

Asian-American literature, seeing it as a holistic phenomenon [3]. They considered it necessary to study such works from a historical perspective, so they included works written in Asian languages, autobiographies of first-generation educated emigrants, and even notes of Asian tourists in the United States of America.

King-Kok Cheung and Stan Yogi in the book «Asian American Literature: An Annotated Bibliography» (1988) associate Asian-American literature with all North American Asian literature [1]. Researchers explain such a broad vision by the fact that this literature is only at the initial stage of formation, so the place of birth, generation of emigration of writers is not important.

In the understanding of modern scientists, when defining Chinese-American literature, it is impossible to separate the Chinese and American parts of the literary works of emigrant writers, since Chineseness is their foundation, and Americanness is their home [4]. Without any of the components, such literature cannot fully exist, and therefore must contain works in both English and Chinese written in the United States, regardless of the author's place of birth.

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O. Savchenko, T. Kornyakova, O. Hurko

DEFINITIVE ANALYSIS OF THE CONCEPT OF "PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION"

In Ukraine, a war has been ongoing for 10 years, of which 2 years are of full-scale military aggression from Russia. The country is experiencing significant changes affecting both the lives of citizens and the functioning of state bodies. New challenges are caused by the increase in tax burden: mobilization of the population, cost of living, impossibility to plan for the future, fear that the front line could change any

day. As a result, we see an increase in social tension, expansion of dissatisfaction with state management, which could lead to extremely negative phenomena.

Therefore, it is currently relevant to seek ways to prevent the escalation and reduce social tension, which, in our opinion, can be done through increasing trust in the authorities in the country and providing quality public services. This goal can be achieved through improving the quality of public administration by refining and analyzing the concept of "Public Administration" more thoroughly.

Understanding the essence of the concept of "public administration," its detailed analysis combined with the comprehension of its construction and development can be considered one of the most priority national tasks of the state in current conditions.

Analyzing the concept of "public administration," it is especially interesting to explore what contributed to its definition and development, what led to the transition from "state management" to "public administration".

To understand the dynamics and difference between the concepts of "state management" and "public administration," it is necessary to define them and identify their common features and differences.

Researching the concept of "state management", it is noted that in the Encyclopedic Dictionary of State Management, "state management" is defined as the activity of the state aimed at implementing state functions, rights, and freedoms of citizens, ensuring the development of society. Over time, especially with the development of democracy, the approach to state management evolved, emphasizing the importance of interaction between the state and civil society. The importance of a systemic approach to management is highlighted, which includes mission, structure, resources, and administrative culture.

Max Weber defines state management as a specific type of activity that differs from other forms of state power implementation. In Ukraine, state management is recognized as a type of activity, a scientific field, and an educational specialty [4, p. 150].

In turn, as the state focused on European integration, state management in Ukraine underwent changes and covered targeted actions of the state for the integration of society into the European space. This includes the implementation of reforms and the use of resources to ensure societal development and adaptation to EU standards, promoting the creation of effective management structures, and strengthening democracy and civil society [4, p. 152].

According to V. Martynenko, state management represents a process in which authoritative management is exercised through the creation and implementation of a system of executive bodies at all administrative-territorial levels of the country. They use various means, mechanisms, and methods to influence society for its management [8, p. 21].

Professor T. Kolomoiets outlines state management as a system where state bodies perform certain functions of the state, which in a narrow sense represents the totality of these bodies and their activity. In a broader context, state management is seen as a type of social management reflected through the activities of state bodies regulating societal relations in the interests of the state [5, p. 96-97].

As we see, "state management" was not human-centric and could not fully meet the needs of people. Among the most significant shortcomings of "state management" are the inability to satisfy the needs of modern society and citizens' dissatisfaction with the large number of state institutions and the low quality of state services.

These factors contributed to the implementation of a series of reforms to improve state management and, as a result, meet the needs of the population. Reforms led to changes in societal relations with the state from "command and control" to "motivate and achieve results". It is determined that modern approaches to societal management include the transition from traditional methods based on the application of authoritative powers to more flexible strategies, as well as changing bureaucratic procedures to those oriented towards the quality of public services. These changes facilitated the emergence of a new form of management in the public sector, known as "public administration", which became a logical development in the field of state management.

Researching the concept of "public administration," it is noted that in the Encyclopedic Dictionary of State Management, "public administration" is defined as the search for the best ways to use resources to achieve the state's priority goals: public management is aimed at realizing the rights, freedoms, and lawful interests of private individuals and implies the fullest application of the principle of publicity – openness and transparency of its apparatus's activity, the right of citizens to influence the activities of authorities, public control over the management apparatus, etc. [4, p. 605].

