

**N. Pavliuk**

## **LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT REFORM AND DECENTRALIZATION PROCESSES IN UKRAINE: SOCIOECONOMIC ASPECT**

**Problem setting** The current need for reform of local government in Ukraine is not questioned among managers, scientists, politicians and public figures, and a wide range of the public.

**Recent research and publications analysis** Problems of current state and main directions of modernization of local government in Ukraine in science of public administration investigate such scholars as V. Antonenko, O. Amosov, M. Bahmet, O. Batanov, L. Bielova, M. Bilynska, V. Bodrov, V. Vakulenko, K. Vashchenko, R. Voitovych, V. Hoshovs'ka, S. Dubenko, V. Zahorskyi, S. Zahorodniuk, M. Izha, V. Yemelianov, Yu. Ivanchenko, V. Kniaziev, Yu. Kovbasiuk, I. Koziura, A. Kosenko, V. Kravchenko, A. Lipentsev, V. Mamonova, A. Mykhnenko A. Rachynskyi, V. Rebkalo, I. Rozputenko, I. Rozhkova, S. Romaniuk, O. Rudik, I. Plotnitska, S. Popov, A. Popok, N. Protasova, M. Pukhtynskyi, A. Semenchenko, S. Seriohin, Yu. Surmin, S. Teleshun, V. Tolkovanov, V. Troshchynskyi, V. Shulha.

**Paper main body** The inherited centralized system of power in Ukraine, which can be characterized by: concentration of power in one institution; maximum transmission of finance "up", its redistribution "down" in manual mode; complete dependence of territories from the center; unbalanced system of local government and weak communities; solving most issues through the corruption factor, is ineffective and needs urgent modernization by: decentralization of power and maximum deregulation of permits and services; transfer of most powers and resources to the level of local communities - villages, towns and cities; a clear separation of powers among the various local governments, and between the executive authorities and local governments due to the principle of subsidiarity; increasing the responsibility of local government to the voters and the state.

**Conclusions** Thus, under current conditions, a new formulation of management of administrative units is formed: goals, motivation, interests of various actors on issues of territorial development are agreed, the necessity of organization and self-organization development in solution of tasks of the area are actualized. Under these conditions the state retains its functions of regulations and control, but much of the authority and responsibility for decisions made at the regional and local solutions are transferred to the jurisdiction of the local government administrative units. In this case decentralized regional and local authorities often do not have the necessary administrative, financial and material resources. This necessitates new approaches to the organization of administration and local government, some of which were analyzed.