

POLITICAL SCIENCES

INTERNAL POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY WHILE BUILDING A CIVIL SOCIETY

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The people created the state in order to serve society, governing it through law along the path of social progress. Serving the political power of general social progress, which is based on the successful development, especially the economy and culture, a historical regularity relationship between the state and society.

The relevance of the research topic is due to the peculiarities of the socio-cultural development of Ukrainian society, which have both direct and indirect impact on the institutionalization of civil society in Ukraine [6, p. 165].

The idea of civil society has passed a long evolution in social humanistic thought, developed in numerous contradictory concepts, now it is possible to track its social and philosophical evolution. The first European attempt at problematizing the theme of citizenship can be conventionally considered as the ancient Greek and Roman philosophical thought.

In medieval political and philosophical thought, one can distinguish views on the state and relations between power and society of Saint Augustine. As the concept of the concept of civil society emerges and is secured in the political and philosophical history of Renaissance. This source is well reflected in the writings of Niccolò Machiavelli, who focuses his attention on the concept of freedom as the newly actualized value of the Renaissance [2, p. 52].

In modern socio-political theory, the concept of civil society is a complex and rather diversified interdisciplinary concept, which is actively addressed by representatives of almost all humanities.

These cultural and historical traditions in different ways correlated civil society with such a social institution as the family, assigned different positions in the interaction of civil society with the state, economic, political institutions, law and morality.

Functionally different approaches also differ from each other. For example, J.-J. Rousseau, J. Locke define the main function of civil society as a

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counterweight to the state. T. Hobbes deduces a different interaction between them and believes that the state is called upon to streamline the chaotic relations of civil society [7, p. 67]. G. Hegel sees the main function of civil society in the fact that it mediates relations between the family and the state, is a kind of «stage of transition» between them [2, p. 38]. For Karl Marx, civil society is a real foundation on which a specific form of state is built.

The formation of a legal civil society is the most important condition for the formation of a social legal state. These two processes are interrelated and interdependent. With the help of the emerging social legal state, a legal civil society becomes, which is the guarantor of a social legal state, confirming the reality of its existence [5, p. 149].

The degree of socially useful effectiveness of state power in the mainstream of promoting the progressive development of society depends on many factors of an objective and subjective order. These are, first of all, those real historical conditions in which the state functions: the existing level of development of productive forces, technology, culture, the state of morals, customs, lifestyle of the people, their «spirit», their mentality.

Furthermore, the political organizational factor is of particular importance, directly predetermined by the type and form of the state, especially its political regime, the method of exercising state power, its relationship with the principles of law in the process of establishing legislative prescriptions for the implementation of state policy [3, p. 121].

The results of the impact of state power on society under various regimes were positive or negative, or in some areas they were accompanied by successes (for example, in the economy), while in others they gave rise to degradation, for example, the spiritual one. This is illustrated by the results of the fascist and national socialistic regimes in Italy, Germany, Portugal, Chile, and the totalitarian regime in the USSR.

Nowadays, there are different political regimes, from totalitarian to democratic, with the existing varied range of their impact on society, but typically, natural is a democratic, social state ruled by law personified being in relation to society, known as civil law [2, p. 41].

In the coming years, in accordance with the paradigm of the formation of Ukraine as a legal, democratic and social state with a market economy in the country, it is necessary to conduct a state policy aimed at the development of civil society and its active involvement in socio-economic life and the implementation of the development strategy of the country and regions.

The main goal of state policy in the development of civil society is to create legal, informational, organizational, infrastructural conditions for the support and development of forms of public participation and self-organization of citizens.

The main task and great goal of the forming social rule-of-law state is the creation of a middle class of owners who form the social, economic and political foundations of a real civil society, establish equal social relations with their free expression on the basis of law, and successfully serve the intensive accumulation of material and spiritual benefits [7, p. 74].

A citizen must participate in the management of society; thus, he prevents the concentration of power in one hand and defends his interests. Speakers of similar interests should unite in parties. To avoid mistakes due to short-sightedness or illiteracy, people must entrust, delegate their powers to those representatives in power structures who are able to achieve their interests more effectively.

And on the contrary, the settling of all the fullness of power in one hand becomes the reason for the deformation of the spirit of citizenship, social and political deprivation of people, they are alienated from government, turn into subjects, and begin to show political and economic apathy [7, p. 158]. The active behavior of society is a guarantee of not only political, but also economic prosperity of society.

The formation of a legal civil society is the most important condition for the formation of a social legal state. These two processes are interconnected and interdependent. With the help of the emerging social legal state, a legal civil society becomes the guarantor of a social legal state.

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