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MIGRATION AND POLITICAL PROCESS IN UKRAINE

Lever migration in Ukrainian society due process of becoming an independent state. The growth of migration in recent years associated with the growth of their place in the Ukrainian political process. A role in a political mobilization of migrants factors play a "danger motif", "principle of justice." The political mobilization of migrants can be caused not only by competition of different ethnic and national groups, it can also be the result

of government policy. Important factors of political mobilization of migrants can be called such as institutional (union around a particular political party or organization), leadership (unite around a certain person, leader), the problem (unite around common issues for migrants). The impact on the level of political mobilization and foreign workers are the factors and others. These provisions define positivity or destructive political process. Crimean referendum became an example of destructive political process in Ukraine.

Keywords: migrants, political integration, political process, political mobilization

Козловська Людмила

МИГРАЦІЯ ТА ПОЛІТИЧНИЙ ПРОЦЕС В УКРАЇНІ

Важіль міграції в українському суспільстві обумовлений процесами становлення державної незалежності. Ріст міграційних процесів за останні роки пов'язаний зі зростанням їхнього місця в українському політичному процесі. Певну роль в умовах політичної мобілізації мігрантів відіграють фактори: "мотив небезпеки", "принцип справедливості". Політична мобілізація мігрантів може бути обумовлена не тільки конкуренцією різних етнонаціональних груп, вона також може стати результатом державної політики. Важливими чинниками політичної мобілізації мігрантів можна назвати такі, як інституційний (об'єднання навколо певної політичної партії чи організації), лідерський (об'єднання навколо певної особи, лідера), проблемний (об'єднання навколо спільної для мігрантів проблем). Вплив на рівень політичної мобілізації мігрантів мають і зовнішньополітичні чинники та ін. Ці положення визначають позитивність чи деструктивність політичного процесу. Кримський референдум став прикладом деструктивного політичного процесу в Україні.

Ключові слова: мігранти, політична інтеграція, політичний процес, політична мобілізація

Козловская Людмила

МИГРАЦИЯ И ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЙ ПРОЦЕСС В УКРАИНЕ

Рычаг миграции в украинском обществе обусловлен процессами становления государственной независимости. Рост миграционных процессов за последние годы связан с ростом их места

в украинском политическом процессе. Определенную роль в условиях политической мобилизации мигрантов играют факторы: "мотив опасности", "принцип справедливости". Политическая мобилизация мигрантов может быть обусловлена не только конкуренцией различных этнонациональных групп, она также может стать результатом государственной политики. Важными факторами политической мобилизации мигрантов можно назвать такие, как институциональный (объединение вокруг определенной политической партии или организации), лидерский (объединение вокруг определенного лица, лидера), проблемный (объединение вокруг общей для мигрантов проблем). Влияние на уровень политической мобилизации мигрантов имеют и внешнеполитические факторы и др. Эти положения определяют позитивность или деструктивность политического процесса. Крымский референдум стал примером деструктивного политического процесса в Украине.

Ключевые слова: мигранты, политическая интеграция, политический процесс, политическая мобилизация

Statement of problem. Since the beginning of the democratization the participation of migrants in social and political life of Ukraine has increased noticeably. Political activity of migrants is caused by political, economical and cultural situation in the country.

The main problem of progress of civil society, which is in the process of creating and covers various communities, including migrants, is their status which would guarantee either their engagement in civil society or identification according to the area of residence simultaneously. This peaceful coexistence of migrants of different nationalities gives an opportunity to state to develop successfully, and is also a source of political and social stability. A democratic society guarantees to migrants the support of cultural development, obtaining an appropriate status in society and access to resources, including political. Activity of migrants are not limited only by problems of culture and language. Sooner or later, this process becomes politicized, therefore there is the need to assume the migrants as an important political factor. **Object** of research - migration and the political process. **The subject** of scientific inquiry - the patterns of interaction between migration and political process. **Assay of recent researches and publications.** In the international political science subjects

