PECULARITIES OF THE MECHANISMS
OF GOOD GOVERNANCE
IN THE SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN SPHERE
OF TRANSFORMATIONAL SOCIETIES

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INTRODUCTION

The State socio-humanitarian policy should be performed mainly in two directions: socio-economic and political. The first should cover basic spheres of human life-education, professional training and work, everyday life, leisure, everything that promotes its most important vital needs. Regarding the second, it is associated with the formation of public positions, the activity of people, their value orientations and sustainable moral norms. In such circumstances, it may be averred that the state socio-humanitarian policy would be directed on the one hand, on the reproduction of the workforce, and on the other-in civil socialization.

The goal of the State socio-humanitarian policy should be to ensure true equality of rights, and social security perspectives, solving various socio-political and economic problems. The State socio-humanitarian policy for decades is in a systemic crisis, which is caused not only by reflection of many problems of socio-economic development of society but also the strategic errors in area management. As the realities show, the political elites who are in power, changing one another, evade serious functional transformations in this area.

One of the reasons for inhibition of change-is the lack of skilled personnel, capable to change management, first of all young professionals in this field, as experts and population noticed. Before the general reform of such meaningful area of society, it is necessary to consider very carefully not only the organizational structure of subordination, but also socio-psychological aspects of these changes. The responsibility for achieving declared in the programmatic documents of a certain purpose, undoubtedly, rests on Governments, at the same time, only to establish an effective mechanism of cooperation between public institutions and civil

society organizations, broad public participation and population interest are the key to achieving national goals.

Prospects for successful resolution of most problems are related to the ability of government to establish cooperation with the public. Defining public participation in the decision-making processes of state power is an important topical factor, especially in the context of a growing role and initiatives of civil society representatives. At this, the task of the authorities is to formulate and propose a clear vision of the goals, strategies and objectives of the area, to gain support of interested groups and to build an agreement between these groups.

Nowadays, the activity of public authorities in the field of social-humanitarian policy requires a profound scientific comprehension. There is a need of deep analysis of the current stage of the State socio-humanitarian policy, to assess its effectiveness, perspectives of social and political orientation in general and to implement practical steps in solving problems. The principle of social orientation means directivity of State policy to priority satisfaction of social, humanitarian needs of citizens.

The problem of competence and professionalism of personnel is very important at all stages of social-humanitarian policy development that possess the necessary preparation of the management process of development and implementation of socio-humanitarian policy issues and its activities. However, there are no specific principles on which the State socio-humanitarian policy should be based on. Analysis of the performance of State youth programs and measures is indicative of the principles of State socio-humanitarian policy at the stages of the policy implementation.

An incomplete formation of the main principles of the State socio-humanitarian policy does not promote the process of developing and implementing modern socio-humanitarian policy of all levels. Also not quite comprehensively the content and structure of the mechanism of public administration and socio-humanitarian policy have been substantiated today. As far as the mechanism of public administration is a system designed to achieve the set goals, which has a defined structure, set of legal norms, methods, means, tools of state influence on the object of management, in the sphere of socio-humanitarian policy it is necessary to form mutually reinforcing mechanisms of realization.

1. Modern Stage of Government in the Social and Humanitarian Sphere

The current state conditioned to fragmentation and inconsistency in carrying out of conversion of the industry, the absence of a general economically reasonable concept of its transformation, leading to the need of developing a theoretical basis and practical recommendations on reforming this system. Herewith, the management set narrowed to the principles of centralization, mobilization and administration, which adversely affected its material and technical resources and HR potential. The weak point is its declarativeness, lack of real mechanisms to transform the industry, which is caused by ignoring the processes of economic and legal regulation.

The practice of countries with a more successful reform showed that the key to success is attracting a wide range of representatives of public organizations to the decision making process. Under the conditions of foundation formation of the market economy and the status of general economic destabilization the activity of the heads of organizations and institutions at all levels is complicated, as they have to control unprecedented for the Western practice and unmanageable positions or situations[1]. Specialists in the implementation of socio-humanitarian policy should be able to make decisions under conditions of the highest risk and uncertainty, a special promptness, self-determination and responsibility are required here.

In such circumstances, the managers for social and humanitarian policy implementation are obliged to possesss such entrepreneurial skills as in particular, skill to quickly orient themselves in the changing market situation, redistribute resources in the most advantageous spheres of application, to be leaders. As officials in this field should introduce the values of a democratic, legal, social state in society, they must possess professional skills based on modern special knowledge, analytical abilities and mastery of the use of means and methods of modern management, in particular in the social and humanitarian sphere as well as strategic thinking, personal qualities and beliefs necessary for the adoption and successful implementation of managerial decisions and provision of administrative services.

