

THEORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF POLITOLOGY & HISTORY

DOI <https://doi.org/10.30525/2592-8813-2025-3-15>

FORMATION OF CIVIL SOCIETY AS A FACTOR OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM MODERNIZATION IN UKRAINE

Mykola Ivanov,

Doctor of Political Science, Professor, Professor at the Department of Sociology and Political Science, Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University (Mykolaiv, Ukraine)

ORCID: 0000-0002-2742-7288

kamensky.nk@gmail.com

Abstract. Nowadays in Ukraine, the issues of forming favorable conditions for the further formation and development of civil society are becoming increasingly important. This is due to the fact that successes in the development of civil society directly affect the acquisition by the entire system of public management of an optimal state that is capable of preserving the integrity of modern Ukrainian society and ensuring its security.

The objective assessment of the steps taken in this direction and a theoretical justification of the substantive content of this phenomenon are crucial in the implementation of the tasks of further development of all components of civil society in modern Ukraine. Today, a certain understanding and some approaches to interpreting both the process of evolution of modern civil society and the most important tasks of modernization of the entire public administration system have developed in the scientific space.

Key words: public administration, civil society, political parties, self-government, self-organization, equality.

Introduction. The issues of the formation and development of civil society today are significantly relevant and continue to remain in focus of both scientists and practitioners of the development of a new social space associated with the formation of an extensive network of social initiatives in modern Ukrainian society.

Unfortunately, our society has not yet fully appreciated the primacy and extremely high importance of the tasks of further strengthening the process of development and expanding the spheres of implementation of community initiatives and improving the public administration system in Ukraine.

Additionally, there are still differences in the understanding of the nature of the phenomenon of civil society, which prevents society from building an adequate perception and attitude towards various manifestations of community initiatives, overcoming artificial steps and directive tasks of stimulating them.

Literature Review. It is worth mentioning that there is a fairly high scientific activity of researchers who choose issues related to the process of formation and development of civil society in Ukraine as their subject. This is facilitated by the existing practice of forming a number of components of civil society in the current process of improving the interaction of traditional public institutions of management with community initiatives. This circumstance reflects both the process of evolution of civil society itself and its impact on the entire system of public administration in modern Ukraine.

Thus, scientific research today reflects the results of theoretical understanding of the multifaceted process of civil society development and the characteristics of practical steps for developing optimal mechanisms for its interaction with existing institutions of public administration in Ukraine. In these researches, experts draw attention to various aspects of the formation process and development of civil society.

M. Boychuk, G. Zelenko, A. Karas are the scientists who contributed to this topic with their the scientific works.

In addition, it should be noted the fundamental approach to interpreting the issues of civil society interaction with state institutions in Ukraine by such authors as A. Mikheeva, K. Vashchenko, I. Sakharuk, and others.

Results. At the same time, in understanding the phenomenon of civil society today, it is important to note certain contradictions, among local and foreign researchers, a common vision of the objective logic of this process. This circumstance determines the need to maintain the attention of researchers, both to the current process of formation of civil society in Ukraine, and to the study of possible prospects of its impact on the state of the public administration system in our country.

The most urgent issues of scientific research are the issues of forming mechanisms of interaction of all public administration components, which would correspond to the practice of the most developed countries in the world. The declared aspirations of Ukraine to join the number of members of the European Union, actualize the corresponding direction of research on the modernization of the current system of public administration. At the same time, it should be noted that the most developed countries, both in Europe and in other parts of the modern world, represent certain examples of the implementation and functioning of mechanisms of interaction between civil society and state institutions.

The main part. The article is devoted to substantiating the primary significance of the process of building civil society in Ukraine, the importance and necessity of awareness by all strata of Ukrainian society, both the political elite and civilian members of public interactions, of the essence of this phenomenon. These are the aspects this study is devoted to. Also, an important component of this scientific study is substantiating the understanding of the dependence of the successful development of society on the quality of the process of optimizing the interaction of all components of public administration today.

