

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF PUBLIC POLICY FORMATION
OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN UKRAINE

The paper analyzes the main areas of civil society in the world. The author aims to identify the main problems and prospects of the state policy in the sphere of the civil society in Ukraine, also makes the list of measures that are needed to strengthen the civil society.

At present, the priority for Ukraine is to solve the problem of consistent development of the civil society as an important democratic institution. Therefore, the development and strengthening of the civil society is complex and affects the development of the democratic, social, rule of law. Further development of the civil society in Ukraine requires a solution for complex optimization tasks mechanisms of interaction with the state.

The civil society in Ukraine has not declared itself as the center of power. At present in Ukraine one can observe the formation of the civil society. However, according to many researchers and evidence from the realities of political life, in order to strengthen the democratic institutions, changes are required not only in the political- legal and socio- economic spheres, but also in the social consciousness of the Ukrainian people, the formation of their public activity and a sense of ownership in their own country.

Keywords: public policy, civil society, rule of law, public policy in the sphere of civil society.

Ортеца О.С. Проблеми та перспективи державної політики формування громадянського суспільства в Україні

У статті здійснено аналіз основних напрямків становлення громадянського суспільства у світовій практиці. Проаналізовано проблеми на шляху розвитку громадянського суспільства в Україні, а також визначено основні шляхи розвитку та вдосконалення державної політики у сфері становлення громадянського суспільства.

Ключові слова: державна політика, громадянське суспільство, правова держава, державна політика у сфері розвитку громадянського суспільства.

Ортеца О.С. Проблемы и перспективы государственной политики формирования гражданского общества в Украине

4. статье осуществлен анализ основных направлений становления гражданского общества

С. мировой практике. Проанализированы проблемы на пути развития гражданского общества в Украине, а также определены основные пути развития и совершенствования государственной политики в сфере становления гражданского общества.

Ключевые слова: государственная политика, гражданское общество, правовое государство, государственная политика в сфере развития гражданского общества.

Introduction

The problem of the formation and development of civil society due to practical needs, particularly the approval of such global trends as the democratization of social processes that gradually but inevitably encompasses a more notable array of peoples and countries of the world, takes place on the territory of Ukraine is of greater activity and prospects.

In a broad sense, democracy - a government of the people - the people as citizens own prevailing society. In any case it is - people power - encountering resistance or government, or interacts with it, thus forming an authoritarian or democrat-

ic style of public life and administration, asserted various levels of freedoms as a citizen and individual. It is clear that every citizen is interested in strengthening democracy and freedom. It is clear also that for this he must combine their efforts to achieve them with other citizens. Such association and approved as "civil society" is a mechanism and a means of expression of citizens' involvement in the implementation of their rights and freedoms, democratic future approach.

The complexity and contradictions of social and political development of Ukraine, the formation of a historically new for her type of state in

the context of deep and controversial changes in the cultural, ideological, political, legal and economic spheres, put forward at the beginning of the third millennium before the Ukrainian society important humanitarian issue. One of them, which is determined by the state as a priority, there is the problem of sequential development of civil society as an important democratic institution.

Experience the existence of developed countries shows that one of the foundations for sustainable existence of the state is the existence of civil society. It is important that Ukraine today can identify themselves outside the European cultural space in which, as you know, is the most effective solution to the real state and social problems.

Analysis of recent research

Among the works of Ukrainian scientists researching the formation and development of the democratic, social, rule of law, including governance, the question of the nature and functioning of civil society, it is worth noting the work V. Andruschenka, V. Averyanov, V. Bodrova, I. Boychenka, T. Butyrskoyi, O. Valevskoho, V. Holub, V. Horbatenka, I. Hrytsyaka, H. Zelenko, Yu. Kalnysha, A. Karasya, Yu. Kovbasyuka, A. Kolodiy, I. Kresinoyi, B. Kremen, O. Lazorenka, M. Moklyaka, N. Nyzhnyk, O. Obolenskoho, A. Paharyeva, M. Piren, M. Popovycha, Yu. Rymarenka, F. Rudycha, S. Serohina, H. Sytnyka, S. Teleshuna, V. Tertychky, M. Tomenko, V. Troschynskoho, V. Shynkaruka, L. Shklyara, H. Schedrovoyi et al.

A significant scientific contribution to the reform of state and government and civil society in Ukraine is working V. Bakumenka, V. Bebyka, D. Vydrin, V. Knyazyeva, V. Luhovoho, V. Mayborody, S. Mayborody, P. Nadolishnoho, O. Obolenskoho, A. Poychenka, V. Rebkala, V. Ryzhyh, I. Rozputenka, S. Chukut, V. Shamraya, H. Schokina and others.

Statement of research objectives

The aim of the given article is to identify the main problems and prospects of the state policy in the development of civil society in Ukraine.

