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## FEATuRES OF THE PuBLIC POLITICAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SuBJECTS OF POLITICAL RELATIONS

**Abstract.** The features of public political responsibility of subjects of government relations are considered; presence of mandatory connection of political, legal and moral responsibility is marked; given on the existing problems of defining the circle of political responsibility; the problem of evaluation and formation of the evaluation system of political activity is considered; ways of solving the problems of completeness of the circle of subjects of responsibility and the need of the balance of accountability institutions, both public and public are outlined.

**Keywords:** political responsibility, legal liability, the subject of political responsibility, political activity, civil society.

## осоБЛивості ПУБЛІЧНОЇ ПОЛІТИЧНОЇ ВІДПОВІДАЛЬНОСТІ СУБ'ЄКТІВ ВЛАДНО-ПОЛІТИЧНИХ ВІДНОСИН

**Анотація.** Розглянуто особливості публічної політичної відповідальності суб'єктів владних відносин; висвітлено наявність обов'язкового зв'язку політичної, юридичної та моральної відповідальності; вказано на існуючу проблематику окреслення кола суб'єктів політичної відповідальності; розглянуто проблему оцінювання та формування системи оцінювання політичної діяльності; окреслені шляхи вирішення проблеми повноти кола суб'єктів відповідальності та необхідності балансу інститутів відповідальності як державних, так і громадських.

**Ключові слова:** політична відповідальність, юридична відповідальність, суб'єкт політичної відповідальності, політична діяльність, громадянське суспільство.

## ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПУБЛИЧНОЙ ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ СУБЪЕКТОВ ВЛАСТНО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ

**Аннотация.** Рассмотрены особенности публичной политической ответственности субъектов властных отношений; отмечено наличие обязательной связи политической, юридической и моральной ответственности; указано на существующую проблематику определения круга субъектов политической ответственности; рассмотрена проблема оценки и формирование системы оценки политической деятельности; очерченны пути решения проблемы полноты круга субъектов ответственности и необходимости баланса институтов ответственности как государственных, так и общественных.

**Ключевые слова:** политическая ответственность, юридическая ответственность, субъект политической ответственности, политическая деятельность, гражданское общество.

Formulation of the problem. Specific requirements for accountability of public institutions based on their role in addressing social problems and the specifics involved means - to the legal and legitimate coercion inclusive. Improper or efficient use of public power leads to loss of confidence not only to its carriers, but also to public institutions. The complexity of security responsibility in this case determined that the subject of power to a certain extent favors behaviors and activities according to their interests and needs. Under such conditions the objective society requires universal and effective concept that will be able to subordinate private interest media power common needs, goals and objectives. This submission is guaranteed by the combination (overlay) on the subject of three specific formats: legal, political and moral responsibility. Unfortunately, the practice of public administration in Ukraine reveals confusion in understanding their differences. The circle of political responsibility is also too vague, often society does not know who is responsible for an action which has led to negative consequences and do not know about anyone to use political responsibility. The concept of information accessibility, accuracy and its public review at the moment only declared, not seen by the public administration, as being necessary for the healthy use instytutu political responsibility.

Analysis of recent research and publications. In domestic naukoviy literature There is a noticeable amount of research the phenomenon "politych-noyi vidpovidal-nosti." Rizno-manitni aspekty funktsionu-van-nya politych-noyi vidpovidal-nosti roz-hlya-da-yut in

their pra-tsyah uk-rayinski naukovtsi such as S. Ba-lan, I. Kresina, MA Sa-muylik, S. Du-ben-ko V. Mel-ny-chen-ko, N. Plahot-nyuk O. CORN. However, pra-vy-lo, doslidzhu-yut-sya pro-ble-my politych-noyi responsibility of individual responsibility, particularly urya-du, par-la-men-tu, pre-zy-den-ta and py-tan-nyu legal nature of the legal and institutional framework politych-noyi vidpovidal-nosti pry-dile-no ne-do-stat-uva-hy cover sufficiently. Therefore, the need to expand scientific approaches to the mentioned problems is indisputable.