Another aspect of this study is searching for optimal approaches to solving problems that exist in this area today. A significant amount of these issues, one way or another, is related to the formation of civil society in our society. It is to solve this kind of task that the following research methods of observation, analysis and synthesis were used.

Results and their discussion. The most developed countries of the modern world can be fully assessed as countries of developed civil society. This is especially true for developed Western countries where, at the current stage of development, civil society plays a fundamental role in the public administration system. These countries have achieved significant success, both in economic and political development, thanks to an effective public administration system that is able to effectively combine private and collective volunteerism with state policy.

Among other things, today, first of all, both researchers and practitioners of building a public administration system in our country need to agree on the very understanding of such a category as «civil society». This is important for an unbiased and common understanding of this subject. Unfortunately, even to this day, not only in the broadest general public, but also in narrow circles of scientists, there is no common and unambiguous understanding of this concept.

Of course, this complicates the study of this phenomenon and its characterization. In this study, we will try to find the most simple and understandable formula that will allow us to correctly understand and implement the task of its adequate characterization.

First, it should be noted that today there are two main approaches to the interpretation of this concept. This state of affairs is acceptable, since each of these approaches reveals distinct components of a possible understanding of civil society as a social phenomenon. It is these two visions that are necessary for an undistorted or unnarrowed understanding of this category.

The first interpretation of the phenomenon of civil society can be called a civilizational understanding. This kind of understanding emphasizes a certain universality and scale of the phenomenon

of civil society itself. This approach indicates that the concept of civil society can reflect a certain historical stage of development of society itself. In this case, the characterization of society as civil implies the reflection of a certain level of development of society with its inherent qualities.

The history of human development can be divided into several main stages. Accordingly, we can see that in the process of evolution, at the first stage of social organization a «primitive» or «pre-state society» was formed.

This society was a low-stratified association that was formed on family ties. The main regulators of relationships in this type of society were the experience of the oldest members of such a sample of collectives. The main instrument of subordination of members of the tribal community was the authority of its leaders.

Next, comes the era of «state society» that is sometimes called «traditional society». Its main feature is the emergence of the institution of the state. I. Sakharuk emphasizes that this was «a type of society that was formed after the Neolithic revolution and provided for stable economic relations and a clear hierarchical structure of relationships» (I. Sakharuk, 2017: [/https://geohub.org.ua/node/5314](https://geohub.org.ua/node/5314)).

At this stage, new tools for controlling and managing public space were developed. The main tool of management became state power, which was monopolistically used by the heads of state. The institution of the state is also distinguished by its special ability to control not only the public space, but also the sphere of private relations.

«The main principle of organizing (in such a society) social relations is a rigid hierarchical stratification of society, as a rule, manifested in the division into endogamous castes. At the same time, the main form of organizing social relations for the vast majority of the population is a relatively closed, isolated community. The latter circumstance dictated the dominance of collectivist social ideas, oriented towards strict adherence to traditional norms of behavior and those that exclude personal freedom of the individual, as well as the understanding of its value». (Mikheieva, 2012: 34).

Such processes originated quite a long time ago, several thousand years ago. Since then, the state has occupied an absolutely dominant role and has not yielded to other public institutions that existed side by side in their leading role.

Even later, the next stage of development of society comes, which can be perceived as «civil society» for which, unlike traditional society, it is characteristic that in such a society instead of «subjects» appear full-fledged «citizens».

Only starting from the end of the 18th century, we can observe the process of a certain alternative development of societies in different parts of the world. It can be assumed that somewhere around this time, phenomena of alternative legal and illegal activities of public initiatives appear, which gives grounds to talk about the beginning, precisely in such conditions, of the process of emergence and gradual formation of elements of civil society.

From this point of view, we can say that civil society is a certain stage of development of society, the characteristic feature of which is the emergence of institutions different from the state, which were able to accumulate and implement various public initiatives.

