

## CONDITIONALITY AND ESSENCE OF THE ANTI-CRISIS STATE ADMINISTRATION

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Political and economic institution of the state is state power, which is implemented through a system of government. In the state authorities and management are different natures and function, but they have similar life cycle stages (this: the formation, development, implementation, aging or decay). However, their life cycles do not coincide in their development – cycle of government lag behind the of state power cycles. This underlies the crisis of state administration.

**The crisis of public administration** – special critical state in the development and functioning of the political system of society, public-power structures, which is characterized by instability, imbalances in activities of political institutions, a reduction in manageability of socio-economic processes, exacerbation of political conflicts, the growth of a critical activities of the masses.

### **Signs of the crisis of government:**

1. The aggravation of economic and social conflicts that has a pronounced political character, because the requirements and requests are addressed by power structures for changing its political course, strategy and methods of management.
2. Inability of state power to manage the conflicts, which grow, to regulate socio-economic processes and relationships by former traditional methods. Domestic and foreign state policy appears more as a policy of avoiding
3. The imbalance of structural and functional management systems of power and political institutions, the gap of interaction constructive relations with the environment; the collapse of the legitimacy of the government; stressful state of society.

**Systemic crisis** – a mutual discrepancy of economy, social sphere, politics, law and others iedisbalance of system that cannot be solved within the framework of (without changes) the existing socio-economic system.

### **The signs of manifestation the systemic crisis:**

1. Long, hidden or explicit state power inaction, complete loss of state structures of the opportunitie and of potential administrative influence, strategic initiatives and creativity, frequent use of governmental entities, populist promises, the change in course, personnel obscurity, in general –incomprehensible policy.
2. Increased critical activity, the pressure of dissatisfied masses.
3. Absolute and relative impoverishment of considerable part of population, a sharp decline in living standards, the destruction of traditional way of life of people who rid the work, prosperity.

Underlying the systemic crisis of modern Ukraine is the fundamental contradiction that exists in society – the contradiction between the subjects of power, that carry out reforms, on the one hand, and the bulk of citizens, on the other, and this leads to a narrowing of social reliance of the ruling regime, the emergence in humans alienated and hostile attitude to the state. The growing of the conflict between the authorities and society is explained primarily by falling living standards.

In conditions of crisis, the basic in public administration is the development of anti-crisis program of operative response, implementation in life the optimal procedures for researching and agreed acceptance of managerial decisions at all levels, anticipation in these procedures the real possibilities of correcting mistakes. The main task of crisis management – early recognition of signs of crisis situations.

### **Ways of overcoming the crisis:**

1. Progressive changes in lifestyle of the population.
2. Legal support of bodies of state power and administration establishment of a democratic procedure of legislation, action of all public authorities within and on the basis of law, respect for legal procedures for resolving disputes.
3. Streamlining legal status of public bodies and other institutions of the political system (Parties, and public organizations); specification of responsibilities of different members of the public.
4. A significant role is played by the rules of relationships that have legal (oral and written agreements between politicians). All participants of the political process and the impact of management should follow defined rules.

Also necessary choose a strategy of crisis management. It may be:

- crisis prevention, preparation for its manifestation;
- waiting for maturity crisis for the successful solution of problems to overcome it;
- counteraction the crisis, slowing its processes;
- stabilization of the situation through the use of reserves, additional resources;
- calculated risks;
- Serial exit from the crisis;
- anticipation and creation of conditions eliminating the consequences the crisis.