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FORMATION OF EFFECTIVE CIVIL SOCIETY ON UKRAINE ON DIALOGUE, PARTNERSHIP AND NATIONAL UNITY: FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXPERIENCE

Дається аналіз формування ефективного громадянського суспільства в Україні на засадах діалогу, партнерства і національної консолідації; зроблена спроба теоретичного узагальнення формування громадянського суспільства в розвинутих країнах Заходу і початкові етапи формування громадянського суспільства в Україні. Відмічається, що держава та громадянське суспільство в рамках демократичного устрою зацікавлені в діалозі та партнерстві, підвищенні ефективності взаємодії

***Ключові слова:** громадянське суспільство, діалог, партнерство, національна консолідація, культура компромісу, євроінтеграція*

Problem definition and its connection with important scientific and practical tasks. The relevance of the study of civil society is due, firstly, the longstanding neglect implement social change, which demanded new challenges; secondly, the turbulent post-crisis world, leading to the degradation of most important social institutions in the country, which worsened the situation to ensure the basic rights and freedoms; thirdly, the trajectory of a society that has passed the tests and transformation 2014; Fourth, the crisis of basic relations in the legal, social and economic spheres, which built the current model of development. As a result, society attempted radical renewal - through the system a break, hoping to be different - fair, modern, integrated and competitive. The presence of a developed civil society is the hallmark of any democratic state. In societies that have reached a high degree of social and political maturity, when formed democratic close to right, socially oriented state, should reach maturity and civil society. In this article we try to attempt a theoretical generalization of civil society in the developed countries of the West and the initial stages of civil society in Ukraine.

Analysis of recent research and publications in which a solution of this problem, which is based author

More A.Hramshi considered the media as institutions of civil society. The impact of globalization, albeit in a somewhat milder form, exposed and qualified democracy, authoritarian regimes destroyed both internally and externally; and contempt for human rights takes on protests worldwide. A separate line of work consists of Robert D. Putnam, who successfully applied the approach to civil society Tocqueville in his book "How to make democracy work?" [1]. It analyzes Formation of effective civil society on Ukraine on dialogue, partnership and national unity: foreign and domestic experience

current and historical differences between Italian regions in terms of development of civilian communities and the functioning of democratic institutions. Taking the civil community as culturally defined focus of social life, which combines culture and structure, Putnam was able to convincingly show that the only factor that had a significant and permanent impact on the success of democratic government in Italy was the historical tradition of civic orientations and behavior. In addition, scientists were able to encourage the scientific community to the hottest discussions about current trends of civil society in the United States. The dispute arose after the publication of his articles in several magazines of narrowing the scope of civil society in the country and to reduce the "social capital" [2].

Problems of and civil society in modern Ukraine reduced to what is happening idealization of civil society in the West. No difference in that model - liberal or Keynesian (social market) in practice and to what extent they contribute to the development of civil society. Social market model or Rhine model, in which there are members of the so-called stimulate the development of civil society. That's why they get involved in the development of civil society not only their capital, but also the local community, non-profit organizations and other institutions of civil society. As for the liberal model, the American model of individualized creates serious problems for the establishment and civil society. Neo-liberal model, in which the so-called act of shareholders where rules define only the owners of profit and competition and above all, the model most negative impact on the development of civil society.

Bold unsolved aspects of the problem, which the article. Problem situation. At a time when national, regional and global levels, major corporations are increasingly interfering in public life and political influence, but also often determine it to consider issues of civil society in isolation from the perspective of corporate business not only appropriate, but also counterproductive. The question is: which model of civil society implemented in post-Soviet countries, as in many countries, including Russia, sponsored civil society advocate their business (their starting Khodorkovsky) and not Western voluntary organizations. Therefore, issues of corporate citizenship - a special topic that deserves more thorough investigation.

Obviously, the functioning of the media in modern society depends on the state of civil society, on the other - a lot of extent determines the direction of development. In a democratic regime, it is assumed that the media act as one of the institutions of civil society. Thus, civil society - this is an old but very relevant theoretical concept which still has significant analytical, regulatory and political potential. "And now, according to John. Alexander, it came to science for a long time. With the collapse of communism and socialist ideologies crisis center weight in the study of social problems shifted from socialism to democracy. And in the "arsenal" of democratic theory the most suitable for the analysis of social problems is precisely the concept of civil society [3].