Formulation purposes stati.Me-toyu da-noyi article is doslidzhen-nya osob-ly-vo-s-tyey politych-noyi vidpovidal-nosti of public-political relations, their statusu.Vidpovidno performed the following tasks: 1) isolating the subject the specific political responsibility of public institutions of power compared to the legal and moral; 2) defining the role of the legal consolidation mechanism of political accountability; 3) the definition of public authorities which fall under the political responsibility; 4) separation of the political and legal responsibility, the formation mechanisms of organizational reflection events between the political and legal responsibility.

Presentation of the main materialu.Instytut political responsibility as part of public or social (beyond legal) responsibility, is important in democracies. Smart is used as a lever of influence on society of government agencies and requires them to act in accordance with the social contract. Unfortunately, Ukraine is now attributed to "full-fledged" democracies

impossible, since most legal norms are declarative, morality and ethics authorities does not meet those who are willing to see citizens. Many scholars of public administration, constitutional reform Ukraine belongs to the so-called "transit" countries with a defective democracy, which, though no longer are authoritarian or dictatorship, "banana republic", but have not formed effective signs of democratic government and a real civil society.

Scientific doslidnyky repeatedly have noted that Ukrainian society is not efficient mechanism vidpovidalnosti derzhavnyh orhaniv and posadogovernmental entities for tsilespryamovane, nalezhne and exercise of svoychasne nya nymy vladnyh povnovazhen [5; with. 96].

To form such mechanisms need to create mechanisms to monitor the actual content of public choice in the sense Wickseil and Byukennhema. One must bear in mind that providing citizens of any government (state) authority to any body or official served only to - in the interest of the people (society). This process is usually carried out as an election. In the case of an ineffective state of the chosen subject should come certain responsibilities. Effective institute of political responsibility in the developed democratic countries - elections, which Ukraine can not possess the appropriate level of public political assessment of political actors and public authorities. Dissolution of elected representatives motion of censure, impeachment of the head of state is also significant, but at the same time radical methods of political responsibility. Even taking into account the fact that the abuse of power tend all, regardless of country.

The subject politychno her vidpovidalnosti are the carriers vykonavchoyi vlady that really vyznachayut content derzhavno-upravlinskoyi diyalnosti. [6; p.20]. Although this notion of the subject of political responsibility is debatable, as referring to the circle of responsibility only the executive branch is false. The executive branch is part introduces and implements policy. Legislative - shall form the legal framework and the rules of politics in the broadest sense. It is therefore appropriate during this work and further use of the term subject of political responsibility - a body or person within its activities effectively implement, implement, corrects, implements government policy on all levels of state and local authorities, represents the state or its organs to society, other countries toscho.Nynishniy period stanovlennya ukrayinskoyi derzhavnosti characterized aktyvnym rozvytkom instytutiv hromadyansko on society that prahnut vplyvaty on instytuty derzhavnoyi vlady of me toyu vyroblennya adekvatnoyi derzhavnoyi polityky [9 ; with. 541]. Although the need to give a reasonable estimate, the formation of civil society, establishing it at least some control over public authorities of other countries took several centuries. Democracy is not solely shaped by the law, not enough to rewrite the rule and it is important to implement it as necessary to interpret the terms of the law and times. The very existence of the institute of political responsibility (classic version - elections) at the moment does not give tangible results in the Ukrainian society, because in addition to the rules should be formed using the process, morality and beyond.