Results

With international practice known basic directions of development of civil society:

C. the establishment of a democratic mechanism of political power based on a clear separation of functions that represents the interests of various segments of the population;

C. create the necessary conditions for a functioning market economy as the foundation of civil society;

- subordination of all state and economic bodies, bodies of all political parties law, and ensure its supremacy;

- the formation of a variety of equal economic actors;

- achieving and maintaining the required level of public culture, shaping the socio-political action in democratic living conditions [8, p. 57].

But to civil society in a state of crisis played a role, it must be sufficiently strong and influential factor. And for its establishment and strengthening of certain measures have to get used.

Strengthening civil society to date include:

- the financing of independent media;

- establishing contacts not only with the government but also the opposition forces;

- helping to strengthen key institutions of civil society, judicial authorities and law enforcement;

- creation and development of charitable and voluntary organizations;

- expansion channels sharing technical and humanitarian assistance and exchange in the field of Education and Culture [1, p. 87].

Historically, that Ukraine was characterized by some elements of civil society, such as: basic local government presence in some cities of Magdeburg law. In addition, some elements of local government were in the period of the Cossack Republic, which collapsed after the destruction was a Cossack Republic and merged Ukraine and Russia. In Ukraine government has its own history and its own traditions of creation and functioning of movements, parties and other public associations. However, under conditions of Soviet existence of civil society was unrealistic.

But now we come back to the forgotten heritage and traditions. For the Ukrainian mentality, especially the peasantry, was characterized by a sense of ownership, which is the core of civil society. In addition, Ukraine has its own traditions of democracy. In Orlyk's Constitution was based on the principle of separation of powers, which can be traced in other constitutional projects, as well as other positive aspects, which may develop later Ukraine [5, p. 8].

Therefore, the development and strengthening of civil society is complex and affects the development of democratic, social, rule of law, which under Article 1 of the Constitution of Ukraine is. Accordingly, our state must ensure the proper development and support of members of the public and civil society institutions.

State, due to its inherent function of structuring social relations inevitably affects the lives of

civil society is what creates certain favorable or unfavorable conditions for its existence. It is important that the main types of state and political system not only creates different possibilities for the existence and functioning of civil society, but they themselves are characterized primarily with the general principles of cooperation between the state and civil society.

According to local researchers for Ukraine's civil society should be characterized by such features as free existence and functioning of private spheres of life that requires a broad network of NGOs, political parties and movements, independent media and other forms of social self-organization, which have to be designed to promote and protect the rights and freedoms [4, p. 18].

However, further development of civil society in Ukraine requires the solution of complex optimization tasks mechanisms of interaction with the state, expanding the social base of civil society, combating social exclusion and passivity. The relevant interaction is carried out, and especially at the institutional level. So, now in Ukraine are the most important institutions of civil society: political parties, associations. Trade unions, women's, youth, environmental, human rights and other organizations and associations. The process of developing the mechanism of their interaction with public authorities, in particular the system of executive authorities. But civil society is usually too weak to ensure the real participation of citizens in the formulation and implementation of public policy. Because of this, our country is one step closer to civil society and its institutions in several directions at once.

The very first, true perfection is now institutionalized mechanism of interaction between society and the state, which requires the development of the institutional framework of democracy, development and strengthening of various forms of functional representation of organized interests in the system of legislative and executive power, the transfer of powers to local government, as well as a system of independent monitoring of public state power. The harmonization of relations between the state and society will gradually limit government intervention in the private and associative life of citizens. Thus, Ukraine will take it for granted in the modern development of the place - be a function of society in its permanent and comprehensive control [6, p. 21].

Another important direction of development of civil society is expanding its economic base,

which is associated with the creation of an effective system of economic relations that will provide economic freedom of the individual and contribute to the formation of a powerful and influential middle class. Economic foundations of civil society in Ukraine is the formation of private ownership is going through deregulation and privatization. The objectives of deregulation and privatization have been declared effective search for the owner and as a consequence - to improve production efficiency, converting citizens to the owners of the means of production, business development, market economy. But, in practice, according to P. Shlyahuna, failed to achieve the expected results, as well as achieving and main official purpose of privatization - to find the real owner of the host, and by him to increase production efficiency [11, p. 273].

According to Moscow Gyryk, achieve goals only possible deliberate and consistent implementation of tasks such as:

- recognition of the independence and equality of economic agents;
- creating conditions for the transition to the regime of the informal economy legal business;
- creating attractive investment forms and kinds of entities;
- the full support and encouragement of small and medium enterprises;
- expansion of infrastructure aimed at self-sufficiency of the population [2, p. 50].

In addition, civil society should be based on sustainable society are private owners, which are the foundation of this society. Modern system of local government requires a wide range of powers, because only decentralization and empowerment of local government can come to a civil society. The problem of civil society is that if the West this society today is based on the principle of individualism, through the implementation of their rights and interests through non-governmental organizations, and the countries of the former Soviet bloc, particularly in Ukraine, took root in the human mind the principle of collectivism, which makes opportunity to develop individuality, does not create respect for other people's property, employer, and only contributes to approval of legal nihilism [9, p. 27].