As a result, increases joint, global openness, publicity, enhanced influence international legal framework, particularly in the form of international courts in certain areas. Also increasing the number of truly international organizations and

initiatives, international governmental and non-governmental organizations, relevant conferences and consultations with economic, technical, environmental, and particular political orientation. Paying newest independent means, such as the World Bank, "Amnesty International" and "Doctors Without Borders", do not forget the old organization - for example, international sports associations such as the Olympic Committee.

The purpose of the article - to form the theoretical bases of forming an effective civil society in Ukraine on the basis of dialogue and national unity in the context of foreign and domestic experience.

This goal is realized in the following tasks:

- to prove the nature and significance of the theory of civil society in the context of foreign and domestic experience;
- to show the evolution of civil society;
- ways and ways to increase the effectiveness of civil society;
- find directions out of the systemic crisis, which may be due to the formation of effective civil society.

Discussion of problems

But today you can see the serious obstacles that hinder exercise of the functions of civil control of the government. However, the answer to the question of the role of the media is largely dependent on the answer to another question: who is subsidizing them? There are three answers to this question: the state, society and business. What happens when the state will cultivate independence of civil society, which is intended to control the state, we can imagine, as the Ukrainian society is unable, or unwilling to assume responsibility for financing social media. Perhaps not the best of times is now experiencing the public media in the West. Similarly, as citizens of modern states do not tend to financially support the work of the traditional political structures of civil society, including political parties and trade unions. In fact, if you look in the eye, the great social activity in Ukrainian No, it is even when we pay money - in elections at all levels of government.

However, non-governmental or non-profit organizations and their funds would be the envy even government and commercial organizations. Naturally, the good wages our people are willing to cultivate civic initiatives, participate in public events and generally do whatever they say "home." The problem is where are the funds and that there are "civil association". More than once we were talking about, which means there are "civil association" foreign funds had it that at the termination of funding public activity relevant organizations or reduced or disappears. Another source is the financial support of the state, especially in the regions. However, constructive cooperation with the government, which is the natural consequence of such links can be useful to society. However, the actual function of civil society may be pressure on the authorities below, control the activities of state agencies. Some scholars (S.P.Perehudov) believe that it is necessary to include certain political organizations in civil society structures [4].

These structures actually support the functioning of representative democracy in the West, being a tool promoting the interests of civil society in power. They recently held a large part of the public and the media. And these political structures of civil society, especially political parties and trade unions today are going through hard times.

Not by chance the West offered new concepts that are put forward as an alternative to introducing the system "functional representation" and the expansion of civil society within corporate democracy that can replace traditional fall democratic institutions. The theory of "corporate citizenship", contrary to the declared objectives undermines the very foundations of a pluralistic society. In fact supposed to delegitimize social conflict by removing it from the field of political interaction between society and the state and conversion to object within the corporate regulation. Indicative in this respect is the fate of the trade unions, which were absorbed by the state or corporations. Instead of organized interest groups that mediate the relationship between rulers and ruled, exercising pressure on the authorities below, we see the use of trade unions as a tool of corporate governance, conductor power pulses down. Reformatting the system of political relations on the basis of "corporate citizenship" is not always compatible with traditional forms of political civil society. Therefore, you should now develop new approaches to ensure democratic control over government and business in connection with the crisis of traditional institutions of civil society and political impact tools (including the media).

However, no method of financing media such controls can provide no: public because of its reduction by objective reasons; public and private - because of its nature. Because of the roles played by the media in the modern world, "they must be independent and autonomous judgment as a university" [5]. The problem is that private interest we have still not structured. Instead of structuring private interests in the direction of development was the formation of narrow oligarchic groups and clans of growth of the state bureaucracy. The absence of the middle class as a necessary social support civil society - a visual indicator slip structuring of private interests. This is one of the main reasons for the rise of authoritarian tendencies. Undoubtedly, the structuring of private interests is spontaneously from below, but in difficult conditions it is slow with large deformations in the economic, social and political development of society. Civil society - a multi-dimensional, inherently contradictory, not coherent, atomized society that still needs his reformatting. On the one hand, it includes socially active citizens and associations, and, on the other, it operates in parallel with the state, covering structures interfere openly in politics and public life. The social basis of its appearance and functioning is social differentiation and stratification of society its demographic, ethno-national, religious and other diversity.