According to T. Kondratyuk, public administration is considered as a part of the social structure of society that interacts and develops under the influence of various aspects of societal life [7, p. 298].

According to V. Averyanov's definition, public administration represents a set of executive authorities and self-governing institutions under the leadership of political power. These bodies are responsible for compliance with laws and performing various functions in the field of public management [2, p. 117].

According to O. Amosov and N. Havkalova, public administration encompasses the entire complex of direct interaction between citizens, state, and non-governmental organizations. It includes the processes of planning and managing social initiatives at the local or regional level, as well as relations concerning both official institutions and informal agreements based on integrated resources – human, intellectual, and social capital of citizens, which are fundamental for democratic archetypes [1, p. 8].

V. Kolpakov describes public administration as a process in which subjects of public administration exercise their managerial powers to implement authoritative decisions and policies. This process includes the application of various management methods, providing administrative services, participating in legal relations on issues of responsibility, and taking measures regarding violations of rules established by public administration [6, p. 101-104].

According to the United Nations, the concept of public administration covers two interrelated areas: firstly, it is a comprehensive state mechanism that includes policy, norms, procedures, organizational structures, and personnel funded by the state budget, responsible for managing and coordinating the activities of the executive branch, as well as interacting with other stakeholders at the national and international levels; secondly, it is the management and implementation of a wide range of state initiatives related to the legislative implementation, adoption of government decrees and decisions with the aim of providing public services. These aspects highlight the importance of public administration both for the effective operation of the state apparatus and for meeting public needs through the provision of critically important services [3, p. 34–39].

Therefore, if we compare the concepts of "state management" and "public administration," state management has a narrower character, with the state and state power being key elements for it. It is also evident that there is a diversity of views on the concept of "public administration" in the literature.

Some scholars view it as a process of implementing public authority, others as the activity of a public administration subject, and yet others as a totality of government bodies, etc.

Analyzing all the above, we consider it appropriate to strengthen the concept of "public management" with the provisions of the Ukraine Constitution and provide our definition of it. From our point of view, public administration is a dynamic process of exercising authoritative powers by state authorities and local self-government focused on the individual, their life, health, honor, dignity, inviolability, and safety, aimed at ensuring the implementation of laws and other normative-legal acts passed by legislative bodies that are important for society and the state, which ensures effective interaction with representatives of civil society and the private sector, ensuring the right of public influence on the activities of authorities and public control. In exercising authoritative powers, the principles of legality, publicity, openness, and transparency of activity must be observed.

In conclusion, it can be stated that public administration today is a complex system located at the intersection of governmental structures and civil society, which is developing towards ensuring democracy, transparency, and accountability in relations between the state and society. Public administration goes beyond the mere execution of laws and managerial decisions and also includes the development and implementation of policies that meet societal needs, promote its development, and ensure a high standard of living for citizens.

An important aspect of public administration is its ability to adapt and innovate, the use of the latest technologies and management methods that allow not only to respond to current challenges but also to anticipate future changes and societal needs. Such an evolution of public administration requires professionals in this field not only to have deep knowledge in law, economics, political science, but also competencies in IT, change management, and innovative management.

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O. Semeniv, V. Lavrenko, O. Novikova

THE NUDE ART IN THE MIDDLE AGES AND RENAISSANCE

The "Nude" genre in painting expresses admiration for the nude. The history of this genre has its roots in ancient times, when works of art, frescoes, paintings and sculptures were extremely saturated with such images. Among them were the deities and heroes of mythology who were on Olympus. Initially, both naked men and women were depicted in this genre. But over time, it became common to depict exclusively female nature. The naked body continues to be an object of various reflections, even with its visual popularisation in modern society, where fashion trends promote greater sympathy for partial openness and clothing defects.

Medieval society was based on scholastic views. It is therefore not surprising that this genre was influenced by the church. With the spread of Christianity, this type of artistic expression came under its control. The Greco-Roman tradition of depicting the nude lost its importance and was rejected, condemned and persecuted as a manifestation of pagan idolatry. Christian ideology placed the human body in the context of feelings and physically, as if connecting it with the earthly [1, p. 237].

The church has always looked at eroticism with hostility and severe criticism in art. Church art mainly depicted biblical and festive scenes, such as the life of Jesus Christ, the Crucifixion and the Salvation. The use of the nude was limited and allowed only in cases where it was justified from the point of view of sacred texts. An example of such representation is the scenes from the biblical myth of Adam and Eve and the original sin [5].

But there are numerous instances of eroticism in medieval art. Some manifestations of eroticism are clearly noted in Giotto di Bondone's frescoes for