According to the classical division of responsibility, the latter is a social (public) and law. By legal scholars include constitutional and legal, criminal, administrative, civil, disciplinary and more. The moral, ethical, political, social responsibility, etc. related to the social responsibility of [1; with. 24]. It is logical that the basis for the prosecution of any legal responsibility is extremely fact specific act or omission of the subject of the powers provided for in the relevant rules and usually entails negative result - punishment. Political responsibility is significantly different from legal liability. If the latter is associated with the use of negative sanctions, various enforcement measures for violations by law norms of behavior and activity, the political responsibility seen as a responsibility for the proper conduct of the government, public administration as a whole [7; with. 19]. Another characteristic difference between political responsibility is a legal requirement of intent as a form of guilt, as there is a political liability in case of negligence as *ne-mozh-ly-vosti pro-hno-zu-va-ty* consequences of their *diy.Tak* this type of liability does not include offenses, we can say that political responsibility is not the judicial jurisdiction, since the judicial system can not be the subject of policy. This approach formed the political sphere is the responsibility of political perceptions and motives, not legal regulations. Thus, bringing political responsibility is solely the result of failure of political commitment. In the legal form it could only be a certain reflection contract law which authorizes penalties for violations of political promises' social *vyboru.U* broad sense political responsibility means the quality of media power-management

activities (business, cultural, etc.) and performance of their functions and powers in order conditions and challenges facing the country and society (the challenges of time, the answer to the objective requirements for it). This awareness of the subjects of power and control vital interests of society and country calling his dedication to fight for their implementation, the ability to produce a quality policy, to make the best decisions to implement them with maximum benefit for the common good [4; with. 581]. In *po-st-ra-dyans-kyh* countries *politych-nu roz-hlya-da-yut* responsibility as responsible to society for *vla-dy vy-ko-nan-nya pryy-nya-tyh* required to se-be the relationships, and *obitsya-nok pro-hram* as *for-mu sotsial-noyi vidpovidal-nosti* that *vy-ny-kaye* in *pro-tsesi diyal-nosti* different actors in *zv'yaz-ku* of *or-hanizatsiyeyu*, implementation and development *der-zhav-noyi vla-dy* and *ta-kozh* during *roz-rob-ky* and *vtilen-nya* in *zhyt-tya polity-ky* that *vido-b-ra-zhaye* progressive and *na-prya-my me-tu roz-vyt-ku* society [11; with. 5]. Under the responsibility should be understood not only retrospective (negative), but also perspective (positive) - a limiting arbitrariness on the part of the subject, forced to work within a framework defined for a particular purpose. In general, the development of a successful mechanisms promising political responsibility are increasingly interested scientists. Today's society demands and the "perspective" of responsibility, which is in the origin of this subject a sense of duty, applicable rules and regulations. [9; with. 542]. In the civil society of developed democracies is accountability system

balance - usually tortious activity subject of authority fall under the legal responsibility, and if no reasons - political responsibility as subjective evaluation of society. Civil society and the smaller formation of citizens to monitor the activities and influence the actions of enforcement authorities. This ensures that the principle of inevitability of "punishment", even if it is only subject to disciplinary authorities. Civil society is trying to balance the application responsible for using those areas of law which do not require or legal confirmation or have not received this, but can be applied to common "coercion" of society. This naturally applies when the rule of law and legal responsibility for it is effective, so eliminating the irresponsible activities of the subject and the lack of real penalties for violations. Value "morality - policy" and "morality - right" [2; s.131] must find expression in politics solely as a rule of custom, as necessary, agreed by all actors in the political arena of the state. Anything that goes beyond regulatory consolidation is the responsibility of political and is "deprived of the right to exercise state power by withdrawing from politics" [10; with. 387] .Yakym way will be "exempt from the policy," in the form of estimates at the next regular election or early, during the second term employment offices or through the mechanisms of public censure, etc., is a matter solely for society. Since people as a source of power, free to decide how it will express confidence or lack thereof to the public or political figure. But the people as an abstract legal category has the organizational capacity to implement its exclusive prerogative power in the constitution without institutionalizing organizational forms diy.Suttyevym issue of political