State and civil society within the democratic system interested in dialogue and partnership, improve the efficiency of interaction. Without a developed civil society, including without creating appropriate conditions for freedom of thought and speech. Free of expression, freedom of association, freedom of assembly,

citizen participation in public affairs and local government, the state will create opportunities for the functioning of different models of participatory democracy, which, combined with direct and representative democracy is a condition for the successful modernization European integration and sustainable development.

In the context of post-crisis development model in Ukraine set the following objectives: to provide direct democracy and participatory democracy; implement the legal framework of civil control procedures and lobbying activities; implement the reform of local government aimed at strengthening the financial base material and territorial community; decentralization of government delegating management functions of urban communities on the principles of subsidiarity; to ensure competitiveness and transparency of government support to civil society organizations to form the National Fund for Support of Civil Society; make the identification and elimination of corruption schemes of interaction between government and civil society organizations; promote the development of a national system of charity and philanthropy;- Form a coherent system of continuous civic education with obligatory involvement of civil society organizations; nurture a culture of compromise among the political class as a prerequisite for its distribution in society in general [6].

Civil society as receptor develops in accordance with the requirements that the state requires it (subject-object relation), but this level of interpersonal interaction is far from ideal and civil society can not be the foundation of its construction. Only overcoming understanding another person as an object, as a function of the other person can radically change the situation, and will create a complete foundation of civil society, people as actors of civil society, cohesive unity of purpose. When civil society is the sum of non-political relations (economic, spiritual, moral, religious, cultural) of citizens and their associations, based on the principles that control themselves "from below", putting themselves and solve problems - initiative, autonomy. It is to create conditions and is subjective quality individuals to reproduce their personal qualities as actor's performances. Civil society and its institutions - is the state of society in which freely implemented fundamental rights and freedoms of man and citizen through various forms of public participation and public self-organization [7].

The initiative group of civil society representatives announced the beginning of the formation of the Ukrainian Civil Society Platform EU - Ukraine (hereinafter - Platform), whose establishment provided for in Articles 469 and 470 of the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU. Given the variety of initial positions of civil society groups that took the initiative in creating platforms and trying to create an inclusive. Platform for the widest possible representation of the interests of civil society, civil society consensus on the principles of platforms and ready to offer its structure and agenda. The main objective of the Platform is to facilitate the implementation of the Association Agreement, monitoring of its implementation and expert consulting work to implement specific provisions of the Agreement. For the task of the Ukrainian Platform will bring together the

competent civil society organizations that specialize in subjects defined by the Association Agreement and supporting European integration of Ukraine.

The structure of the Ukrainian Platform based on the contents of the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU and is organized into the following groups: 1. Political dialogue Ukraine-EU foreign and security policy. 2. The democratic reform, the rule of law. 3. Human rights, gender equality and non-discrimination. 4. The fight against fraud and corruption, public finance, public procurement, competition policy (including state aid). 5. Migration Policy (including asylum policies), labor migration, visa policy. 6. Non-tariff regulation, safeguards, customs clearance (including rules of origin of goods. 7. Tariff Regulation, transitional period's exemption regime of trade with third countries. 8. Technical regulations, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, geographical indications, safety. 9. Trade in services (including consumer protection), the movement of capital, establishment and operation of companies. 10. Industrial, scientific and technical cooperation, intellectual property, information society. 11. Environment. 12. Energy and transport. 13. Employment, labor law, safe and healthy working conditions, social policy. 14. Education and training young people. 15. Cross-border and interregional cooperation.

Modern society development stage of the transitional period dire need to develop science-based development strategy. In our opinion, it is necessary to develop and adopt a state-level strategy to create the necessary conditions for the development of civil society, which would include the following points: a system of values that underlie the relationship between the state and civil society; The role and responsibilities of citizens in the making of public authorities; the role of education for the formation of citizenship and human rights; establishing the legal basis for action and development of civil society; creation of public-institutional framework to support the development of civil society [8]. For theoretical and practical problem-solving interaction and consensus of interests between the components of the political system and all sectors of civil society must be considered achieve harmonious development of all three sides of the triangle "man - society - state". Without understanding the close relationship will not complete any of these links. Only in this way can create the necessary conditions for further development in the new democracies vibrant civil society.