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[1] Pike, A. (2011), Handbook of local and regional development, in: Pike, A., Rodriguez-Pose, A. and Tomaney, J. (Eds.), Taylor & Francis Group, London and New York: Routledge, 642 p.

Though the socio-humanitarian policy of transformational societies has acquired some traits which are typical for the countries of Western democracy, however, it does not fully meet the citizens' vital needs, there is also no conditions for adequate choice and implementation of the priorities of this policy. Quite often, the issues of social and humanitarian problems became super-winning political slogan and allowed politicians to accumulate their own political capital, held mostly on the pure populism.

The conceptual principles of the State socio-humanitarian policy should be: scientific, comprehensiveness; realism, absence of populism, taking into account the ethnonational, socio-economic peculiarities, sufficient legal resource, staffing and information support. An acceptable model of this socio-humanitarian policy should combine the aspects of integrity and diversity with a certain displacement of emphasis on local authorities and local self-government bodies Decentralization will not only reduce the effectiveness of programs of social and humanitarian policy, but, on the contrary, will increase it, wich makes it possible for the specific local actors to implement their functions more efficient.

The coordinating role of the State should be focused on radical and global issues of regulation and financing of National and regional programs, as well as on the providing of social guarantees. Dynamism in the implementation of objectives of the State social and humanitarian policy must be provided with an optimal ratio of centralized and decentralized components[2]. The State socio-humanitarian policy is the peculiar mechanism by which the State, as well as the political parties, associations, organizations; social institutions contribute to the satisfaction of the interests, requests and needs of community members. In the sphere of socio-humanitarian policy the complex of complementary mechanisms of the State socio-humanitarian policy is suggested: legal, organizational, financial and information support.

The main in the complex of complementary mechanisms of the State socio-humanitarian policy should be legal ones. They influence organizational mechanisms in order to resource the implementation of legislation and regulatory – legal acts and information mechanisms with the purpose to perform legally fixed coverage of information in the mass media concerning decisions which were made. Organizational mechanisms

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[2] Kozlov, K., (2008), Social interaction between government bodies and non-governmental organizations, in Theory and practice of public administration: Collection of scientific papers, Vol. 2 (21), pp. 323–329, Kharkiv Regional Institute of Public Administration "Magister" Publishing House, Kharkiv.

of the State socio-humanitarian policy consist of system of specific government agencies, services that ensure the direct implementation of such policy, they engage with information mechanisms to illuminate in them activities related to organizational enforcement of decisions adopted at the legal level.

Organizational level is also undergoing the legal decision initiative at the legal level. Financial mechanisms for the providing of the State socio-humanitarian policy consist to ensure by financial resources an implementation of all planned programs which are adopted at the legislative and normative legal level, as well as organizational resources for fully effective implementation at organizational level. Information mechanisms affect all the rest, because the society should be aware of the presence of the rights enshrined in it and guarantees at the legislative and normative-legal level, to know the proper resource support of the implementation of programs and activities at organizational level and be informed of the financial support of programmes, projects and safeguards in current legislation.

Public administration is a complex system that is designed to achieve goals, which has a defined structure, set of legal norms, methods, tools of State influence on the object of management and directed for realization of the relevant policy, it gives an opportunity to determine the main directions of managerial influences while realization of reforming in sector[3]. Management efficiency is determined by the level of rational organization of managed system and management process. Improving the efficiency of the control system requires the search for the best organizational forms, methods, technologies according to the established criteria for assessing of results.

The following criteria of a rational organization of the system and its constituent elements can be: managerial work and management process itself, level of managerial staff qualification. There is a number of issues In the context of this problems, that will cause a huge number of problems, if not examine and resolve them on time. Firstly, it is necessary to pay attention to the question of professional suitability of future specialists, and to notice not only the professional skills, but also the ethical and moral qualities of personality, primarily due to participation in the activities of public organizations.

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[3] Schneider, F., Buehn A., Montenegro, C. (2010), Shadow economies all over the world. New estimates for 162 countries from 1999 to 2007, The World Bank, Policy Research Working Paper, 5356, 52 p.

