

PREDETERMINATION OF CIVIL SOCIETY INSTITUTIONS
ON POLITICAL DEMOCRACY

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Ukraine today needed to have a comprehensive study of government-social relations in order to ensure social stability while clearly defining the principles of democratic regulation of relations between state authorities and civil society institutions, which is a prerequisite for the formation of a viable governance system.

For building a state of social well-being, all civil society institutions need to be involved in solving humanitarian, socio-economic and political-legal problems while rationally utilizing society's resource potential to provide cost-effective and high-quality social services through citizen participation in the decision-making process of social groups and non-political representation of the promotion of identified interests, the spread of charity and the provision of operate charity.

The problems of formation of civil society were devoted to their works: A. Voloshin, A. Krasnopolskaya, V. Kupriy, V. Kuzmenko, M. Latsyba, O. Skakun, M. Tkachuk and others. Models of interaction between public authorities and civil society have been proposed by S. Leibfried, B. Deacon, N. Rosenblum, O. Belokurov, M. Ilyin, V. Ledyayev, O. Solovyov and others. But there are problems of real institutionalization of elements of the developed social infrastructure – political parties, public associations, self-organization bodies and other institutes of civil society.

The purpose of the article is to conduct an analysis of social democracy and determine the effectiveness of participation of civil society institutions in the

formation of the state of social welfare while using the resource potential of society to provide cost-effective and quality social services.

Civil society exists wherever economically and politically free individuals are involved in public activity and pursue their interests through self-organization. In this way, self-organization at different levels of social life is the essence of civil society as a system of horizontal communication.

The social structure of modern Ukrainian society, its peculiarities and problems depend on the nature and orientation of social transformations in society. Real life and modern social relations imply a significant expansion of public competence. Today, the public expects from the state not only economic growth, but also direct participation in solving urgent social problems as a whole. In this regard, the ability of public authorities and formal institutions to determine their own social importance, role and place in society and to direct public responsibility in the direction of their activity becomes particularly important.

Signs of civil society are: recognition of the autonomous person as their main subject, self-organization and structuring of the population into a people, self-realization of the public through social institutions, voluntary formation of institutions on the basis of self-realization and self-government, satisfaction of material and spiritual needs, and the interests of the human community, and the regulation of social relations, the social standard of conduct within the limits of factual relations, the social source of the rule of law and, the middle class as the social basis of civil society, ideological and political pluralism.

Civil society envisages the existence of numerous independent institutions operating within the law and serving as a barrier to the establishment of a monopoly of state power. At the same time, the purpose of the activity of the civil society institutes is joint actions aimed at promoting or defending their own and at the same time collective interest in the manner defined by law. Civil society institutions include: public associations; charitable organizations; professional and creative unions; employers' organizations; self-regulatory organizations and professional self-government organizations; religious organizations; self-organization bodies of the

population, non-state mass media; other non-business partnerships and institutions legalized under the law.

Civil society institutions provide: the provision of quality and cost-effective social services that can be provided neither by the state nor by business organizations (by developing innovative approaches to providing such services; promoting charity and providing targeted and prompt charitable assistance; non-political formation and advocacy of various groups' interests the public among citizens in cooperation with public authorities, participation in decision-making and ensuring greater effectiveness of decisions in view of taking into account the interests of different social groups, the organization of individuals and legal entities of private law to independently satisfy their interests without additional financial or administrative losses on the part of the state.

Civil society actively contributes to the processes of political democratization, the acquisition of the state signs of legal, defending the material and spiritual independence of man from the state, seeking legal guarantee of such independence, protection of the private and public interests of people [1, p. 17].

The development of civil society in Ukraine is analyzed by many international organizations that annually produce expert reports.

The Freedom House report emphasizes that civil society remains the strongest element of Ukrainian democratic modulation, with a focus on actively engaging Ukrainian civil society in the fight against corruption and participation in independent human rights campaigns. The report also states that it is civil society that plays the most important role in promoting reform in Ukraine. Ukraine's overall rating is 4,64 out of 7 points, which defines it as a country with a transitional government or hybrid regime [2].

In 2018, the average integral indicator of «democracy development» is 4,64 points, which is 0,03 better than in 2017. The improvement is observed only in the area of Local Democratic Governance. The decline in indicators was recorded in the direction of «Civil Society», «Independent Media», and other indicators: «National Democratic Administration», «Election Process», «Independence of the Judiciary»

and «Corruption» – have not changed. Ukraine ranked 84th (losing one position) out of 167th in the Democracy Index 2018 prepared by the Economist Intelligence Unit [3].

According to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), within the framework of the CSOSI study, the state of civil society development in Ukraine in 2017 was assessed as transitional and unconsolidated [4]. The worst constituents of NGO sustainability are financial viability (4,2 points), public relations (3,7 points), legal environment, organizational capacity, infrastructure – 3,5 points, and the strongest are public representation campaigns (2,7 points) and service delivery (3,3 points).

The analysis of the dynamics of civil society institutionalization shows a tendency to increase the number of registered public organizations in Ukraine. During this period, the number of charitable organizations, trade unions and their associations, associations of co-owners of apartment buildings, public self-organization bodies, and unions of citizens' associations also slowly increased.

The traditional attribute of a developed civil society is the activity of the trade union institute. It is the duty of the state to guarantee a person the right to form trade unions and to participate in their activities is ensured by international legal acts. In general, the activities of trade union organizations affect the integration of representatives of certain professions, by creating a network of various organizations that are designed to protect the interests of the population primarily in employment relations, to some extent, allows changing the uniformity of social structure of society.

There is no universal or regulatory model of relations between public authorities and civil society institutions that would be acceptable to Ukraine. Real relations between the government and the public are made up of many steps; each subsequent step implies an increase of population participation in decision-making and case management. In the decision-making processes to meet the needs of citizens in different spheres of public life for the approval of a democratic public and public governance in the state, it is necessary to expand the participation of civil society using the experience of European countries and the specificities of the state structure

of the country. However, the processes of formation of national civil societies remain incomplete and, therefore, become active factors in the current and even future functioning of the civil society institutions of the respective countries.

The power of the state must meet the following requirements: the sphere of influence of the power should be limited so that the institutions of civil society can independently carry out their initiatives and carry out activities to realize the public interests of citizens; the state should not interfere with the implementation of this activity if it is in the legal field; the power of the state in ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens is effective only when there are guarantees of civil society organizations in preventing and overcoming the divergence of interests and goals of groups.

Models of relations between public authorities and civil society institutions proposed for Ukraine will be optimal when combining «democratic» and «electoral» civil society, characterized by political participation of citizens and the presence of opposition to governmental structures of associations, which promotes overall economic efficiency.

References:

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