It is on this foundation should be based new national ideology, or consolidating national idea, the need for which is spoken for many years, but to formulate national elites are not yet able [9]. Radical political changes in February 2014 contributed to the society hopes to develop a viable civil society to ensure national unity. These expectations create favorable conditions for civil society based on dialogue and tolerance. This policy is able to: 1) ensure national unity, if its formation will be taken into account the different views, and it be implemented taking into account regional differences; 2) stop the destructive processes in society, not only using coercive measures, the way to achieve understanding and harmony; 3) strengthen national identity based on tolerance and spiritual development. Civil disobedience is one of stabilizing, albeit illegal, by definition,

means all manner of constitutional system. Along with the free and regular elections and an independent judiciary empowered to interpret the constitution, civil disobedience, when to go to her independent judgment restrictions and healthy, helps maintain and strengthen just institutions.

Resisting injustice under the law, it serves the cause of preventing departures from justice and corrects them when they do occur. Such a general readiness to resort to legitimate civil disobedience brings constancy in well ordered society and or is that just almost. However, when it seems that civil disobedience that threatens to undermine public acceptance, responsibility lies not with those who protest and those whose abuse of authority and power make such opposition justified, legitimate. After applying coercive apparatus of the state to maintain clearly unjust institutions is itself a form of torture, resist which citizens become laws in time dependent [10, p.533]. In a situation of disobedience manifest properties of the network which is characterized by the struggle for creativity, communication, collaboration, self-organization. Especially this trend is evident in the anti-globalization movements that organize the network. The democratic principle defines the purpose of movements and their ongoing activities. The movements are determined protests against globalization and distributed in North America and Europe.

Democracy and freedom regulating protests at different organizational forms of interaction. Distributed network structure provides an example of absolute democratic organization responsible state forms of economic and social production and serves as a strong weapon against the dominant power structure. In terms of network legality is inefficient network [11, 599p.]. The essence of civil society is to provide legal rights. A person is guaranteed the free choice of various forms of economic and political life, ideology, philosophy, free to express and defend their views and interests. The formation of civil society is relentless process of improving citizen, society, government, politics, law, which includes all the spheres of. Since the beginning of the process of democratic reconstruction of the international community increased general interest in issues of civil society. His research conducted in the integral connection with issues of rule of law. There are three areas of historical and political development, which are one way to civil society development policy and individual collectivist principles of citizenship.

Versatility and fundamental foundations of civil society and rule of law are eternal concept - integrity, honesty and humanity. In a society develops freely associative life is decentralization of state power through the transfer of a substantial part of governance, conflict-free solution of social and political issues.

Holistic legal, political, ideological, cultural, ethical mechanism that ensures effective impact of civil society on the power structure and social life is a meaning of the concept of democracy. As for the modern understanding of civil society, should determine those factors that particularly influence its formation. Civil society - is socially organized structure consisting of outside political structures, but also covers them, because they are also a part of and educated citizens.

Items such as democratic law, separation of powers, the existence of legal opposition, a number of political parties, etc., are not themselves direct structure of civil society, but they are some form of consolidation of its influence in the political organization of society. Their social role is to implement the values of public life, political and social freedoms. Civil society there is provided pluralism of any particular socio-political activities, its material and ideological foundations. Private life must be closed to any political, powerful intervention. This is a key indicator of the existence of civil society. Among the components of the organization and functioning democracy authorities for civil society particularly significant are: legitimacy, universality, completeness democracy, the efficiency of the resulting loan trust for the benefit of the people and so on.

However, the great importance of personal, social, economic security, their access to health, education, culture, minimal basics choice of vocation; socially guaranteed compensation of labor costs; prohibition of various forms of coercion. The goal of public policy to promote civil society is to create more favorable conditions designed to meet the interests, rights and freedoms of man and citizen, the further development of civil society on the basis of direct, participatory democracy, widespread introduction of forms of participatory democracy, self-realization and self-organization of citizens, which you should. To provide direct democracy and participatory democracy; implement the legal framework of civil control procedures and lobbying activities; Implement the reform of local government aimed at strengthening the financial base material and territorial community; decentralization of government delegating management functions of urban communities on the principles of subsidiarity; ensure competitiveness and transparency of government support to civil society organizations to form the National Fund for Support of Civil Society; Facilitate the identification and elimination of corruption schemes of interaction between government and civil society organizations; promote the development of a national system of charity and philanthropy; form a coherent system of continuous civic education with obligatory involvement of civil society organizations; nurture a culture of compromise among the political class as a prerequisite for its distribution in society in general.