In addition, in this society, not only the institution of the state itself, but also other institutions of self-government and amateur public organizations are beginning to play a dominant role. It is they who are already gradually beginning to subordinate traditional institutions to themselves.

In this regard, today, many researchers are talking about the prospect of reviewing the place and role of the state itself in modern society.

When it comes to changing the role of the state, the question arises of what the Ukrainian state should be, in connection with such a trend. In this regard, it should be noted that it is possible to reduce this prospect to a very simple formula. In accordance with it, the question is only one – how

to achieve such a state in which the state would acquire a «new status», which is associated with its transformation into an instrument of civil society. That is, we are talking about a situation in which civil society demonstrates the ability to use the state in order to more fully satisfy a wide range of interests and more effectively solve problems that exist in society.

But in scientific circulation there is another approach to understanding the phenomenon of civil society, which is more widespread and used both among researchers and practitioners of organizing public initiatives. This approach reflects a somewhat narrower understanding of civil society. It is acceptable and one that reflects a slightly different side of this phenomenon.

This understanding of civil society is widely used today both in the practice of communication and in its scientific interpretation, when civil society is understood as everything that does not belong to the state. Some researchers indicate that «civil society is the sphere of non-state social institutions and relations, the sphere of non-coercive human solidarity... it is used to understand the entire set of relations existing in society that are not state-political, are outside the sphere of state directive regulation» (Vashchenko, 2011: 151).

From this point of view, in any state that has not taken a totalitarian form or stage, public life can be divided into public relations, which are controlled by the institution of the state, and a certain sphere of private relations, which are regulated without the direct participation of the state. Thus, civil society is a certain network of public initiatives in interests, which are implemented through the formation of various organizations.

Today, when it comes to civil society, it is quite often possible to find a certain opposition to the institution of the state. In this regard, it is necessary to emphasize the idea that these two phenomena should not be opposed. One should not give grounds for opposing it to the institution of the state with different interpretations of the phenomenon of civil society. Although an analysis of existing characteristics shows that sometimes this happens.

As M. Boichuk mentions»...the legal field of the state and the legal field of civil society do not contradict each other, but on the contrary, thanks to synergistic laws, they are integrated into integrity – therefore, they require more or less uniform distribution as a substrate that fills the general space of the social organism of any country» (Boichuk, 2007: 6).

The correct understanding of the essence of civil society is more related to achieving a certain excellent balance, which previously existed when the state dominated, and everything else was as if secondary and insignificant and formal. This is especially important to emphasize due to the fact that for our lands, gaining their own state was as if an age-old dream. Ukrainians had to go a long way of fighting for their own state.

In reality the state is a sign of civilization. All the achievements of civilizations that existed at different times take their beginnings precisely from the beginnings of the existence of states. From ancient times to the present day, the state has played an extremely progressive role because it was it that stopped, in the words of T. Hobbes, «the war of all against all» Society is a rather differentiated formation and it was rather difficult to integrate it. It was difficult to unite the members of society and ensure its integrity.

Y. Pavlenko states «The state is the leading institution of the political system of society at the civilizational stage of its development, which has sovereign power over an officially defined territory and people who permanently or temporarily reside on it. The state, to one degree or another and in one way or another, controls, organizes and directs some aspects of the activities of its subjects (or citizens). It has a hierarchical structure, a monopoly on coercive measures (the lawful use of force). It performs both socially necessary functions and functions to ensure the power and privileges, regardless of whether they are formally defined or not, of the dominant social strata (classes). Finally, it is a source of law and legislation» (Pavlenko, 2004: http://www.history.org.ua/?termin=Derzhava_yak_cyvilizac_fenomen).

