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INFLUENCE OF POLITICAL ACTORS (AND MIGRANTS AS THEIR COMPONENT) ON POLITICAL PROCESS

Political processes are a sequence of actions and interactions of political actors. Each political process has several political actors, and all of them are multidirectional and multidimensional, depending on their level, scope, role, etc. By itself, the sequence of actions and interactions of political actors (including migrants as their component) are expressed in political activity of citizens, which in its turn is a filler of political reality. In other words, political process is the essence of political reality. The political reality is headed by the main actors of political process these are political actors who are individuals, groups, organizations, institutions and others. Political actors (including migrants as their component) may not only be the main actors of political process, but also its political resources and instruments of influence and achievement of the ultimate goal of political process.

Key words: political actor, migrants, political process, political resources

Statement of the problem. Political actors are everyone directly or indirectly involved in the political process. Migrants are simultaneously political actors who participate in political process and a part of the overall concept of «subject of politics» in the exact political process¹.

Political actors are not only active participants of political process who knowingly put forward political goals and fight for their achievements, but in fact all citizens who have reached the specific voting age. In English political language, the term «subject» is not used according to the policy because it indicates a patriot. Instead, there is used the term "actor," which in Latin means "doer". This is done according to the analogy of politics with theatrical scene on which each participant plays a role. Moreover, such political actors as participants of political processes are not only individuals but also groups, political institutions, and others. Migrants as a part of the overall concept of "political subjects" or political actors take part in political processes and can be also referred to this group.

The research **relevance** of topic about influence of political actors (and migrants as their component) on political processes is determined by the fact that nowadays democratic transformations in Ukraine as an extension of creative and personal freedom require high quality and effective participation of political actors (and migrants as their component) in political processes. In such circumstances, the issues of those who defines, creates and implements political processes deserves consideration, namely about subjects, the interest for whom has greatly increased recently. This is caused as by changing of international community moods, as by upgrade of key institutions of Ukrainian political power. In addition, the recovery of social, moral, political and legal spheres of society and the state is a consequence of held reforms and changes in international political situation, at the same time it promotes active realization of citizens' rights, determines their more effective impact as political actors (and migrants as their component) on political processes in Ukraine.

The **purpose** of the research is considered in complex and general theoretical analysis of political actors' influence (and migrants as their component) on political processes. For achievement of the mentioned goal we have the following **tasks**: 1) To research the influence of political actors (and migrants as its component) in political process. 2) To determine the extent of political actors impact (and migrants as their component) in political process. **Object** of the research are political actors (and migrants as their component) and their impact on political processes. The **subject** of the scientific research is regularities of political actors' impact (and migrants as their component) on political processes. The mentioned processes can't occur without activity of higher state bodies and officials, authorities, Ukraine and local governments. Their activity can't be in conflict with public interests embodied in the Constitution of Ukraine: that is why a person who takes a decision is responsible for its results and assumes the solution of all problems in order to avoid negative consequences. The results of these processes depend upon those, who form and implement policy, or its actors.

Methodological basis of the paper is general dialectical method of cognition, supported by the use of scientific methods. A special place takes the logical method by which was made an attempt to output the

¹ Горбунов, Н. (2005). Миграция: плюсы и минусы. *Человек и труд*, 11, 36-37.

unified approach to effect of political actors (and migrants as their component) on political process. There were actively used methods of analysis, synthesis, system and functional approaches¹.

Theoretical studies of these issues are highlighted in the works of M. Iliin "The Rhythms and scales of changes: About the concept of "process", "change" and "development" in political science", O. Vorobiova "Migration of population: Theory and practice of research", V. Rukavyshnikova, L. Halman, P. Ester "Political cultures and social changes", and other works that have made the **source-base** of this study. Without decreasing the importance of these scientists' works, it should be noted that on the theoretical level, the problem of determining political actors' influence (and migrants as their component) on political processes has not yet been treated. Moreover, the science has not even made a unified approach about influence of political actors (and migrants as their component) on political processes, without which it is impossible to create a complete picture of formation and management of this type of political actors and their impact on modern political processes.

Presentation of the main material of the research. The political processes are a sequence of actions and interactions of political actors. They are made in time and space as an ordered sequence of individual actions and interactions which is connected by certain logic or sense, provided that political actors are individuals, groups, organizations, institutions, i.e. various kinds of political actors connected with implementation of government interests and achievement of goals. Analyzing the impact of political actors (and migrants as their component) on modern political processes, should be considered in details the basic components of political processes. Primarily, we'll focus on major political players - political actors who are individuals, groups, organizations, institutions, and others.

