

## MAIN TRENDS IN ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

***KONYUH G. V., graduate student of administrative and Finance***

***Department***

***National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine***

*The author highlights separate aspects of administrative law historic development, its present-day situation. It was examined the main development tendencies of the mentioned field of knowledge in present days.*

***Administrative law, history of administrative law, trends in administrative law, public administration.***

It is well known that prompt development of the public relations what is important for our state, gives special relevance to a problem to providing a priority of the rights and freedoms of the person in all spheres of his interaction with the state, its members and officials. Unfortunately, so far the administrative and legal legislation and all inefficient practice of its application is still not capable to satisfy properly all necessary public needs of citizens and to provide reliable protection of basic rights and freedoms of the person from the state and its main institutes.

The purpose of article consists in carrying out the analysis of separate aspects of history of development of administrative law and formation of new ideas of rather possible prospects of its development in the future.

It is well-known that the administrative law is a branch of public law, system of the legal laws of governing of the public relations arising in the sphere of the public power, ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens for effective functioning of civil society and the state. This sphere of law is

noted by the continuous and prompt changes, first of all, dependences on political, public and social changes, and as a result, quite considerable fluidity of normative legal acts, the most of them have subordinate character.

The history of formation of administrative law has rather old story, the first administrative norms appeared in legal systems of the antique states of the West, the Middle and Far East (laws of Hammurapi, public law of Ancient Rome, etc.). The independent branch of the administrative right was invented in the XVIII century. The administrative law came to us, first of all, from French and the German administrative law, it is a product of the European continental legal development. The Anglo-Saxon legal system substantially differs from the continental right as in England and the USA only in the last decades it is possible to observe signs of allocation of administrative law and the civil right.

The speech about development of administrative law begins with such science as a kameralistika (it is science about management in the state, management in public finances, economy). Eventually, at the end of the XVIII century from a "new" kameralistika, there was invented a police right which played a significant role in regulation of the public relations in various spheres of internal life of the state. The police right was appointed to carry out internal administration in the state.

The administrative law of Ukraine arose in the course of allocation and further development from a constitutional right of the sphere of internal public management where norms of the police right were written in, according to the requirements of the constitutional state (the rule of law and to submission of public administration of the law) and is filled in humans' resources today with the provisions based on standards of the European Union of rather public ensuring the rights and freedoms of the person and citizen.

The conclusion is made that the administrative law arose still in ancient times and continues prompt and intensive development. The administrative law - is public law which regulates relationship of the state and the citizen, in the sphere of realization of the public power.

For the purpose of further optimization and development of administrative legal relations there are following methods: updating of system of subjects of the public power; carrying out fight against legal nihilism; ensuring worthy level of performance of the rights and freedoms of the citizens, protection rights from violation from the state and its imperious subjects; updating of the current legislation, first of all, with effective saturation of structures of public management on places and public organizations real instruments of acceptance of administrative decisions, necessary for the state.