Conclusions

Thus, the important task of forming an effective civil society based on dialogue are: 1) establishing public consultations with all stakeholders of civil society (public institutions and organizations) able to participate in policies; 2) removal of the old decision-making mechanism that prevented a constructive role in the implementation of public primary goals of formation of civil society; 3) strengthening the institutional effectiveness of all structural components of civil society and democracy from the bottom of effectiveness; cultural policy on dialogue with civil society.

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EFFECTIVE FORMATION OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN UKRAINE ON THE BASIS OF DIALOGUE, PARTNERSHIP AND NATIONAL UNITY: FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXPERIENCE

The analysis of the formation of an effective civil society in Ukraine on the basis of dialogue, partnership and national unity; attempted theoretical generalization of civil society in the developed countries of the West and the initial stages of civil society in Ukraine. It is noted that the state and civil society in the democratic system are interested in dialogue and partnership, enhancing the efficiency of interaction. It is noted that the state and civil society in the democratic system are interested in dialogue and partnership, improving the efficiency of interaction. In the article the nature and significance of the theory of civil society in the context of international and domestic experience; series of concepts and categories of the formation of a civil society based on tolerance and national unity; shows the evolution of civil society, ways of improving the efficiency and direction of civil society in the context of European integration; directions out of the systemic crisis, possible due to the formation of an effective civil society. Civil Society - a multi-dimensional, internally inconsistent, not integrated, dispersed community that needs more of its reformatting. On the one hand, it involves socially active individuals and groups, and on the other, it operates in parallel with the state covering structures interfere openly in politics and public life. The social basis of its appearance and function is social differentiation and stratification of society as its demographic, ethnic, religious and other diversity. Various interest groups determines the orientation of the inevitability not only cooperation but also competition, confrontation of different structures of civil society. Representatives of civil society have reached a consensus on the principles of Platform proposed structure and agenda. The main objective of the Platform is to facilitate the implementation of the Association Agreement, monitoring of its implementation and expert consulting work to implement specific provisions of the Agreement. To perform this task, the platform will bring together Ukrainian competent civil society organizations specializing in topics specified by the Association Agreement and supporting European integration of Ukraine. Determined that the theoretical and practical problem-solving interaction and consensus of interests between the components of the political system and all sectors of civil society must consider achieving the harmonious development of all three sides of the triangle "man - society - the state." Without an understanding of the close relationship does not happen the full development of any of these units. The most important task of forming an effective civil society on the basis of dialogue include: 1) establishment of public consultations with all stakeholders of civil society (non-governmental institutions and organizations) in order to participate in the implementation of policies; 2) the dismantling of the old decision-making mechanism that prevented the constructive role of the public in the exercise of the basic tasks of development of civil society; 3) strengthening the institutional effectiveness of all structural components of civil society and democratic development effectiveness bottom; cultural policy based on dialogue with civil society

Key words: civil society, dialogue, partnership, national unity, culture of compromise, European integration

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**ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ЭФФЕКТИВНОГО ГРАЖДАНСКОГО ОБЩЕСТВА НА
ОСНОВЕ ДИАЛОГА, ПАРТНЕРСТВА И НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ КОНСОЛИДАЦИИ:
ЗАРУБЕЖНЫЙ И ОТЕЧЕСТВЕННЫЙ ОПЫТ**

Дается анализ формирования эффективного гражданского общества в Украине на основе диалога, партнерства и национальной консолидации; сделана попытка теоретического обобщения формирования гражданского общества в развитых странах Запада и начальные этапы формирования гражданского общества в Украине. Отмечается, что государство и гражданское общество в рамках демократического устройства заинтересованы в диалоге и партнерстве, повышении эффективности взаимодействия

Ключевые слова: *гражданское общество, диалог, партнерство, национальная консолидация, культура компромисса, евроинтеграция*