Considering a number of problems that caused by certain objective and subjective reasons, the main among which is the lack of socio-economic development of the State and inappropriate management of institutions of all levels of State authorities should pay more attention to the culture of healthy lifestyles of social self-realization and employment. Public organizations that were formed on the basis of populations' disaffection of authorities' failure to achieve positive changes in the sphere have become mediation structures between the population and the authorities. They should ensure society's awareness, control of the public, access to the operational monitoring of the situation, adjustment of socio-economic policy if necessary[4]. Due to the joint work of representatives of population and local self-government the effective innovative model of providing quality services to population is formed.

The joint work principles became a common goal, participation in decision-making, joint responsibility, and control of representatives of the population. At the same time, the important factor of democratization of the transformational society is the reform of the public administration system in various sectors which develop in parallel and has mutual influence. Public organizations are elements of the "third Sector", which is defined as the sphere independent from the state and market, they work on the principle of non-profitability, the purpose of their activities is to promote and protect interests and needs of citizens.

The main spheres of public organizations' activities are education, social and cultural issues. Compared to the growth rate of international non-governmental organizations, it should be noted that the circle of international non-governmental organizations is being actively expanding. Factors that cause lower growth rates and intensification of public organizations in this area, compared with others, are significant dependence of Ukrainian organizations from international and foreign donor support, which causes a specific orientation in activities of non-governmental organizations and weak public administration reform, in particular, insufficient involvement of non-governmental organizations in the development of public policy in this area making individual decisions.

It should also be noted that non-governmental organizations that have chosen law as a sphere of activity, improvement of State policy, protection

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[4] Lopushinsky, I., (2013), Features of political socialization in the management processes of the democratic transformation of society, in Public Administration: Theory and Practice: Collection of scientific papers of the Association of Doctors of Science in Public Administration, Vol. 3 (15), pp. 81–87.

of interests of citizens when making decisions by the authorities are quite often involved in lobbying the interests of citizens. Such tendencies show a coordination of activity and uniting efforts of public organizations with different experience of interaction with public authorities. The main purpose of the public organization in particular is to protect the interests of citizens in drafting legislative acts and regulatory legal documents in various spheres of State policy, through active cooperation with public authorities, foreign non-governmental organizations, and international donor agencies.

An activity and interaction of public organizations is growing in recent years, there is seen an increasing interest in attracting managerial decisions different spheres of State policy and their implementation from the side of government authorities[5]. The efficiency in cooperation between legislative and executive branches of the authorities is confirmed, community organizations in the process of developing, discussing and adopting legislative decisions. For further promotion of the reform of the public administration it is necessary to improve the legislative framework for public organizations.

The international community defines the degree of democratization in individual societies also on the basis of public participation indirectly through non-governmental organizations in State administration. This is visible from the analysis of the activities of public youth organizations and associations to attract and disseminate their positive experience. For the formation of a civil society in a state that should be based on a human's personalized concept, it is necessary to conduct an effective work, as there is a prevalence of individualistic conception of a human in society.

Any managed system unites the subject and the object, between which various managerial information circulates. An interaction, as well as direct connection and feedback are made through it. Management as a process means continuous analysis of information and solutions of numerous interrelated tasks. In addition, this sphere is likely the nature of the functioning, which in turn makes its own adjustments. Public organizations provide the possibility of access of the whole society to the processes of development, adoption and implementation of decisions by the authorities. It is exactly the participation of the public's in the discussion and decision-making processes makes the actions of the government transparent, Increases

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[5] Methodology for Assessing Social and Economic Performance in JESSICA, Finall report, (2013), European Investment Bank, retrieved from http://www.eib.org/attachments/documents/jessica_assessing_socio_ economic_perfo rmance_en.pdf

the responsibility of politicians and officials to citizens, prevents corruption, promotes effective state management and increases the possibility of improving the political and socio-economic condition of society.

Such actions are most significantly and effectively at the level of local self-government. The actions of public organizations are an example of effective cooperation between authorities, territorial management and population and, it is the main condition for the success of reforms and forms a new technology of public administration based on the principles intersectoral cooperation. The theory of control is based on a systemic approach, according to which the society is represented by many dynamical systems of varying complexity[6]. Knowledge of features and properties of the system is of principal importance in management practice. It is very important for the organization of the system and its components, organization and implementation of the management process, developing, adopting and implementing solutions, planning system activities; in determining the kind and type of management.

