

## **MECHANISM OF THE STATE: CONCEPT AND STRUCTURE**

"Mechanism of the state: concept, structure" remains relevant today, as it concerns the organization and functioning of the state system, which is a key factor in ensuring the efficiency and stability of any country.

The structure of the state mechanism includes such components as legislative, executive and judicial power, as well as other state bodies and structures responsible for ensuring law and order, national security, economic development, social protection of the population and other aspects of society.

The current events in Ukraine and in the world once again demonstrate the importance of the rule of law and the importance of the state mechanism for ensuring it. Therefore, understanding the concept and structure of the mechanism of the state remains important for students, politicians, public activists and citizens in general.

The mechanism of the state is a system of interconnected bodies, structures and procedures that ensure the functioning of the state and its performance of its functions[1].

The main concepts related to the mechanism of the state include:

1. Power - the ability to influence decision-making and exercise control over their implementation within the territory in which the state operates.
2. The Constitution is the basic law of the state, which defines the rights and obligations of citizens, the principles of the functioning of the state and its structure.
3. Legitimacy - citizens' trust in the government and its legality, which gives the right to power.
4. Legislative power - authorities that adopt laws regulating relations in the state.
5. Executive power - bodies that ensure the implementation of laws and make decisions related to state management.
6. Judicial power - bodies that consider cases and make decisions in accordance with laws.
7. Democracy is a form of government in which power belongs to citizens who elect their representatives to government bodies.
8. Federalism is a form of government in which power is divided between different levels of government - central and local authorities.
9. Checks and balances of power - a system that ensures balance between the legislative, executive and judicial powers and prevents abuse of power.

The functions of the state are the main directions of its activity in the management of society, including the mechanism of state influence on the development of social processes, in which its essence and social purpose are manifested[2].

So, it is possible to define the main functions of any state:

1. Ensuring national security and defense;
2. Protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens;
3. Ensuring law and order and compliance with the law;

4. Ensuring economic development and social welfare of the population;
5. Organization and control over the functioning of state institutions and services;
6. Ensuring interaction with other countries and international organizations.

We can make the following conclusions that the main mechanism of the state is the management system, which ensures the exercise of power and controls the actions of state bodies. This system includes various institutions, such as the legislative, executive and judicial authorities, as well as mechanisms for the realization of the rights and freedoms of citizens. In addition, an important mechanism of the state is the mechanism of social protection, such as the system of health care, education and social security. They ensure the maximum standard of living for citizens and contribute to social stability in the state.

Therefore, the main mechanism of the state is the management system, which ensures the functioning of legislation and other mechanisms that regulate life in the state, as well as ensures the social security of citizens.

### **REFERENCES**

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