of the political process were studied by representatives from both American and European political schools (including Russian and Ukrainian). Migration matters were more contemplated by engaged sociologists and etnopolitologists. Therefore, the source-base of this study was the work of Dahrendorf P. «Road to Freedom: Democratization and its problems in Eastern Europe», "Migration: a disaster zone (formation of Russian policy in the field of migration)", Salmina A.M. "The political process and democracy "etc. .. Since the establishment of Ukraine as an independent state, the role of immigrants in our country has increased significantly. Looking after the migration processes in our country for last years, we can see that there is intensive political integration of migrants in domestic processes of state, but their role also greatly enhanced (both positive and negative) in international relations. This position became the base for the allocation of **unsolved aspects of the problem** - the impact of migration on the political process in Ukraine and determined the **relevance** of this study. The political integration of migrants is particularly dynamic in recent years. Most politicians are well aware of the impact of immigrants on the socio-political and economic processes in the country. **The aim** of research - to trace the impact of migration on the political process in Ukraine at example of last events in the Crimea. **The tasks** of work: to generalize theoretically the possibility of destructive political process with the participation of migrants and trace its unintended consequences that lead to the loss of territorial integrity. **The statement of main material of the study.** Describing the activities of migrants in Ukraine for last years, we can state that their level of political activity has increased significantly, which is typical for the largest and socially active groups of migrants: Russians, Jews, Moldavians and others. Research materials for the scientific study were documents that reflect the activities of migrants - handling, program, conference materials, work plans migration services, materials, media and more. These materials indicate that some groups of migrants differ by special activity and mobilization processes can be seen among them. [7] .. The migrants, protecting their interests, in addition to cultural, linguistic, and religious issues, often impose requirements on equal subdividing of power between the representatives of all nationalities living in the country. At the beginning of the 3rd millennium migrant mobilization processes increased significantly, therefore, the association of representatives of different migrant groups for implementation of certain purposes in the field

of social and political relations. [5]. The political mobilization of migrants is primarily showed in establishing of close communication, joint arrangements or actions, expressing its active position on the adoption of certain policy decisions. The processes of political mobilization of migrants are often activated on the eve of important national actions, including elections at different levels. We can watch the creation of different political groups and organizations on the basis of combining groups of migrants through which their representatives have the opportunity to participate actively in the political process of the country. . Significant role in terms of political mobilization of migrants, as well as other groups in general, is played by such factors as "danger motif" and the so-called "principle of justice."The political migrant mobilization may be present due to not only a competition of different ethnic and national groups, it can also be as the result of government policy. Important factors of political mobilization of migrants include such as institutional (the union at a particular political party or organization), leadership (union over a certain person, leader), the problem (unification over common problems of migrants). The effect on the level of political mobilization of migrants is caused particularly by foreign policy factors, policy of individual states and political leaders of the country from which immigrants come. [6] The not les important role in the political mobilization of migrants play an authority of organizations representing a particular group of migrants, the presence of influential leaders among them. During the analyzing of the activity of migrants, it is possible to state about consequence of other factors that promote the development of political mobilization of migrants. In particular, it compromising - the willingness of certain groups of migrants to cooperate with others, openness to collaboration.The activity of migrants development and institutionalization contribute the creation on their basis of certain migrant groups, national societies, national movements or political parties. [5]. Significant meaning in the political mobilization of migrants is played with an ideological factor. Practically all unions of migrants make certain ideology that holds their group solidarity. The ideological factor is quite influent and encourages consolidation for further action. However, we can observe that due to the political mobilization migrants can't often act as a monolithic structure. There is not infrequently association into stronger structure is accompanied by a struggle for the leadership of the new organization between the migrant groups. There are often splits in the

middle of migrant groups. Such processes are often caused by the fact of trying of some groups to gain recognition and support from the foremost authorities. The political migrant mobilization and mostly Russian, activated in the east, the south of Ukraine and Crimea. They quite clearly defined its place in politics, were on the side of local government against usurped central government, believing that it ignores the laws of Ukraine, which are intended to protect the interests of migrants. "Only by combining efforts ... You can achieve real results" - say the classics of political science [1] .. The purpose of political mobilization - to achieve the impact of migrants on the power in state, in proportion to their contribution to the development of the country and its economy "[2] . Before holding the referendum in the Crimea, migrant groups stated that Ukraine has "numerous individual cases of discrimination based on nationality, practically solved the problem of education in the mother tongue. The representatives of migrant groups do not take part in activities in region as a representative and executive power structures. They offered to "establish direct contacts with political parties, non-governmental and civil, including human rights organizations, in order to explain their position and the normalization of the political situation surrounding the problem of migrants in the region." They initiated the creation and adoption of legal regulations to Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, which should ensure compliance with the legal rights of migrants in the region. Having been publicized in the regional media, the regional representatives of various parties addressed in support of migrants.