According to political theory, in the specified aspect migrants can be considered as one of components of political actors in general, highlighting among them individuals who has migrated for some reason; migrant groups, united by national or socio-cultural interests; organizations dealing with migrants; political institutions with a set of rules and regulations for migrants and others². Each of these mentioned components simultaneously is a separate political entity and an integral part of the concept of "political actor". All of these various kinds of political actors (including migrants as their component) connected with the implementation of government interests and goals achievement.

We can consider the concept of "political actor" on the nowadays example: the whole Ukrainian nation is a political actor; the Ukrainian government is also a political actor, even though it is a part of the previous political actor. The part of the general concept of "political actor" will also be the Ukrainian legislation, despite the fact that it as a political institution it is also a political actor³. Each of the Ukrainian political parties and civil society organizations is a separate political actor and a part of the Ukrainian nation as a political actor. Accordingly, each of political leaders of modern Ukraine as an individual is both a separate political actor and a part of the Ukrainian nation as a political actor. Thus, every political process has several political actors and each of them is multifaceted and multi-directional, depending on their level, scale, the role etc.

Sequence of actions and interactions of political actors itself (including migrants as their component) is expressed in political activity of citizens, which in its turn fills in political reality. In other words, political processes are a heart of political reality. The political reality is directed by main actors of political process: political actors who are individuals, groups, organizations, institutions, and others⁴.

Analyzing the resources of political processes there should be a focus on their identification and interpretation. Resources of political processes are those components without which political process cannot exist; it is something that is necessary for occurrence of political process⁵.

There are several groups of resources for political processes: physical, financial (monetary resources), human resources, sometimes they are defined as material-power and spiritual-psychological resources. According to the definitions of these resources of political process, we can consider material-power and spiritual-psychological resources deeper. To material-power resources additionally to financing are also related human resources (migrants as their component as well), or political processes actors by

¹ Мельвиль, А.Ю. (1998). Опыт теоретико-методологического синтеза структурного и процедурного подходов к демократическим транзитам. *Политические исследования*, 2, 8.

² Воробьева, О.Д. (2007). *Миграция населения: Теория и практика исследования*. Москва.

³ Питерс, Б.Г. (1999). Политические институты: вчера и сегодня. *Политическая наука: новые направления*. Москва, 220.

⁴ Вятр, Е. (1979). *Социология политических отношений*. Москва: Прогресс.

⁵ Ильин, М.В. (1993). Ритмы и масштабы перемен: О понятиях «процесс», «изменение» и «развитие» в политологии. *Полис*, 2.

themselves. An example can be political processes in Ukraine in April and May of 2014, when political resources clearly served as means or opportunities which exercise new power in the country, have used so-called administrative resource for a set of units of the National Guard and its transformation into a tool to influence political process in the country. This example shows that political actors (migrants as their component as well) can be not only the main actors in political processes, but also their political resources and tools to influence and achieve ultimate goals of political processes¹. This example clearly shows material and power resources of political process.

Let's separately view spiritual-psychological resources of political process. They lie mostly over the motives of self-preservation and survival of individuals as actors of political processes (migrants as their component included). As examples of spiritual and psychological resources in political process may be citizens of south-eastern Ukraine in April and May 2014. Let's note that due to political circumstances, they did not feel themselves like indigenous population, but as migrants without the right to vote and own opinions. From the mentioned above political actors may have different resources and use them to achieve their goals in political process. We should separately stay on the methods and conditions of interaction of political processes (migrants as their component as well). From the examples discussed above it's seen that political processes in Ukraine in April-May 2014 have destructive nature, as most political actors were in confrontation². This way of interaction of political actors is not constructive and hopeless.

It makes sense to consider the forms of political engagement. First of all political engagement forms are established, institutionalized or mentally stipulated political ways of behavior of political actors (migrants as their component included), interacting in political process. Conventionally, they can be divided into two groups: 1) operation (cooperation, competition, consolidation and domination) 2) development (conflict and reform).

Cooperation is a form of political interaction, based on common actions of policy subjects, who have common or different values and interests, but strive to realize mutually beneficial goal³. An example of cooperation in political process is political activity and engagement of residents of South-Eastern Ukraine (migrants as their component are included) in April-May 2014.

Political *competition* is a form of political engagement in which political actors within legal or non legal rules compete for supremacy in distribution of power, prestige and material resources⁴. An example of political competition in political events in Ukraine in April and May 2014 is the conflict of interests of the central government in Kiev and interests of citizens of south-eastern Ukraine (migrants as their components as well).

