EXPLICATION OF THE CONCEPT OF “PUBLIC POWER”
IN THE NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC DISCOURSE

Problem setting. Modern issues of the "public power" study is one of the basic elements of the science Public management and administration. Researchers, using this category, rely on an analysis of the public-power sphere, which develops under the influence of both the state and the civil society. Public power, as a phenomenon, becomes apparent in various spheres of life of the society, has different forms, origins and mechanisms of influence and manifestation. Therefore, the research of public authority within the framework of the science Public management and administration is constantly relevant.

Recent research and publications analysis. The issues of public authority, public administration and their place in the system of knowledge were studied by scientists from various fields of science, in particular: T. Belska, V. Korzhenko, Yu. Kuts, V. Martynenko, V. Nakonechny, O. Pukhal, V. Solovykh and others. At the same time, the specifics of the formation of public power problems is not yet fully covered in the scientific literature, particularly in the scientific discourse of Ukrainian scholars of various branches of knowledge.

The purpose of the article is to generalize the theoretical approaches of Ukrainian scientists from different branches of knowledge on the basis of the analysis of the definition "public power".

Paper main body. Researchers in the humanitarian sphere are increasingly focusing on the essence, mechanisms of development, and the processes of building public authority. Many scientific studies, dissertations in particular, are devoted to this purpose.
It is shown that the category of "public power" is a derivative from and is interconnected with its components "public" and "power". Researchers often use the category "public power" and identify its content with the state, political and public authority itself. Referring to the encyclopaedic definitions of "public authority" components, it should be noted that each of the branches of knowledge interpretes it according to their specifics.

So, R. Kobets interprets the category of "publicity" as "a concept that denotes the sphere of human existence, which deals with the interaction with other people in order to achieve the good for all ...., covers actions and things that equally applicable to all (res publica)", as well as a common "activity for the achievement of the common good is aimed at the free participation of each individual in it."

According to I. Yarmak, publicity "involves bringing information to interested parties, relevant state bodies, and in certain cases provided by the legislation, such information is mandatory. Given the openness of information, it should be accessible to a wide range of individuals, therefore, certain requirements are put forward to it - conciseness, clarity, accuracy, materiality."

V. Lisovy defines "power" as "the ability to direct the processes, events, actions and behavior of people in the desired direction", which, in his opinion, "presupposes the presence, firstly, of the subject of power (who applies power), and secondly, the object of power (to what or to whom the power is enforced), thirdly, means with the help of which power is reached, and, fourthly, the purpose it is used for."

Yu. Kuts proposes the organizational and regulatory merger of the state on the development of the society in two parts: political and administrative, where "within the limits of the first one there is political control, the second is actually the mechanism of the policy implementation developed by the higher authorities"

M. Baymuratov distinguishes signs-blocks of public authority – structural, legal, social, authoritative, representative, functional-teleological, system-protective, ideological.
V. Pogorilko considers public authority as a socio-political power, democracy, distinguishing its main types: first, "the power of the people as a direct democracy (elections, referendums, etc.); second, state power - legislative, executive, judicial; and third - local self-government." In our opinion, the researcher includes local self-government as one of the components of public authority rightly.

**Conclusions and prospects for further research.** The development and effectiveness of public authority in Ukraine is an urgent task of public administration, and society as a whole. The public administration system should provide opportunities for the implementation of the basic principles of development of public authority, through which a wide circle of citizens is involved in the development of the society. In Ukraine, scholars from various fields of knowledge actively explore the processes of development of public authority, its various mechanisms and components, and provide appropriate proposals for its improvement and comprehensive development.

Further areas of research could be the development of mechanisms for improving the interaction between public authorities and civil society institutions, monitoring the state of development of public authorities in Ukraine.