Only the state was able, with its tools and resources that were in its possession, to ensure the integrity of the entire society. At the same time, it should be noted that today the role of the state in society is changing. We can predict that the next stage of its development may be closely related to the state acquiring the status of such a structure, which must perform a kind of service structure, which must serve and satisfy the diverse interests of a deeply stratified society. At the same time, in the long term and at the highest stage of its transformation, it must act as an arbitrator between broad segments of the population, which, without the participation of the state, demonstrates the ability to self-organize and interact.

If we assess the prospects for the development of the institution of the state in this way, it will give us the opportunity to characterize civil society itself from different sides. Such a perspective allows us to more deeply understand the meaning and role of civil society itself and many other issues that will have a fairly significant impact on the process of modernization of the entire system of public administration in modern society.

It is worth mentioning that the above interpretations of the concept of civil society are acceptable and understandable. They allow us to apply the above characteristics in order to fully understand its role and importance for the further advancement of modern Ukrainian society along the path of democratic development.

In addition to the above, the statement about the primacy of the tasks of building civil society in our country requires additional justification. The implementation of this task and the issue of understanding the content of the process of forming the fundamental foundations of building civil society as a modern element of public administration requires us to study the multifaceted world experience of such transformations.

In order to understand this and implement this characteristic, we need to return to certain beginnings when the process of forming civil society took place in the most developed countries.

This will allow us to more fully and deeply understand the conditions of the emergence and the presence of the necessary qualities of society itself to actualize the issues of forming civil society.

It is important for us to understand the necessary factors that ensure this state of development of public initiatives of society and their connection with the modernization of traditional management tools.

Today this will help us to better understand what we still lack in order to have a clear perspective on the development of modern civil society, which is a condition for a high level of economic, political and cultural-spiritual development and many other issues of modern transformations. For this, it is necessary to turn to some points that have a certain historical context.

We should realize that the initial patterns of the formation of civil society began to be laid in Western European lands back in the Middle Ages. First of all, this is the south of modern France and the northern territories of modern Italy. Exactly here a very important process began, which was associated with the fact that in these territories, first of all, and a little later in the northern parts of Western Europe, with the emergence of such new settlements as cities.

Moreover, these were not ancient cities, because cities have existed since ancient times. These were cities of a new type. First of all, the settlers of these cities were people who stopped engaging in agricultural work and became mainly artisans.

A little later, people who were merchants, traders and representatives of industrialists joined their number. This was due to the objective development of the socio-economic development of society. The economy was developing, economic relations and economic relations were moving forward. The situation required that in order to ensure development, it was necessary to ensure an increasingly high level of labor productivity. And it was the new European cities, in the form in which they arose, that began to play the role of generators of growing labor productivity in this region.

These cities enabled precedents for new socio-economic relations in society, which we can qualify as relations of the initial stage of the formation of civil society. It is important for us to understand the

features of the socio-political order, which was initiated precisely in the above-mentioned conditions.

What was the difference between those relations that existed before this time and the relations of the previous era? It was from this time that the medieval process of changing the social structure of society began.

By that time, certain social groups had been formed in society that did not have the necessary rights and freedoms. Society was classed, it was unequal.

Almost all members of this society were the so-called subjects. At that time, the concept of «citizen» did not exist. But starting from this period, members of the estate society, who had certain entrepreneurial abilities and tried to effectively use their skills and knowledge, engaged in trade and production, developed a certain mentality in themselves, which prompted them to identify various initiatives.

One of such initiatives can be attributed to their desire to create such fortifications as new cities. People who had certain aspirations to implement different from traditional agrarian occupations acquired housing in these cities. Initially, these cities, together with the townspeople, retained their dependence on their owners, since the lands on which these cities were built were owned by the feudal nobility. And this meant that they had certain obligations to them and had to pay taxes.

But later the situation turned in such a way that the settlers of these cities managed to create a so-called urban community. They were able to unite, determine their common interests and begin to act together. This was the first precedent of self-organization and, in fact, the beginning of self-government.

The first thing in which these communities showed their ability to act independently was the restructuring of their relations with their masters. In those days, it was very common to see examples of these citizens gathering and making the necessary decisions at a certain stage of development.