Consolidation is a form of political engagement that leads to union of interested groups to achieve common goals (for example, the coordination of mass action for the sake of effecting pressure on the government or parliament)⁵. Here the examples of political activity and engagement of citizens of south-eastern Ukraine in April and May 2014, who held a referendum on the independence of the region, are more appropriate.

Domination is a type of political interaction which provides among policy subjects unequal relations: repression, exploitation, subjugation, etc.⁶. Such an interaction of political process subjects can't occur without conflict. Political *conflict* is a clash of opposite political interests, values and aspirations those lead to confrontation groups which protect them. The conflict becomes a political one when it involves powerful institutions or such problems as reallocation of resources that can't be resolved without the involvement of power factor.

Conflicts perform the following functions: signal; information; differential; integrated; dynamic. The subjects of political conflicts as political processes can be national state or group of nation-states; social groups; political elite; hidden political actors, etc.⁷.

¹ Гончаров, Д.В. (1997). *Теория политического участия*. Москва: Юрист.

² Хантингтон, С. (2004). *Политический порядок в меняющихся обществах*. Москва: Прогресс-Традиция.

³ Рукавишников, В., Халман, Л., Эстер, П. (1998). *Политические культуры и социальные изменения. Международные сравнения*. Москва.

⁴ Карминес, Э.Г., Хакфельд, Р. (1999). *Политическое поведение: общие проблемы. Политическая наука: Новые направления*. Москва.

⁵ Рукавишников, В., Халман, Л., Эстер, П. (1998). *Политические культуры и социальные изменения. Международные сравнения*. Москва.

⁶ Вятр, Е. (1979). *Социология политических отношений*. Москва: Прогресс.

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In political developments in Ukraine in April-May of 2014 political conflict was based on opposition between political interests of the central government in Kiev and political interests of the citizens of South-Eastern Ukraine (migrants as their components are included). Political science entails the following main types of conflicts: conflict of interest, conflict of values, identification conflict.

Although the conflict of interests prevails in the developed countries and has an economic basis (redistribution of wealth, the amount of social security, etc.) in less economically advanced countries (such as Ukraine) it comes down to desire of power elite to solve their own economic problems at the expense of their own people. Values conflicts are a struggle over ideas about what is right and important, to what purpose should strive. Political activity and interaction of residents of South-Eastern Ukraine (migrants as their component are included) in April-May 2014 showed the preference of life values, individual freedom and expression above values of authorities during this period. Conflicts of identification are characteristic of societies in which individuals identify themselves only with a separate group (religion, language, ethnicity), rather than with society in general. It also had a place in the political processes in Ukraine in April and May 2014. Its basis was Russophobic and Ukrainophobic moods of different parts of Ukrainian population (migrants as their component included) in April-May 2014. Let's note that identification conflicts of these events were accompanied by strong external intervention of powerful countries¹

Political conflicts often take the form of coups and revolutions. *Revolutions* are radical, profound qualitative changes that occur and held as a result of accumulation of contradictions in the process of evolution, solved by coup, abruptly, sudden changes. The political revolution is a revolution and social movement, aim of which is the overthrow of the old regime by violent conquest of political power and implement of fundamental change of political society². This revolution was led in Ukraine by Euromaidan's actors. On the 21st of February 2014 the previous government signed agreements for its termination, but the agreement was not implemented. The government has changed, but the issue remained unresolved. The result was tragic events in Ukraine in April and May 2014 against interests of political actors (migrants as their components as well).

Is there a way out from the conflict in political process of modern Ukraine?

The theory of political science considers the conflict resolution of political situations in the political process in three stages: 1) a preparatory stage the task of which is to identify the type of conflict, the degree of its aggravation, intentions, goals and orientation of its members; 2) the stage of conflict resolution - negotiation; 3) the final stage, which includes exit of negotiators out of the conflict, definition of objective criteria for monitoring implementation of decisions.

Modern pluralistic societies have made significant progress in the coordination of interest groups, balancing of conflict and consolidation of development. Their experience is used to create theoretical models of conflict resolution that are used in political practice to achieve consensus and consolidation of pluralistic societies which unite groups with different interests, but shared fundamental values.

As a conclusion of the research there should be noted, that there is hope for logical sequence of political interaction of the central government and residents of South-Eastern Ukraine (migrants as their Components as well) in the political processes of modernity to avoid the repeat of the tragic events of April-May 2014.

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¹ Карминес, Э.Г., Хакфельд, Р. (1999). Политическое поведение: общие проблемы. *Политическая наука: Новые направления*. Москва.

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