

Chepik-Trehubenko Olha
Associate Professor of the Department
of General Legal Disciplines
of Dnipropetrovsk State University
of Internal Affairs,
Candidate of Law

CONCEPTS AND FEATURES OF THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF SOCIETY

The social order of each country implies the existence of such a component as political system. At present, Ukrainian society is undergoing a stage of transformation of the political system, moving towards becoming an equal actor in the society-state relationship, thus developing the characteristic qualities of civil society. The multifunctionality of such a cognitive structure as the political system of society has caused the pluralism of opinions in the approaches to its interpretation, in particular from the point of law. The information component is key in the development of the political system of society.

Despite the significant contribution of such domestic and foreign scientists as O. Babkina, M. Baimuratov, E. Batalov, O. Batanov, P. Bieglov, Y. Bytiak, V. Bogatyriov, I. Butko, A. Vengerov, D. Vydrin, B. Gaievskiy, V. Helman, V. Horbatenko, V. Hrygoriev, O. Danylian, O. Dzioban, O. Demianchuk, M. Idrisova, D. Easton, V. Kampo, G. Klimova, M. Kononchuk, S. Korzh, V. Kostytskyi, S. Maksymov, M. Marchenko, L. Nalyvaiko, M. Orzikh, M. Panov, O. Petryshyn, V. Pohorilko, O. Proskurina, P. Rabinovych, O. Rudakevych, Y. Riaboi, P. Sas, H. Sashchuk, S. Seriohina, O. Skakun, V. Tatsii, Yu. Todyka, V. Trushyna, V. Khropaniuk, Y. Shemshuchenko, I. Shtuka, V. Yakoviuk, I. Yarulyn and others, who have researched individual issues of the political system of society, there is a lack of a modern and effective scientific theoretical approach to understanding this category and features of the current state and further development, which negatively affects the formation of civil society and the rule of law in Ukraine.

The modernization of the political system of Ukrainian society in the modern era is one of the ambiguous phenomena, which results in the process of changing not only the political course of the state, but practically the whole substantive part of the political system of society. At the present stage, when Ukraine is getting rid of the remnants of the past and direct total interference in all spheres of society, it is important to analyze the nature and content of modernization of the political system of society, the features of its formation process and the prospects for its further development. For more than twenty years, Ukrainian society has been in a state of systemic transit – the transition to a new quality level of all spheres of its activity.

Every society, regardless of its level of development, is undergoing some degree of political and legal transformation. This is characteristic of both highly developed (civil) and the underdeveloped (tribal) society [1, p. 28]. The problem of interaction between political existence and political consciousness has always interested scientists. But studies of the relationship between the ideal and the real in politics become relevant at the turning points of history, when the processes of democratization include broad sections of the population in socio-political life [2, p. 46-47]. Since these issues need legal regulation, there is a need to study them from the standpoint of science of theory of state and law.

Today, the inability of political party leaders to consolidate and make important compromise decisions should be acknowledged as a negative phenomenon in the political system of society. The main transformational measures in the political system of society should be development of the Ukrainian political elite; harmonization of relations between all subjects of the political system of society; reform and adjustment of national legislation with international standards. The effectiveness of the political system ensures the proper functioning of the social, economic, spiritual and cultural spheres.

Each system of society is a single, orderly system of components, the interaction of which causes the emergence of a different quality. The political system is no exception. The term “political system of society” provides an opportunity to identify and characterize the political interests of different actors.

Confusion in legal terminology on the understanding of the term “political system of society” needs to turn to theoretical developments in this field.

The category “political system of society” has been introduced into the scientific field relatively recently, at the stage of development of society, when political parties, public associations, movements began to operate alongside state institutions. Exploring the issues of the political system of society, L. Nalyvaiko concludes that in a broad sense it is a set of interrelated and interdependent political institutions stipulated by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, which exercise power in society, regulate political relations, political activity, ensure stability and order in accordance with the achieved level of political culture. The scientist also emphasises that understanding the political system of society as a set of state and non-state institutions fetishizes the state as a subject of the political system, thus denying the priority role of the people. After all, the political system is usually called the political system of society, not the political system of the state [3, p. 38-40]. This approach is of great practical importance for understanding the political sphere of society and the importance of active public in it. In the rule of law, the primary tasks of the political system of society are to ensure public order, to create conditions for political stability, and to harmonize important interests for society.