The systematic approach to solving the problems of population means involvement of education, culture, social security and especially youth policy. An essential value has an Increase the efficiency and effectiveness of participation of public organizations in decision-making concerning the provision of state services, has the form and mechanisms of public participation. The definition of mechanisms and methodology of public participation in the processes of government decision-making at the local level is an important challenge the state authorities, especially in the context of a growing role and initiatives of civil society representatives.

The effective tool for the development of public participation in the development and decision-making bodies of public administration and local self-government should be considered application of the comprehensive methodology for the inclusion of the named forms at all stages of the management process at the municipal level that will enhance the efficiency, responsibility and openness of the authorities 'actions. Thus, according to the needs of the territorial community, especially at the local government level, should involve representatives of youth public organizations in the development of to adopt, implement and assess the effectiveness of managerial decisions, which will help to achieve equitable access and high quality of these services.

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[6] Schmidt, E. and Coren, J. (2013), The NewDigital Age: Reshaping the Future of People, Nations and Business, London, UK: John Murray, 337 p.

2. Peculiarities of Mechanisms for Governance
in Transformational Societies

Before proceeding to the issue of management of the system of social-humanitarian policy implementation it is worth paying attention to its first stage namely the development of socio-humanitarian policy, which contains two main aspects: justification that is the estimated supply of the necessary resources of goals, directions, tasks and activities. It is almost always repeating the following error: the social and humanitarian policy is not enough to develop necessary resources. There is an entire number of normative acts, however, they are not always capable for practical implementation; realism that is orientation of social-humanitarian policy not on all questions or problems at the same time but the most important among them in a certain period of public life.

Following the development and adoption of the relevant legal act on social and humanitarian policy issues, the implementation phase of which also contains two basic principles: specification of socio-humanitarian policy in the mechanisms of socio-economic programs and planning; the socio-humanitarian policy must not be declarative, and ensure achievement of certain results in a certain period of time[7]. The management team must be composed of professionals who are familiar with both the theory and management consulting practices. One of the main reasons for teamwork is that all subdivisions of the modern organ of social and humanitarian policy are so closely interrelated that using different managerial styles will simply not be effective. No less important reason-the versatility and complexity of solved problems, their combined nature. Combining in one person competence, possession of economic, legal, psychological, sociological and managerial knowledge at their current scope-a very rare phenomenon.

Therefore, the modern social and humanitarian policy implementation manager should draw on the experience and intellect of its colleagues, responsible for different areas and aspects of activities. Team work can only be effective with the mutual desire of all subjects of the process. The second success factor is the proper selection of the team, which is based on the laid "principle of addition", that is, team formation, given the strengths and weaknesses of the leader. The leader is usually well aware of his qualities and when creating a team must pick up people who are able to

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[7] Alonso, S., Keane, J., Merkel, W., (2011), The Future of Representative Democracy, 328 p. Cambridge University Press.

compensate his certain weaknesses. It is very important to set acceptable methods for Joint (command) work which will satisfy everyone. The team members should comprehensively discuss their work, analyze common actions, and it requires collective dedication, openness and maturity.

Management in any area or sector of social activities, and in the sphere of socio-humanitarian policy, In particular, is inextricably linked with people who perform various managerial functions. That's why the work in the field of management is called managerial and the persons who implement it are called the managerial staff. In general, management work is understood as a specific kind of human activity, which appeared in the process of distribution and cooperation of public labor. This separation is objectively indispensable for the development of not only organizational Social production, but also of society as a whole.

In comparison with other types of labour activities, management work in the social and humanitarian policy Management system has certain features, results and used means. The analysis of the authorities ' activity of all levels demonstrates that the specificity of tasks, which are solved in the system of management of social-humanitarian policy basically, defines mental and creative nature of management work in which the setting of goals, development of methods and techniques of its achievement, as well as organization of joint activities to improve the work on issues of social and humanitarian policy are the main meaning and content of the work of the persons, which are enrolled to the management staff.

Concerning the definition of the term which is proposed: "social and humanitarian policy implementation Manager", in the modern sense, he is a leader, who holds a permanent post in one of the areas of management of social and humanitarian policy and endowed by the relevant powers regarding on the decision-making on a particular issue of this field. Consequently, the manager of the youth policy implementation is the representative of the government agency, who provides managerial activities and solves managerial tasks. It can be affirmed that managers are key leaders in the organizations and services of the departments and departments of Social services.

However, not all managers on implementation of socio-humanitarian policy play the same role in one or another constituent organization, because the tasks and functions that the different managers solve are not

identical[8]. In modern ruling structures, the following types of distribution of managers' activities for social and humanitarian policy should be highlight: functional; structural (vertically and horizontally); technological and professionally qualified.