For the townspeople of that time, the greatest aspiration was the pursuit of freedom. They wanted to be free. They no longer needed rulers because they had the ability to organize themselves. Therefore, they sometimes openly declared themselves free, and sometimes simply collected money, negotiated with feudal lords and bought their freedom.

It is also important to note that urban communities showed the ability to effectively organize themselves by forming appropriate bodies. In particular, they elected a mayor, created their own court, introduced other self-government bodies. In addition, they divided themselves into workshops, appointed masters, and established the necessary rules.

This was a huge step forward and it is in it that we can see all the necessary components of the modern process of forming civil society. Although it was still quite far from modern models of civil society at that time, it was a certain push.

Why should we remember this? Because we should realize one very important thing. It is that for the successful development of civil society, the most important condition is the ability of citizens to self-organize. In the Law of Ukraine «On Local Self-Government», the provisions concerning public initiatives state that local self-government is a right guaranteed by the state and a real ability of citizens (Zakon Ukrainy, 1997: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/280/97-%D0%B2%D1%80#Text>).

That is, today it is very important to take certain steps so that society manifests this ability. It is usually provided by a certain need and aspirations.

Based on this understanding, it should be noted that today the key issue for our modern society is that we should learn to unite. This means that we should be able to realize the common interest, understand and make common decisions acceptable to all, be ready and able to do it ourselves. Do not demand from someone to do something for others.

You do not need to look for examples for a long time to see that most of the approaches that are cultivated today when solving certain issues turn their face towards the state. It can be noted that a

significant part of the current shifts in the public space is the expectation and demand that the state does everything.

At the same time, as a rule, such demands do not concern the state in some way taking steps that would change the conditions, but rather that it itself decides or provides and finances something.

Local self-government is the foundation of civil society because it is in local self-government that this self-organizing and self-acting ability of society finds its expression. In our country, self-government in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine exists in form, but in fact today this institution is at the stage of its formation.

It is possible to have discussions on this issue. But individual characteristics indicate precisely that modern communities are not fully organized independently due to their significant dependence on state funding.

It is this aspect of the functioning of local self-government bodies that indicates that existing structures are somewhat prematurely qualified as fully self-governing. Obviously, this kind of situation indicates that the dependence of self-government structures on state funding allows for the implementation of the relevant interests of precisely those bodies that finance the activities of self-government structures. Therefore, this statement indicates that such bodies are self-governing in form, but in fact they are not yet fully so.

Along with the above-mentioned aspects of the formation and development of civil society, attention should be paid to another important aspect of this process. It is related to the fact that both ordinary citizens and heads of existing public administration structures must be clearly aware of the question of how to stimulate the process of manifestations of citizens' natural initiative and their aspirations for self-activity.

At the same time, it is necessary to clearly understand the inadmissibility of artificially awakening the aspiration of citizens to independently ensure the conditions for the realization of their own interests and aspirations. If these factors do not work, then it is impossible to initiate these things «from above», and even more so to introduce them. Such initiatives will fall on unviable soil. The seeds that will fall on it will not germinate.

In a stratified society, when building a civil society, a special role belongs to the real provision of actual legal equality. Ensuring such a situation is one of the greatest achievements of the civilized world. One of the most significant consequences of the Great French Revolution, which marked the transition from a class society to a civil society, was the proclamation of all citizens as equal. As A. Karas notes «Equality of citizens before the law creates sufficient conditions for freedom; in social life, such conditions correspond to democracy. Equality before the law eliminates the threat of violence against a person by the authorities, therefore the first condition of freedom is the absence of socio-political grounds for arbitrariness» (Karas, 2003: 237).

Today, this is perceived as the norm. Equality has been proclaimed in our country, which in itself is a very important characteristic of the state of development of society, but, as time shows, it is not enough to just declare this norm, it is important to ensure really true equality. We have it, but if we approach this issue from a basic point of view, it is easy to see the existing deviations from real equality, which demonstrate to us the efforts of a part of society to have some kind of special status.