Another point that is relevant to contemporary Ukraine is becoming a person of private ownership as a social foundations of civil society, its core, the key and most important institution. In Ukraine, the process of formation of the middle

class, but it is far from complete. Have to change the socio-economic system of society, causing conditions are created in which is formed an even greater social need in this class. Important role to play here can change in government policy aimed at preventing the development process of "dilution middle class" which at present is only at the stage of its formation. In this case, cannot do without changing the social psychology of people, their attitude to their work, enhancing the professionalism and competence of the new middle class. Only then will they become a "class in itself" a "class for itself", take a really weighty position in society, realize their political interests [10, p. 28].

The expansion of the social base of civil society can contribute to effective social policies aimed at overcoming the tendency impoverishment, to create a modern social protection systems, ensuring comfort and richness of social life.

The formation of the political sphere of civil society is manifested primarily in the formation of its political institutions - political parties, interest groups, local governments, non-governmental media.

The radical democratic reforms of the political system of Ukrainian society in recent years has led to an increase in objective value in the democratic process of parties, social organizations and movements, the media. Political pluralism has become a real part of our lives. Despite the incompleteness of this process, it is clear that without it there is a vibrant civil society. A strong, democratically organized a wide range of democratic life has a stabilizing effect on society, promotes greater involvement of citizens in political life and public administration.

Today in Ukraine quite a number of NGOs in different areas. Leading place among them belongs to those who represent the interests of social classes. Unfortunately, their origin is the same swift as their dissolution, and most of them, such as trade unions, are still largely remain a tool of public policy is far from pressing for the new social and economic conditions need to protect the interests of workers.

Another direction of civil society in Ukraine is the emergence of numerous non-governmental media - periodicals, radio, television, video programs and other forms of dissemination media. However, according to Ukrainian scientists, the situation with non-state media has developed so well as to political parties - they have to serve narrow band and even personal interests, seek sup-

port of some politicians, instead of being "fourth estate" represent the interests of civil society in its interaction with the state.

There are several factors that hinder the process of creating civil society in Ukraine [3, p. 19].

Firstly, this ongoing economic (and hence political) dependence of Ukraine on several foreign countries, the slow entry into the European and international structures prevent the masses strengthened in a single mind - the need to build civil society. This contributes to the perception of sensation weakness of the state, lack of credibility in the international community.

Second, is that the most difficult type of human relationship with the state: "I feel sick - the state well." This type is undesignated in societies where the state does not fully perform its functions, especially prompting social order. In humans, there is imbalance of views on the state.

They believe that the country is not developing as it should, and as a result - poor live. Then people away from the state, not involved in the practical implementation.

Finally, another very important aspect of the perception of civil society: its relationship with the system (and the process of creation) law. That is the rule of law - the main goal facing Ukraine. The execution and basic provisions specific objectives set out in the Basic Law - the Constitution. [7] In particular, Article 3, 8, sections' Rights, Freedoms and Duties of Man and Citizen "," Election. Referendum "regulate these tasks. The Constitution of Ukraine adopted by the Parliament 28 June 1996 "on behalf of the Ukrainian people - citizens of Ukraine of all nationalities" and the expressed will of the sovereign people. This means that presented in the Basic Law "structure" of the state and society should serve the interests of the people.

Conclusions

During the years of independence Ukraine has developed a network of public institutions through which social life has taken certain features of civil society. Formally, there is the legal framework necessary for the protection of individual rights and their voluntary participation in solving public affairs, was the formation of private property that contributes owner, developing philanthropy as a form of community activities and more.

However, civil society in Ukraine has not declared itself as a center of power, which had to be reckoned with authorities, there was no counterweight to government. So today badly needed radical changes in the system of values, in the

nature of the relationship between state and citizen (society), in the legal system. Prevent rooted in stereotypes of mass consciousness totalitarian past, including personal orientation of most of the people, and their hope that salvation will come from "strong leader" and as a consequence - the fence instead of civic engagement. Summarizing, we can say that the structural (institutional) changes have not yet switched to the cultural level and formed personality, able to protect their own and the public interest, and to be the mainstay of democracy. We need to stand together as public and national elites to strengthen institutions and

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a culture of civil society. Summing up, it should be noted that at this stage in Ukraine is possible to observe the formation of civil society, although some elements of it existed in Kievan Rus and Cossacks.

However, according to many researchers and as evidenced by the realities of political life, in order to strengthen the democratic institutions of this requires changes not only in the political-legal and socio-economic spheres, but also in the social consciousness of the Ukrainian people, the formation of his public activity and a sense of ownership in their own country.

