

creditors and create the necessary prerequisites for the fairest, adequate resolution of bankruptcy cases.

In our opinion, the introduction of the monitoring procedure corresponds to the continuing type of bankruptcy legislation in the Republic of Uzbekistan, as it is aimed at preserving the debtor's assets and finding the possibility of restoring its solvency by analyzing the financial condition of the legal entity.

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#### PECULIARITIES OF MANAGEMENT OF STATE STRUCTURES – AUTHORITIES

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#### Abstract

The article deals with the peculiarities of management of public authorities. The question of introduction of management principles into the activity of state authorities is analyzed. The essence of systematic processes of management of public authorities is revealed. The most typical features and properties that are of paramount importance for the development of both theory and practice of public administration have been identified.

**Keywords:** administrative management, public authorities, administrative services, public administration, principles of management of central government bodies.

**Formulation of the problem.** Today, Ukrainian society is experiencing transformational processes related to the development of an independent state, the consolidation of the constitutional order, the development of civil society institutions, decentralization of governance, the formation of democratic relations between public authorities and citizens, municipal and private sectors.

Therefore, the heads of state authorities need constant updating and updating of knowledge on public processes, management services, and new management strategies.

**Analysis of recent research and publications.** M. Meskon, M. Albert and F. Hedouri have devoted their research to managerial aspects in management activity [2]; B. Bozman, D. Boldy, J. Woolf, E. Mayo, M. Meskon, D. Osborne [3], A. Fayol [1], K. Hood, G. [4], Emerson, F. Taylor, and other foreign researchers.

Recently, these problems have been analyzed by Ukrainian and Russian scientists, in particular: V. Golub, G. Zinchenko, V. Komarovskiy, G. Odintsova, and A. Lipentsev [5].

The complication of social relations in the middle and second half of the twentieth century prompted the

emergence of a significant number of meaningful models of public management. M. Meskon, M. Albert and F. Hedouri in their book "Fundamentals of Management" emphasized on the process of public administration [2].

A. Lipentsev shifts the emphasis somewhat, pointing out that within the methodology of the approach “state management is a new state management” [5, p. 212].

Therefore, the essential features of management of public authorities, in comparison with classical administration, should be indicated by the totality of the following circumstances:

- focus on the end result;
- The combination of most freedom of action with responsibility;
- The importance of organization and organizational culture;
- Openness to environmental impacts;
- Contacts with service users. The presence of the opposite communication.

It is worth noting that scientists agree that the peculiarities of the introduction of management in the activities of public authorities are associated with the lack

of efficiency of traditional administration, partial perception of the principles of regulation of market relations and non-governmental organizations.

**Unresolved parts of the common problem.** In view of the development of the science of state and regional government, the model of governance in the public sector has evolved. However, the question of correlating the notions of “public administration”, “public administration”, as well as the systematization of the most significant approaches to the interpretation of public management, remain under-researched in domestic science.

**The purpose of the article is** to substantiate in practice the peculiarities and principles of management of public authorities.

**Presenting main material.** In the process of formation and development of a new apparatus of public administration, scientific ideas in this field should be expanded and deepened, as not only the specifics of its activity change, but also the most typical traits and properties that are of paramount importance for the development of both theory and practice of government.

The use of management by public authorities is based on several systematic processes that facilitate their mutual integration. It is the diversification of management as a technology of management into all spheres of life of a modern market society. Management of public authorities is complex and social in nature. The growth of the socio-cultural component of any government in the context of the development of post-modern social practices as a whole-based basis for the functioning of its mechanisms has a certain culture, determined by social factors. Management mechanisms are best suited to transform this cultural impact of the environment on public institutions.

It is worth noting that the use of strategic management and strategic planning in the growing spectrum of public authorities as the main mechanisms for ensuring state regulation in the conditions of relinquishing administrative control over social processes. Therefore, management is best suited to develop the specified mechanisms of public administration.

In order to enhance the effective management of public authorities (PA), the following principles must be observed:

*First*, to regularly diagnose PA activity. It is necessary to take into account the focus of the actions and decisions taken, on meeting the requests and needs of the public of a particular region, as well as on the development of the respective region.

*Second*, to apply a more thorough professional and qualitative selection of personnel to work in public authorities. Personnel potential of the civil service, its quantitative and qualitative parameters, basic tendencies of development, ability and ability to successfully execute, on the basis and within the framework of the law.

*Third*, to appoint to management positions only persons with sufficient experience in the relevant administrative structures, capable of organizing the effective functioning of organizations, as well as to provide directions and content of the administrative activity of public authorities.