As I. Sakharuk notes, «formal equality assumes the equality of all people, while not taking into account biological and other differences between people, which, with equal rights, do not lead to equality of opportunities and results» (Sakharuk, 2017: 72).

Thus, the use of the principle of formal equality in real life leads to inequality between citizens.

At the same time, it is important to emphasize that in Ukraine we have a somewhat special experience of moving towards the formation of public entities. That is, we have our own history of forming the conditions for the emergence of the foundations of civil society. It should be noted that in the Ukrainian lands, such processes took place much later.

This is a rather important circumstance and we must take it into account. Today we strive for rapid changes, implementing them in a day. But it's important to understand that such processes can take quite a long time, and it is impossible to implement them by force.

Such transformations can only be ensured by one's own development. It is in the course of this development that a number of qualities that are key to building a civil society should naturally form in the vast majority of citizens. First of all, this concerns the existing thirst for freedom, the desire to be free.

Today, there are «dreams» of a part of society for «dependence». The conducted surveys demonstrate the desire of a part of society to restore a state in which the desire to receive guiding instructions from the governing authorities is satisfied. For the time being, for a significant part of citizens, this is a desirable and understandable situation.

Sociological surveys show that paternalistic attitudes dominate in society. The absolute majority of the population, 74%, when answering the question of who should ensure the necessary standard of living of citizens, pointed to the state and only 24% pointed to the citizens themselves (Sotsialno-politychni Oriientatsii, 2025: / <https://dif.org.ua/article/sotsialno-politichni-orientatsii-ta-problemi-mobilizatsii-v-ukraini-zagalnonatsionalne-opituvannya>).

With this approach, being a free entrepreneur is much more difficult. For the effective development of civil society, the desire for freedom on the part of citizens is absolutely necessary. This is very important, we need to refuse from the hopes that someone will «make happy» the broad mass of citizens.

In addition, the citizens of our society need to get rid of the «good king» syndrome. We need to discard the hopes and expectations of a «good leader or president», an impeccable prime minister, who will tirelessly strive to make everyone happy. This is the path of disappointment and despair.

This state of social orientations of citizens poses the task of choosing the optimal ways to develop civil society for our society. In this regard, today there is a number of possible directions for the development of civil society, which today can be considered the main ones and are capable of influencing not only the development of public initiatives, but also the development of both the state and Ukrainian society itself.

Firstly, this is due to the need to pay significant attention to the restructuring of key state institutions. Today, certain steps are already being taken in this direction, it is obvious that the country's leadership understands the importance of this modernization and therefore «from above» is trying in every possible way to cultivate and implement the process of forming a state that would be extremely «friendly» to society.

Today, the foundations are being laid for the development of a «service state», which would provide citizens with a number of services and take care of certain amenities for them. One of the main directions of this kind of transformation of the state is related to the provision of security services. Today, it is important to move away from the state when citizens perceive state institutions, which are designed to produce security, exclusively as punitive bodies.

According to the sociological survey «Assessment of the situation in the country, trust in social institutions, politicians, officials and public figures» conducted in 2025 by the Razumkov Center, trust and distrust in the National Police are expressed in approximately the same degree (47% and 46%, respectively) (Otsinka Sytuatsii v Kraini, 2025: / <https://razumkov.org.ua/napriamky/sotsiologichni-doslidzhennia/otsinka-sytuatsii-v-kraini-dovira-do-sotsialnykh-instytutiv-politykiv-posadovtsiv-ta-gromadskykh-diiachiv-stavlennia-do-vyboriv-pid-chas-viiny-vira-v-peremogu-liutyiberezen-2025r>).

This statement emphasizes the idea that society and citizens have the task of changing this kind of state.

