

investigation is prohibited if it may adversely affect the achievement of the purpose of criminal proceedings or contradicts the rules of both federal law and the law of the federal states [2, p. 334].

These examples provide an opportunity to conclude that the strengthening of procedural guarantees for the realization of rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of a person in criminal proceedings, as well as improving the regulation of criminal proceedings cannot be carried out without taking into account international experience.

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Tanasiichuk A.,

cadet of the National

Academy of Internal Affairs

Language adviser: **Skrynyk M.**

MODERN DISTRIBUTION OF FORMS OF STATE ADMINISTRATION

In the literal sense, public administration is the implementation of government policies. Today public administration is often regarded as including also some responsibility for determining the policies and programs of governments. Specifically, it is the planning, organizing, directing, coordinating, and controlling of government operations.

Public administration is a feature of all nations, whatever their system of government. Within nations public administration is practiced at the central, intermediate, and local levels. Indeed, the relationships between different levels of government within a single nation constitute a growing problem of public administration.

In most of the world the establishment of highly trained administrative, executive, or directive classes has made public administration a distinct profession. The body of public administrators is usually called the civil service. For instance, in the United States, the elitist class connotations historically attached to the civil service were consciously abandoned or from the early 20th century, with the result that civil servants were recognized as professionals and valued for their expertise.

Traditionally the civil service is contrasted with other bodies serving the state full time, such as the military, the judiciary, and the police. Specialized services, sometimes referred to as scientific or professional civil services, provide technical rather than general administrative support. Traditionally, in most countries, a distinction is also made between the home civil service and those persons engaged abroad on diplomatic duties. A civil servant, therefore, is one of a body of persons who are directly employed in the administration of the internal affairs of the state and whose role and status are not political, ministerial, military, or constabulary.

In most countries the civil service does not include local government or public corporations. In some countries, however particularly those unitary states in which provincial administration is part of the central government—some provincial staffs are civil servants. In the United States, all levels of government have their own civil services federal, state, and local and a civil service is specifically that part of governmental service entered by examination and offering permanent tenure. [1]

State Administration Forms are the external manifestation of specific actions taken by state administration bodies to fulfill the tasks assigned to them. These forms are designed to ensure the most purposeful fulfillment of management functions and the achievement of management goals with the least expenditure of effort, funds, and time. The success of management

activities depends on the effectiveness of the chosen forms of administration.

State administration bodies and officials, in each specific case, choose the most acceptable form of management activity for them, based on the competence, purpose of this body, its functions, the specifics of the specific object of management, etc. There is no universally accepted classification of forms of administrative activity.

The most commonly characterized forms of state administration include:

- issuance of normative management acts. Such acts may include: procedure for maintaining personal files of civil servants in executive bodies, standard regulations for local state administrations, statute of the Academy of Legal Sciences of Ukraine;

- issuance of individual administrative acts is the process of creating and adopting specific administrative decisions by authorized state bodies. These acts are typically not considered sources of administrative law, but they do serve as legal facts that have an impact on the emergence, modification, or termination of administrative legal relations. Examples of such acts include a decree of the President of Ukraine appointing a minister;

- conclusion of administrative contracts;

- performance of legally significant actions. Such actions are carried out on the basis of laws or other by-laws and are aimed at the occurrence of certain legal consequences. These actions include: state registration; issuance of official documents; licensing; drawing up an administrative protocol, etc.;

- conducting organizational measures is an essential aspect of state administration, encompassing activities aimed at ensuring the effective functioning of state bodies as subjects of state administration. These measures encompass a wide range of actions, including: conducting meetings, developing methodological recommendations and instructions, holding press conferences and other events;

- performance of material and technical operations. The normal functioning of a state body is conditioned by the implementation of a

number of material and technical operations, which can include: office work , registration, issuance , distribution of documents, analysis of information, preparation of analytical and statistical data . These material and technical operations are essential for the smooth functioning of any state body. They ensure that information is properly managed, tasks are completed efficiently, and legal requirements are met.

The first four forms of state administration are considered legal, as they entail specific legal consequences. The last two forms are considered non-legal forms of administration, as they do not lead to legal consequences. [2]

In conclusion, we can assert based on the studied sources, that the role of public administration in democracy includes the enhancement of government values, protection of citizens, service delivery, strengthening bureaucratic structures, advising government, and policymaking. Below is the importance of public administration in Democracy, the roles, responsibilities, and duties it plays in a democracy, including the essential well-being of society.

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