The functional classification of managerial work of the managers for social and humanitarian policy implementation should be based on the formation of employees of structural subdivisions which perform the same functions of management such as scheduling, organization, and control. According to this, some managerial staff of social and humanitarian policy departments specialize in planning, others-are guiding their efforts to implement the developed measures, and still others are focused on controlling the progress of the management (department), rating this activity in general.

Structural horizontal distribution of management work of the managers of social and humanitarian work is formed based on the characteristics of performance. Because of the diversity of functional responsibilities that influence the division of managerial labour, It is always specific for each of the socio-humanitarian policy units in particular, therefore each of subsection, depending on the direction of its activities, should build its work based on the circumstances that has developed. The vertical division of managerial labour in social and humanitarian policy is built mainly on separation; those are three degrees or levels of control: higher, intermediate and lower one. The highest level employs no more than 2–5% of all management staff, which should form the purpose of the departments and the industry, develop strategic plans, and carry out its adaptation to various kinds of changes and provide for its connection, both with the external environment and society.

Technological and professional-qualifying level of management activities of social-humanitarian policy workers should take into account types and complexity of the work they are doing. According to these criteria, three categories of management workers can be identified in the unit of the Social and Humanitarian policy Department: managers, professionals and employees. If we consider their work from the view of the management process technology, the task of heads of structural units boils down to decision-making and organization of their practical

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[8] Lukysha, R. (2015), Improving of State Regional Policy Mechanism at Risks` Conditions International Journal of Advanced Studies, Vol. 5, No. 2, pp. 36-44, retrieved from http://journals.org/index.php/ijas/article/view/6968

implementation, requiring an extended set of skills and knowledge of analytical, prognostic and coordinating activities[9]. At the same time they need skills and knowledge of organizational and ensuring functions.

The latter involves the focus of the leader to create and effectively implement mechanisms of normative and legal, economic, financial, information and other types of functioning of the units he manages. The activity of the manager at the present stage cannot fully correspond to only the first level of competence. The head of socio-humanitarian policy of the second pillar of competence should already focus on formation of personal attitude to those processes which are held in social and humanitarian policy. While solving the problems it should be approached creatively, applying fundamentally new methods of solving them. And the highest should be considered the manager of the third level of competence, this is when his activities begin to dominate factors such as personal standards, values and moral standards.

Experts, in turn, undertake studying the problem and develop options of its solution. Employees are engaged, mainly, in information providing of the process of managing in the power structure, depending on the direction of its work. Namely, the activity of these employees is determined by the performance of appropriate functional duties (analytical, distribution, service). The middle or regional level is the most numerous level of social and humanitarian policy management, this level includes managers on the implementation of socio-humanitarian policy in the regions, responsible for the activities of (main) department, coordination of employees" activities in the sub-departments of the main administration of social-humanitarian policy.

Typical positions of managers on implementation of social and humanitarian policy of mid-level management should be: Typical positions of managers on implementation of social and humanitarian policy of mid-level management should be: head of department, head of subdivision, manager on direction of providing certain services. A head of the middle level of socio-humanitarian policy develops programs and projects which are to be implemented by both -management personnel and civil society organizations working in this direction. To the lower or technological level of management belong the managers of district level, who have in their subordinate mainly

[9] Gorzelak, G., Zawalicska, K., (2013), European Territories: From Cooperation to Integration, Warsaw: Scholar, 320 p.

the main and leading specialists of different categories, who should carry out daily activities necessary for ensuring an effective work.

The manager performs two specific duties, which none of the other employees of the organization have. The first duty of the manager is to create from the resources available to him a real organizational and production unity and the second obligation is that in every decision and action, taking into account the requirements of the current moment, the manager of social and humanitarian policy should be always aware of the status and perspectives of the socio-humanitarian policy development at his management level.

It should be noted that at each of the possible levels of social and humanitarian policy (higher, middle and lower) degree of display of basic groups of skills is different. Exceptions make up only communication skills to work with the environment, which is necessary, practically the same for managers of social and humanitarian policies at each level of management by an organization or institution that emphasizes their special significance. A bit differently the practical and technical skills are considered. Thus, the managers for implementing social and humanitarian policies of the lower level should be well prepared practically, because their responsibilities include teaching, directing, and encouraging performers to improve their work.