responsibility and its application covers evaluation activities. Rating activity is always subjective, of objectivity, especially in the political sphere we can not go. Formation evaluation system should be made more widely than legal norms or political views. There are objective conditions, criteria, guarantees and promises which began its work public authorities. This assessment is the basis by which society must choose and control response - confidence or loss on its subject. In any case, the most objective assessment, based on fact, is the guarantor of impartiality and reliability assessment of the subject. The content of the information, the way its accessibility for those to whom the person reports to, and to the public right of access to it determines the effectiveness of mechanisms of accountability [3; with. 612] .Hocha in this case there is a certain contradiction: a legal norm (criteria and conditions) is a narrower category than moral, social responsibility. Their consolidation is normally abstract or feigned. Public relations is always developing and emerging faster than regulations. Thus, the system of evaluation can be objective, but may not be relevant at the time of evaluation. In this sense, analysis and other methods of scientific investigation is appropriate after a certain period of time - after the real result of action or vice versa - their absence in case of omission of the subject of public and political powers. Summing up, it should be noted that the absence of a codification of a consolidation of political responsibility criteria (including for violation of morality, ethics, etc.) can not be regarded as a negative point and one that undermines the basis of the Institute of political responsibility. It

should be seen as a tool of society, which is not limited to fixed rules (rule may disagree with justice) [8; with. 177-178.] Is more flexible and ambitious than any codification when applied public pressure in its various *proyavah*.V most developed countries vertical link state agencies because of poor management or specific decentralized territorial structure of the state, local governments or territorial bodies of the central government in general - local authorities carry out their activities both on an elective basis and on the basis of appointment. They bear the same responsibility as members of parliament or the government, but their political responsibility is scalable to requirements and needs of the unit. Can we say the lack of political responsibility in these people? No, because they also represent a *yayut* state, implementing its policies, sometimes even based on their own decisions. Any ordinary officer or official of local self-government bears full responsibility for their actions within its powers and not only intent, but also not effective or unfamiliar activity. Elected bodies (local council) which was appointed as the person or formed an appropriate body - the subject of responsibility, should be responsible for the entity in accordance with and within the limits of its own powers, which made it possible to control, influence and evaluate the activities of the sub ' object. It is therefore appropriate to introduce category-through or solidarity that would encourage public authorities to more productive and socially oriented work under duress responsibility not only for active own actions, but actions controlled or those who are in authority, the sub ' objects of political responsibility. Political responsibility for the most part are not directly related

to specific decisions, actions or omissions of a particular public institution or a separate power official, though not preclude the occurrence of these effects on behavior or activity in a particular situation. No doubt the need for greater transparency of political responsibility, directly related to the nature of the representation of large groups of people. On ensuring such responsibility can speak only if not identified only nominally, but conscious society in general or a local community who is responsible for public administration; What political forces determine the content, form and methods of use of public power and who they *uosoblyuvatysya* the consequences of such use. Noting the difference between political responsibility by law, it should be noted that the political responsibility of individual public power relations can be transformed into a legal (constitutional and legal) [8; with. 181]. Conclusions and recommendations for further research. Based on the above it can be concluded that the political responsibility in government is the ability to understand and perform the functions of government within the competence of the office, to foresee the consequences of their actions, actions and omissions as to the system of government and society in general, directing their actions on efficiency and competitiveness of the state *upravlinnya*.Zabezpechennya political responsibility in the country is implemented through cooperation between public authorities and the public, as a prerequisite for the establishment and regulation of effective political communication in terms of law. Symbiosis legal and moral standards as state agencies and community groups (general public) can

provide sufficient evaluation activities of political responsibility and punishment in case of porushennya. Osnovnymy problems in the implementation mechanisms of political accountability is their close relationship, but not identity constitutional and legal responsibilities, the adequacy of application and temporal perspectives uncertainty assessment, no actual defined range of public political vidpovidalnosti. Vodnochas not forget that the final consolidation of democracy and thus also of political responsibility is at the level of political and social organizational culture groups and strata, which is a common basis of political processes. But the development of organizational and political culture requires a dynamic, yet harmonized with civilizational challenges of institutionalization of public accountability, which in turn, opens opportunities and the need for further scientific development of this problem.

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