*Fourth*, to pay attention to the professional development of civil servants. Of particular importance here are the issues of planning and implementing a career. A civil servant should, within his / her competence, upgrade his / her skills, acquire new technologies in the course of training at seminars, courses, trainings, etc. The practice of organizing public education and obtaining a second (special) higher education or academic title is worthy of acceptability for Ukraine.

*Fifth*, to strengthen the work on ensuring effective control over the implementation of legislation, documents and decisions, which is one of the most important functions of public authorities, ensuring a clear statement of goals and objectives in the process of adoption of legal acts in the exercise of their powers in accordance with the current legislation, as well as when planning and designing events. This must be done at all levels of government.

*Sixth*, to put into practice the continuous exchange of innovative information and new ideas between public authorities, and to strengthen close cooperation with local authorities.

*Seventh*, to simplify the system of management actions in order to provide more rational, efficient services to individuals and legal entities.

*Eighth*, to apply a creative and correlative approach to the organization of work in departments, departments, sectors.

*Ninth*, to use information technology in the activities of public authorities. Improving the efficiency and transparency of the work of the state apparatus is possible through the widespread use of information technologies in the activities of public authorities.

*Tenth*, to reform the system of remuneration of civil servants in order to attract the most qualified specialists to the civil service, to enhance the motivation of their work, in order to increase the attractiveness of the remuneration system not only for civil servants of retirement age, but also for the purpose of attracting young people to the civil service;

It is also very important and especially useful to use the experience of European countries to address ethical issues for civil servants.

**Conclusions.** Thus, the main features of governing a public authority are its power, the origin of which is the state will and the pervasiveness of the whole society. The concept of public administration should be considered as the management of administrative bodies of public authority and their influence on the social system. The key aspect of public administration is the state. While the key aspect of governance publicity is the people

The evolution of public sector management has led to the emergence of new concepts such as “good governance”, “global governance”, “engaged governance”, etc.

Given that the management of an organization of any form of ownership (enterprise, non-profit organization or government body) in a market economy and democracy is carried out differently than in a centralized command and administration system, public administration as a type of activity should also be modified.

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**ПРАВОВАЯ СУЩНОСТЬ И ПОРЯДОК ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ  
«ПРЯМЫХ РАСЧЁТОВ» ПО ПЛАТЕЖАМ ЗА КОММУНАЛЬНЫЕ УСЛУГИ МЕЖДУ  
СОБСТВЕННИКАМИ, НАНИМАТЕЛЯМИ ЖИЛЫХ ПОМЕЩЕНИЙ И  
РЕСУРСОСНАБЖАЮЩИМИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯМИ**

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**LEGAL ESSENCE AND PROCEDURE “DIRECT CALCULATIONS” FOR PAYMENTS FOR  
MUNICIPAL SERVICES BETWEEN OWNERS, HOUSES OF RESIDENTIAL PREMISES AND  
RESOURCE-SUPPLY ORGANIZATIONS**

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**Аннотация:**

В статье осуществлен систематический анализ правовой сущности порядка проведения прямых платежей между собственниками нанимателями жилых помещений и ресурсоснабжающими организациями. Разъясняется порядок применения части 7.1 статьи 155 Жилищного Кодекса Российской Федерации и анализируются правоотношения по оплате коммунальных услуг отопления и горячего водоснабжения, возникающие между ресурсоснабжающими организациями, управляющими организациями и собственниками (нанимателями) жилых помещений.

**Abstract:**

The article provides a systematic analysis of the legal nature of the procedure for direct payments between owners of tenants of residential premises and resource-supplying organizations. The procedure for applying part 7.1 of Article 155 of the Housing Code of the Russian Federation is explained and the legal relationships for payment of utilities for heating and hot water supply arising between resource-supplying organizations, managing organizations and owners (tenants) of residential premises are analyzed.

**Ключевые слова:** Ресурсоснабжающая организация, управляющая организация, собственники (наниматели), многоквартирный дом, коммунальная услуга, прямые расчеты.

**Keywords:** Resource-supplying organization, managing organization, owners (tenants), apartment building, public utilities, direct settlements.

Федеральным законом от 04 июня 2011 № 123-ФЗ «О внесении изменений в Жилищный кодекс Российской Федерации» [1] статья 155 Жилищного Кодекса Российской Федерации (далее – ЖК РФ) была дополнена новеллой – частью 7.1, согласно которой: «на основании решения общего собрания собственников помещений в многоквартирном

доме собственники помещений в многоквартирном доме и наниматели жилых помещений в данном доме могут вносить плату за все или некоторые коммунальные услуги ресурсоснабжающим организациям. При этом внесение платы за коммунальные услуги ресурсоснабжающим организациям