Manager for the implementation of social and humanitarian policy of the middle level needs both – practical and conceptual skills. Managers of the higher level of social and humanitarian policy are valued not so much for practical skills but more for conceptual and good understanding of human nature. If earlier in the conditions of the centralized administrative-command system, all the instructions were made from «top" and there was no right to object, then in our times there are creative approaches of the head to solve the problematic issues. Obtaining positive shifts in the management of social-humanitarian policy issues requires the managers to have three basic skills and abilities.

These are practical skills, namely skills to possess special knowledge, have conceptual skills that contain three following components: the perspective or strategic planning; formation of relations within the organization; corporative rules of conduct of the organization

in society[10]. Finally, the last most important skill is communication skills that are the ability to work effectively with people and among people, to objectively assess the character of people and their motivation, efficiently manage the staff.

All the questions outlined require a speedy solution, but they do not exhaust the entire list of aspects and problems that exist in the modern transformational society. All this should be taken into account in the transition to a qualitatively new level which modern reality requires. It is necessary to constantly work on raising the skills of management's staff and employees of local departments, to involve them in the educational and lectures work in specialized and constantly active thematic seminars. It is necessary to continue and improve the practice of conducting workshops to exchange experience between municipal and district departments that are engaged in the implementation of State socio-humanitarian policy in their territories.

This would ensure a live contact and feedback between the members of the social and humanitarian policies of the middle and lower levels, and also would increase the responsibility of the heads of subordinate structures and the respective departments for keeping an administrative discipline, the quality of documents execution and amount of work. A complex analysis of the condition of implementation of socio-humanitarian policy by structural units should be systematically done and forming a methodical base on the questions of specified activities on the basis of generalized materials.

CONCLUSIONS

Transformational processes that are observed and will continue to unfold require improvement and further in-depth research to the sector's management. Among the topical problems of branch management, it is necessary to highlight the study of the laws and dynamics of changes in conditions and factors, against the background of imperfect elements of market relations, the growth of negative trends in the state of the level and quality of health of the population. It is necessary to take into account the close relationship between demographic and socio-economic indicators

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[10] Russkin, V. (2008), Political socialization of the personality: peculiarities of the perception of political information, in Scientific Papers of the Black Sea State University named after Petro Mohyla. Series: Politics, at http://nbuv.gov.ua/j-pdf/Npchdupol_2008_79_66_8.pdf

which has a direct relationship with the socio-humanitarian policy of the state, the dependence of public health from insufficient funding level.

The problem of establishment and evaluation of cause-effect relations between the level of public health and socio-economic conditions has not been solved yet. Introduction of the Fundamentals of science management implies implementation of a number of obligatory conditions: availability of highly organized system and components of its subsystems reliability and timeliness of of information flows, adequacy of financing and material and technical base; redistributing functions at a broader delegation of rights and responsibilities to lower levels of governance.

The State socio-humanitarian policy should consider two levels:

updated objectives and benchmarks in realization and self-realization and perspectives that are calculated for a longer term. Implementation of this policy should be proceeded taking into account the specifics, needs of certain categories, age groups, regional conditions and other peculiarities. It gives an opportunity to consider needs in complex in the context of realization and self-realization, define directions of activity of State authorities and local governments to enforce rights and warranties. Henceforward, there is a necessity to analyze the gradual formation of the State socio-humanitarian policy, determining the activity effectiveness of public services, in its social and political orientation in general and to develop practical steps in resolving painful problems.

The growing number of public organizations, the diversity of their actions, and strengthening the role of different social processes testify the active development of civil society. Therefore, the development of mechanisms for dynamic analysis, estimation and forecasting of the population state, in connection with the variables of socio-economic factors, new approaches to reforming problems should become the basis for making effective decisions at all levels of management for their conceptual substantiation. It is necessary to develop new approaches to improve the forms and methods of industry management at all levels of the hierarchical structure.

SUMMARY

The article deals with the peculiarities of the mechanisms of proper governance in the social and humanitarian sphere of transformational societies. It is important to form an effective state socio-humanitarian

policy, which should be based on the appropriate organizational-legal base. By summarizing the theory and practice of public administration of social and humanitarian policy, we offer additions to the main implementation directions of the State socio-humanitarian policy. We provide methodical recommendations for the meaningful formation and interaction of the main complex of mechanisms of implementation, those are: legal, financial, organizational and information support. The article emphasizes on the basis of complementarity of these types of mechanisms it is possible to achieve positive results in realization of State socio-humanitarian policy.

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