Migrant groups expressed dissatisfaction with the activities of the government.

It was the impetus for migrants to take an active part in the real political will of Crimean society . As a result the Crimean referendum became an example of destructive political process in our country. [4]. Ukraine has lost part of its territory, that had broken its territorial integrity. Recently, the "Russian factor" is increasingly gaining new positions in public and political life of Ukraine. Such Russian organizations as the "Russian Soviet of Ukraine", "The Ukrainian Society of Russian Culture" Rus ", " Congress of russian organizations of Ukraine ", " Russian Assembly "(such organizations in Ukraine more than 30) stepping up its activities not so in the cultural area as intensified level of political mobilization and began to unite over a national societies of other migrants. A special role in

the political mobilization of this field was played by a referendum in the Crimea, which was held on 16 March 2014. Migration processes of previous decades resulted into increasing to high percentage of Russians as part of Crimea. The Ukraine's new leadership with a focus on the West began to adopt legislation that limited the full democratic development of migrant groups in Crimea. The political process was not controlled. The result - Ukraine has lost part of its territory, which peacefully on free expression during the Crimean referendum came under the jurisdiction of Russian Federation. Such was the result of cooperation between migrant groups in Crimea with the political parties which declare in their programs the protection of migrant interests. During the referendum migrant groups supported the idea of the general main task - to unite voices to solve all the problems themselves. It is important to mention that fact that newly formed group of migrants acquire the character of political parties, but rather, become so-called political parties with national content. This theory is again confirmed by fact of holding of a referendum in the Crimea, in which the main objective is primarily attentiveness of migrant groups, led by the Russian minority in the social and political processes of the state. It was many times declared by leaders of referendum, it helped to fight for the rights of the Russian language, territorial autonomy. There were calls for support of different migrant groups to each other. The processes of political migrant mobilization in the Crimea indicate a desire of representatives of Russian immigrants to consolidate its lead over other ethnic groups, immigrants and turn them into a "support group". A migrant groups realized well the fact that most of the problems facing them today will be decided depending on the proportion of their presence in government at different levels. That was the main factor of political mobilization of migrant groups at nowadays stage. As a result, there is a need to study the following **conclusions**: analysis shows that migrant minorities, attaining their political establishment, trying to decide about their political interests. In particular, migrant minorities trying to create a political party, political elites, the media and others. The world experience states that it is quite acceptable and optimal form of political life of migrant minorities. However, the Crimean referendum became a culmination in achieving this goal: the struggle for the rights of groups of migrants ended for them in victory of an unprecedented scale. As a result of such destructive political process Ukraine has lost part of its territory, that had

broken its territorial integrity.

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FORMATION OF A NEW CONFIGURATION OF POWER IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE: CAUSES OF CHANGES AND TRENDS

Power as a central category of political analysis at all stages of the development of society has undergone its change under the influence of a number of factors influencing its content and institutional conditions for the implementation in practice. Today, political analysts say the system (configuration of power), which is institutionally represented by different institutions, different from each other form of existence, objectives, methods of work, etc. Advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe are their way of forming an effective system of public power, so it is important now to clearly identify the reasons for the transformation of government and to identify the main trends in the further development of relations between the institutions of power in the near future. Such factors influence is the configuration of power in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe called globalization, democratization, the fall of the communist ideology and the main trend of further development is recognized a gain public control of power.

Keywords: power, power configuration, the institutions of power, transformation, modernization, globalization, political trust, public control

Маслов Юрий

СТАНОВЛЕНИЕ НОВОЙ КОНФИГУРАЦИИ ВЛАСТИ В СТРАНАХ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЙ И ВОСТОЧНОЙ ЕВРОПЫ: ПРИЧИНЫ ИЗМЕНЕНИЙ И ТЕНДЕНЦИИ РАЗВИТИЯ

Власть как центральная категория политического анализа на всех этапах развития общества претерпевала свои изменения под воздействием ряда факторов, влияющих на ее содержание, институциональное наполнение и условия реализации на практике.