FORMATION MODEL OF TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION OF POWER
IN THE COUNTRY

Problem statement. Search for optimal models of territorial organization of the state was accompanied and followed the revision of the existing territorial boundaries of individual administrative units, characterized by the introduction of new processes and new organizational forms and methods of operation that are intended to generate appropriate political and legal consequences.

Recent research and publication analysis. The reform of public administration in Ukraine are exploring in their works navkovyh many local scientists including T.Bilozerska [2], the improvement of local governance in Ukraine using foreign experience in studying his works L.Myhaylyshyn [7], management of socio-economic development Ukraine examines M.Pistun [9], the relationship between reform and administrative-territorial and municipal and territorial division explore their roobotah S.Pyrozhkov [10] and S.Sahanenko [11].

In addition, much attention in the works of social and geographic aspects of administrative-territorial reform in Ukraine and paid O.Topchiyev Z.Titenko [12].

Research objective. Yet in spite of a representative range of research on the given issues is the need for further development of models of territorial organization of power and conceptions of regional development, as such, taking into account the specific regional planning, especially socio-economic development of regions and specifics of contemporary issues, which is the purpose of this article.

Key research findings. The regional settlement system should serve as the basis for the principle of administrative regionalization inner kinship, territorial integrity. On the other hand, TCP optimum performance at any level and rank can be achieved provided that the prevailing spatial combination of urban and rural settlements and serves as the object of control by the official authorities.
At present, urban development in the domestic settlement system is classified in the available administrative division: national, regional, inter-regional, regional, local. But this approach is methodologically wrong. No settlement system should follow the administrative division, and vice versa - Ata should be based on objective historical and geographical basis, which is the resettlement of the population [12].

In addition, due to historical, social and territorial characteristics of the country, can be formed administrative units with a special status. Analyzing the reform of administrative and territorial structure of foreign countries, it should be noted the main trends: consolidation of administrative units grassroots level; introducing or strengthening the role intermediate level of local government; State policy on Territorial Communities [7].

Modeling administrative-territorial structure should be carried out on the basis of a system of indicators, taking into account the geographical, historical, political, economic, social, cultural, ethnic, demographic and other factors.

The analysis shows that in Ukraine formed such a system of territorial organization of power, which can not under market economy effectively influence the processes of socio-economic and cultural development of territories and provide a quality level of public services that would meet European standards. This system has been unable to self-improvement and self-regulation in constant transformation of economic and political systems.

Recent democratization of society, decentralization of state power, the transition from sectoral to integrated management of regional socio-economic systems require significant structural and functional changes at all levels of management hierarchy. To meet these challenges we must ensure that the profound reforms in public administration, which consists of a system of public administration, covering the central, regional and sub-regional levels of government, and legitimized the state of local government, presented at the regional, district and baseline levels of government.

**Conclusions.** The general trend for modern administrative reform is weakening the influence of the central government. Experts point out that the need
for reform of the administrative system and is largely associated with the requirements of the modern system of regional administration and local government. Improving the efficiency of local government is largely dependent on the improvement of its territorial organization.

The development of modern society requires a new understanding and interpretation of the role and importance of local public authorities as a basic democratic institutions. Local government is focusing a political, economic, spiritual and moral values and social achievements of humanity in any field of social development. It is carried out on principles: democracy; rule of law; transparency; collegiality; association of local and state interests; election; legal, organizational, financial and material independence within the powers; accountability and responsibility to the local communities of their bodies and officials; government support and guarantees for local governments; judicial protection of the rights of local governments, which should be the subject of further research in this direction.