The emergence of the term “political system” was conditioned by the isolation of a set of different political phenomena into a certain integrity against the background of the rest of society [4, p. 75]. In legal science, domestic studies of the political system of Ukrainian society began in the 60s of the 20th century [5]. In

general, the term “political system” was hardly used in the scientific works of domestic scientists until the 70s of the 20th century. Instead, the term “political organization of society” was applied [6]. In Soviet times, the political system was regarded, as a rule, formally, symbolically, as a collection of political organizations [3, p. 39; 7, p. 23].

The political system does not exist separately from the external environment with which it interacts with aid, carrying out “transformation” within itself. This makes it possible to speak of the implementation of the political system and, accordingly, of its internal processes in some general plane [4, p. 76].

Today in the scientific literature, in particular the legal, political systems of society are offered to understand as follows: the political system is an integrated set of state and non-state social institutions that exercise power, manage the affairs of society, regulate the relationship between citizens, social groups, nations, states, states stability of society, a certain social order [8, p. 145]; component, organic part of the social system, which includes the totality of different social subjects and institutions, united by participation in the political life of society, the various forms of political relations and relationships in which it is realized and the core of which are relations about state power and the results of political activity [9, p. 19-20]; set of political institutions and organizations, political activity, political relations, political norms, principles and traditions, political consciousness, culture and media in their interaction, reflecting the interests and will of the social associations that exercise political power, struggle for its exercise within rights through the state [10, p. 23]; holistic, orderly set of political institutions, political roles, relations, processes, principles of political organization of society, subordinate to the code of political, social, legal, ideological, cultural norms, historical traditions and principles of political regime of a particular society [11, p. 6]; holistic, orderly set of political institutions, political relations, processes, principles of political organization of a society, subject to certain political, social, legal, ideological, cultural norms, historical traditions and principles of political regime of a particular society [12, p. 113]; a comprehensively organized and orderly set of political institutions, which are intended to carry out their activities on the normative and legal basis and to promote the legitimacy of political power in the state, as well as to provide social and spiritual guarantees for the development of society [13, p. 94]. The concept of a political system is multidimensional in nature, the content of which are organizational and political institutions.

In its system, the phenomenon under study includes the organization of political power, relations between society and public authority.

Successful development of Ukraine as a European democratic state is impossible without realizing the importance of introducing effective ways of modernizing the political system of society. Based on this analysis, it is appropriate to define the term “political system of society” as a coherent and complex set of elements, the tasks of which are aimed at achieving and ensuring the stable functioning of society through their effective interaction and implementation of political

functions in accordance with the fundamental principles of law. Among the features of the political system of society are the following: the integrity and complexity of the elements; conditional independence; internal and external relationships; static and dynamic character; normative regulation.

1. Минькович-Слободяник О. В. Правова та політична культура в умовах політико-правової трансформації суспільства. *Часопис Київського університету права*. 2015. № 4. С. 28-31.
2. Ишманова Г. Д. Структура политической культуры и проявление ее компонентов в социально-политической жизни современной России: дис. ... канд. полит. наук. Уфа, 2007. 179 с.
3. Наливайко Л. Р. Державний лад України: теоретико-правова модель: монографія. Харків: Право, 2009. 600 с.
4. Готун А. Основні концепції дослідження комунікації в політичній системі суспільства. *Політичний менеджмент*. 2011. № 1. С. 75-86.
5. Недбайло П. О. Політична організація суспільства. Київ: Ін-т держави і права АН України, Наукова думка, 1967. 220 с.
6. Политическая организация и управление обществом при социализме. И. П. Ильинский и др. Москва: Мысль, 1975. 159 с.
7. Бутко І. П., Корнієнко М. І. Політична система радянського суспільства. Київ: Радянська школа, 1988. 384 с.
8. Кельман М.С., Мурашин О. Г., Хома Н.М. Загальна теорія держави та права: підручник. Львів: Новий світ–2000, 2003. 413 с.
9. Гончаров П. К. Политическая система российского общества в условиях постсоветского транзита: социологический анализ: дис. ... д-ра соц. наук. Москва, 2009. 392 с.
10. Волиника К. Г. Теорія держави і права: навч. посіб. Київ: МАУП, 2003. 240 с.
11. Азнагулова Г. М. О взаимодействии правовой и политической систем. *Юриспруденция*. 2010. Т. 20. Вып. 4. С. 5-15.
12. Юсов А.В. Політична система сучасного суспільства: поняття, структура, функції. *Держава і право. Юридичні і політичні науки*. 2008. Вип. 41. С. 112-116.
13. Назаренко О. Політична система суспільства: сутність, основні риси, функції. *Вісник Київського національного університету імені Тараса Шевченка. Юридичні науки*. 2012. Вип. 94. С. 86-90.