative-and-territorial system of this country. The chapter on local self-government is out-of-date. Thus, the lawmaker is required to introduce new laws, in which the powers of the local self-government are provided and the corresponding legal mechanisms are described.

Second, the work of the centers on providing administrative services (the ASCs) is not always satisfactory. These centers often become a new bureaucratic circle and the provision of administrative services becomes incomprehensible at all. People have to registrate the same documents several times, then submit these documents to the ASCs for obtaining the service, and at the end of the process, people need to go to another official body. Such a long procedure causes the citizens' mistrust in public authorities. We think, there is a strong demand in the society to solve the problem.

As for the reform, it is connected with the optimization of the administrative-and-territorial structure by the way of decentralization through enlarging the administrative units. It will help to open the ASCs in all the administrative-and-territorial units, bringing the provision of administrative services closer to people. There is a very promising proposal to introduce a mobile format of providing administrative services by the so-called mobile ASCs.

We should pay special attention to providing administrative services under martial law, as far as certain changes have been carried out in this sphere. The latter are connected with the terms of the cases consideration. It seems rather negative, because deadlines are prolonged too much. The sphere of providing administrative services is very specific, the citizens need to solve their problems in the administrative sphere as soon as possible.

The Ukrainian legal science pays much attention to the research of the legal aspects of providing administrative services. Among the scholars who have made important contribution into the research there are such scientists as: A.O. Popsui, I.B.Koliushko, N.E. Hliborob, O.V. Hunenkova, I.I. Bryhilevych [1] and others.

The principle of decentralization is a positive phenomenon in the improvement of the administrative-and-territorial system in Ukraine. We identify the following problem connected with the implementation of this principle as delegating some powers from the central governmental institutes to the local bodies of public administration. The advantages of implying this principle are in ensuring: 1) the quality and accessibility to administrative services; 2) openness of information on services and the procedure of obtaining them. It is important to introduce the best international experience in reforming the Ukrainian system of providing administrative services. For instance, the principle of service functioning of the state [2], which ensures the availability and quality of administrative services, as well as its efficiency, can be used in this reform.

As far as the steps of the decentralization reform is concerned, we can consider the following three stages. The first stage started in 2014. The government approved the basic conceptual document (the Concept of Reforming Local Self-Government and Territorial Organization of Power [3]). After that the Plan of Measures [3] for its implementation was approved, which gave start to the reform. Mentioning changes introduced into legislation we should note the Law on Amendments to the Budget [3] and Tax Code [3] of Ukraine. Due to these changes financial decentralization took place. Under the Law On Voluntary Unification of Territorial Communities [3] the formation of the basic level of local self-government started. 1070 united territorial communities were created in Ukraine in 2014-2020. At the second stage a lot of the former administrative regions (*rayons*) were liquidated, instead new administrative regions were created: the number of remote regions was considerably reduced. The third step is taking place now: new laws are being adopted.

This reform provided the creation of the ASCs across the country. In order to ensure the effective provision of administrative services territorial departments of the ASCs are being formed and remote workplaces of administrators are being created too. Special attention is paid to the development of the mobile ACSs, mentioned above. It is a new phenomenon for the Ukrainian legislature. At the initial stage of the reform the town of Slavuta was chosen for launching the first mobile ACS in Ukraine. The reasons for this choice were as follows: 1) the institutional capacity of the town; 2) the presence of 10 territorial communities around Slavuta, which according to the perspective plan may be organized into a united territorial community (UTC) of Slavuta. Approximately 240 types of administrative services are available in such mobile ACS. It is very important for the handicapped, elderly people, and the population of small villages.

To sum up, the reform of decentralization has a significant influence on the quality of providing administrative services. A number of administrative services have become available to the citizens. We think, it is necessary to say, that communities can create their own ACSs with basic services, such as: registration of marriage, registration of the place of residence, registration of land plots,

registration of individuals and legal entities. Thus, this reform has brought the Ukrainian legislature closer to the European one.

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POSITION OF DEMOCRACY WITHIN THE LEFT-RIGHT POLITICAL SPECTRUM

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Modern society faces a wide range of complex problems, one of which is political polarization. It means that many countries are experiencing growing deep gaps between different ideological groups. This phenomenon can have a range of negative effects on society, including social and political fragmentation, loss of trust in government, inability to cooperate and move a progress. In fact, every political party has an ideological background, so the main problem is much deeper than trivial political rivalry.

Throughout history, the definitions of ideologies have undergone significant changes, with some newer ones emerging. To help distinguish between them, a political compass or spectrum has been developed. This compass divides political beliefs into two main categories: left and right. Those on the left typically advocate for state control over most aspects of human life and activity, while those on the right support freedom from interference by the state apparatus [3]. The political compass is made up of two axes: the axis of individual freedoms and the axis of economic freedoms. The line representing the extreme radical points runs diagonally.

One of the most prevalent political systems in the world is democracy, which raises the question of where it falls on the political compass. It can be argued that democracy is a centrist ideology, occupying a middle ground between the left and right sides of the spectrum. Democracy values individual freedoms and