An extended abstract of a paper on the subject of:

SOCIAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF MODERNIZATION REFORMS IN POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT

**Problem setting.** At the present stage of the Ukrainian statehood the formation of an effective, workable system of political and administrative management, which will be focused on the person is urgent. The solution of this problem requires a study of contemporary modernization reforms in politico-administrative relations. The reforms in the political and administrative spheres require changes in the way of communication between institutions, affect the quality of the system components, and require the use of modern approaches to politics and public administration. This is reflected in the development trends in which the system of public authorities, submitted by a joint interaction of a large group of hierarchically interrelated leaders, ceases to be a superstructure that controls the development of the society, and under the influence of democratic processes gradually transforms into institutions providing public services to the society, which leads to the study of the nature of transformation processes of political and administrative management.

**Recent research and publications analysis.** Among the most important studies of social transformation processes of Ukrainian scientists the following names should be mentioned: E. Golovakha, M. Mihalchenko, V. Zhuravsky, V. Tancher, V. Barkov, V. Kremen, V. Tkachenko, F. Rudych, V. Selivanov, V. Tarasenko, V. Gorbatenko, and others.

**Paper objective** is to study theories of social transformation in the context of modernization reforms in political and administrative management.

**Paper main body.** The basis for targeted transformation processes, as world experience proves, is the process of modernization. "Modernization", which in a general
theoretical sense is based on the idea of internal capacity of the society to quality evolution, in science is understood as: a set of different kinds of economic, political, governmental, legal, psychological, cultural changes and transformations of a particular society towards its modernization and constant improvement; approaching of social and political systems and their fragments to the maximum possible level of development.

A characteristic feature of political modernization is also the differentiation of the political structure, or institutionalization, which involves the formation of an extensive network of social, economic, political and other institutions of a modern society, to ensure stability and social order. This process may develop through development (modernization) of traditional institutions that significantly change their functions and nature, and through the formation of new, modern socio-economic institutions.

At the core of the ideology of modern transformations must be such components as the development of partnership relations among the state, private sector and civil society institutions, development of a mechanism to increase the responsibility of the state apparatus and the provision of quality services, involvement of citizens in the decision-making process and control of the implementation of political and administrative decisions, that refers to the social impact criteria of public administration subjects.

Ukraine, developing vectors of political and administrative reforms, is focused on the European standards of democracy, elections, political, legal, institutional mechanisms of governance. One of the priorities of political and administrative reforms is also a reorientation of the traditional post-Soviet bureaucracy in favor of formation of a new philosophy of relations with the political establishment and civil society institutions, citizens, based on the concept of building new bureaucratic relationships so-called "responsible bureaucracy." It is important to remember that changes in bureaucratic relations should be adequate to the changes taking place in the society, otherwise they will not be effective and long.

**Conclusions of the research.** The complexity of the situation in Ukraine is that it is simultaneously solving two fundamental problems. The first is the revival and
strengthening of the own state, providing real sovereignty and rightful place in the global community. The second, the transition to a qualitatively different, new forms of social, political, administrative and economic organization of society, upgrading its foundations. This requires a new innovative politician and administrator personality to meet the needs of social development. The main tasks of political and administrative reforms include establishing adequate interaction between the political and administrative structures and the society, decentralization of administrative authority among a growing number of autonomous decision-making and management structures based on the distribution of administrative responsibilities. The success of the main areas of political and administrative changes in the society crucially depends on the adequacy of the forms and methods of social control of those processes which lead to the formation of a new type of a social organization.