The state is an organization that provides its citizens with security and protection. It is the state that ensures law and order in the sphere that concerns general relations. It establishes traffic rules, tax principles and many other general principles of relations within society.

It should be emphasized that today it is important to ensure a change in the nature of the state's relations with society. The state, in the conditions of traditional society, acted on the principle of «living together and being jointly responsible», and the defining principle of the modern state is embodied in the formula «the state is a night watchman». This means that in countries with a developed civil society, the main task of the state is that it protects this society and serves it.

In this regard, the task of building a law enforcement structure that is able to guarantee protection and protect the legal principles of relations in society arises. Today, it is important that the modern state acts as an impartial arbiter, provides a fair trial and provides many other services.

In this regard, the question arises of the extent to which citizens can influence this particular direction of modernization of state institutions. Although the process of formation of civil society is still ongoing in our society and its resources are quite limited, we can still observe certain steps by public structures that are directly aimed at the development of the public management system in this direction.

It is the development of such a state and public management system that can provide the necessary push for the development of self-organization in our country. The experience of Western countries, which are quite wealthy and developed in material and spiritual terms, shows that their successes and high level of well-being are fueled not only by what nature has given them, but also by the enormous power of human initiative and aspirations. It is they who make these societies so attractive, in which people feel protected and happy.

Another important aspect of the process of the formation of civil society is the state of modern political parties in Ukraine. After all, political parties are perhaps the most important political component of civil society.

We have many registered political parties and they are quite different. At the same time, it should be noted that we have very few political parties that are real political parties today. Real in the sense that they should be such associations that would take on the function of broadcasting all the interests that exist in society.

In this regard, the Chairman of the Committee of Voters of Ukraine Oleksiy Koshel noted that «365 political parties are registered in Ukraine. This is a fairly large number. Ukraine is one of the leaders in Europe in terms of the number of political parties. However, it is worth noting that not all of these political parties live a real political life. The vast majority are in a complete hibernation. We can safely classify them as dead political parties. Because they quite often do not participate in either national or local elections» (KVU: v Ukraini Zareiestrovani, 2025: / <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-politics/3324130-kvu-v-ukraini-zareiestrovani-365-partij-bilsist-iz-nih-u-splacci.html>).

Unfortunately, so far we have not observed the presence of exactly this quality of political organizations. Despite the declared various leading slogans, the existing political parties are quite similar. Despite their diversity, almost all of them are largely decorative, artificial and applied in nature. These qualities of theirs find their expression in the fact that quite often political parties, in our practice of party building, were created directly as a means of organizing an election campaign, or supporting a particular candidate for deputy, etc.

Conclusions. We can conclude that the current state of political parties is unacceptable for a modern democratic country. In this direction, Ukrainian society needs to do a lot of difficult, but significant work.

The task is to form such political structures that are directly connected with the broad public of citizens who are supporters of various ideological concepts. That is, they need to be turned towards the formation of a certain set of value orientations among citizens.

At the same time, it should be emphasized that it is impossible to do this «from top to bottom». In this matter, it is important that citizens, ordinary members of such political organizations, naturally feel the need to participate in the activities of public organizations and political parties. They must

realize that it is these public formations or political parties that are able to represent their interests. At the same time, citizens themselves still need to learn to adequately determine their real interests.

This is due to the fact that today for public opinion manipulating purposes powerful resources have been formed. It is often possible to observe a situation where citizens do not broadcast their own understanding of certain processes, but reproduce the visions imposed on them. Such phenomena actualize the task of developing a system of civil education, which is aimed at forming in citizens the necessary competencies for their behavior in modern society.

References:

1. Boichuk M. (2007). Vlada i hromadianske suspilstvo: mekhanizmy vzaiemodii (Government and civil society: mechanisms of interaction): [monohrafiia] / M. A. Boichuk. – Kyiv: Vyd-vo NPU im. M. P. Drahomanova. – S. 6 (in Ukrainian).
2. Karas A. (2003). Filosofiia hromadianskoho suspilstva v klasychnykh teoriiakh i neklasychnykh interpretatsiakh (Philosophy of civil society in classical theories and non-classical interpretations): [monohrafiia] / Anatolii Karas; M-vo osvity i nauky Ukrainy, Lviv. nats. un-t im. Ivana Franka. – Kyiv; Lviv. – 519 s (in Ukrainian).
3. KVU: v Ukraini zareiestrovani 365 partii (KVU: 365 parties registered in Ukraine). (2025). Retrived from: <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-politics/3324130-kvu-v-ukraini-zareiestrovani-365-partij-bilsist-iz-nih-u-splacci.html>
4. Mikheieva V. (2012). Tradytiine ta suchasne suspilstvo (Traditional and modern society): *Konspekt leksii*. – Kharkiv. – 54 s (in Ukrainian).
5. Otsinka sytuatsii v kraini, dovira do sotsialnykh instytutiv, politykiv, posadovtsiv ta hromadskykh diiachiv. – Sotsiolohichne opytuvannia provedenoho v 2025 rotsi Tsentrom Razumkova (Assessment of the situation in the country, trust in social institutions, politicians, officials and public figures. – Sociological survey conducted in 2025 by the Razumkov Center). Retrived from: <https://razumkov.org.ua/napriamky/sotsiologichni-doslidzhennia/otsinka-sytuatsii-v-kraini-dovira-do-sotsialnykh-instytutiv-politykiv-posadovtsiv-ta-gromadskykh-diiachiv-stavlennia-do-vyboriv-pid-chas-viiny-vi-ra-v-peremogu-liutyiberezen-2025r>. ((in Ukrainian).
6. Pavlenko Yu. V. (2004). Derzhava yak tsyvilizatsiinyi fenomen (The State as a Civilizational Phenomenon). *Entsyklopediia istorii Ukrainy: T. 2. – K. – 688 s* (in Ukrainian).
7. Sakharuk I.S. (2017) Rivnist prav ta mozhlyvorstei pratsivnykiv yak pravova osnova kontseptsii hidnoi pratsi/ Aktualni problemy vitchyzniano yurystprudentsii (Equality of rights and opportunities of workers as a legal basis for the concept of decent work). №6.- tom 4, S. 72 (in Ukrainian).
8. Savchuk I. (2025). Slovyk suspilnoi heohrafii. Tradytiine suspilstvo (Dictionary of Social Geography. Traditional Society). – Retrived from: <https://geohub.org.ua/node/5314> (in Ukrainian).
9. Sotsialno-politychni oriantatsii ta problemy mobilizatsii v Ukraini (Socio-political orientations and problems of mobilization in Ukraine). *zahalnonatsionalne opytuvannia/ Fond Demokratychni initsiatyvy imeni Ilka Kuchereva* (2025). Retrived from: <https://dif.org.ua/article/sotsialno-politichni-orientatsii-ta-problemi-mobilizatsii-v-ukraini-zagalnonatsionalne-opituvannya> (in Ukrainian).
10. Vashchenko K., Korniienko V. (2011). Politolohiia dlia vchytelia (Political science for teachers): *navch. posibn. dlia stud. pedahohichnykh VNZ. – K. – 406 s* (in Ukrainian).
11. Zakon Ukrainy «Pro mistseve samovriaduvannia v Ukraini» (Law of Ukraine «On local self-government in Ukraine»). *Vidomosti Verkhovnoi Rady Ukrainy (VVR), 1997, № 24, st. 170*. Retrived from: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/280/97-%D0%B2%D1%80#Text> (in Ukrainian).
12. Zelenko H. (2007). Politychna «matrytsia» hromadianskoho suspilstva: Dosvid krain Vyshehradskoi hrupy ta Ukrainy (Political «matrix» of civil society: Experience of the Visegrad Group countries and Ukraine). – K. – S. 308-335 (in Ukrainian).