

INSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES OF FUNCTIONING AND DEVELOPMENT IN SOCIETY OF POST-SOVIET COUNTRIES

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INTRODUCTION

At the present stage, society of post-soviet countries has been involved for three decades in the process of large-scale transformations of overcoming the Soviet heritage of the centralized system of organization of social, political and economic life. The desire to distance itself from the former system was so great that during all the post-Soviet decades the institutions of the state were methodically removed from participation in public life, which was often accompanied by desubjectification of government, loss of control over the evolving processes. To a large extent, the events that led to the country's loss of control over part of its territories and the lack of positive changes in the economy during the years of independence necessitate a new understanding of the role of state institutions and social institutions in society (SWARTS, 2020).

Analysis of recent research and publications

Thorstein Bunde Veblen, Tolcott Edward Parsons, John Kenneth Galbraith, James M. Buchanan, Ronald Gary Coase, Douglas Cecil North, Vladimir Kara-Murza, Alexander Auzan, Ignatova and Cherkasova, Vigliarolo (VEBLEN, 2011; AUZAN, 2013; VIGLIAROLO, 2020; IGNATOVA & CHERKASOVA, 2010; IGNATOVA, 2007; LYUBASHITS et al., 2020; LYUBASHITS et al., 2019) studied the important role of institutions in the functioning

and development of society. As well as Ukrainian scientists Bohdan Andrushkiv (Andrushkiv, 1993), Bohdan Danylyshyn, Roman Sherstyuk, Andriy Hrytsenko and others.

The purpose of the article

To reveal the role of state institutions and public institutions in ensuring the transformation of society from the command-administrative system of society to a model in which the mechanism of life support will function harmoniously, able to effectively solve problems facing society and organize it to achieve meaningful goals.

METHODS

The theoretical and methodological basis of the study is hermeneutic, phenomenological, structuralist, methods and methods of biographical analysis. The authors substantiated their argument on the basis of general scientific and philosophical principles: historicism, systematics, pluralism.

RESULTS

An important means of integrating society and ensuring its functioning is the existence of a universally recognized system of values, based on common ideals, moral norms, beliefs, ideas of justice, acceptable forms of self-realization, acceptable ways to realize their interests and more. Assimilation of the dominant system of values in society ensures the integration of people into the socio-economic system, ensuring the full functioning of society. Public

institutions are a tool for involving people in concerted joint actions of a large number of people to ensure organization in the implementation of joint activities of people that ensure the functioning of society and at the same time their social mobility, ensuring order, integration, stability, stability, reproduction of society. The term "institution" comes from the Latin word "institutio", which literally means custom. Institutions are a set of certain norms and rules of conduct in society that govern the interaction of people with each other. Institutions are formed in society in the process of realization of people's interests in social groups together with other members of society. Social practice established acceptable patterns of behavior, which were transformed into standardized customs and habits through repeated repetition. Over time, learned patterns of behavior gain public recognition and are eventually legitimized. The functioning of public institutions is supported by a set of mechanisms for authorization and enforcement. Institutions form a set of rules and mechanisms for forcing people to comply with these rules.

The fact that there is a problem of limited resources needed to meet the needs of people, makes it difficult for everyone to access them, which creates the preconditions for rivalry, conflict in the competition for the means to meet their needs. In such circumstances, institutions perform an important function of regulating people's access to the legitimate use of limited resources, as well as establishing rules for all members of society to access and use them. Institutions structure, regulate and consolidate the practices of struggle of people and social groups in the process of realization of their interests, which gain public recognition. Institutions identify ways to resolve typical contradictions or conflict situations in the least acute form. Institutions determine the rules of interaction between people, as well as what each party can achieve or lose if they are not followed. At the same time, the specific actions that people can take in the process of interaction, institutions do not determine for people, leaving them the right to choose the scope of their claims or ambitions and forms of achieving what they want within the opportunities provided by institutions. Institutions determine the set of roles and the list of statuses of all interacting parties in the process of deciding the order of distribution of benefits and meeting the needs of people. The rules defined by the institutions legitimize and specify some forms of action, while others are defined as prohibited, some provide means of coercion for their implementation, and sanctioning tools are used to prevent violations (ANDRUSHKIV, 1993).

The American economist Wesley Mitchell defined institutions as the prevailing standardized habits of people in a given society. The American economist Douglas North, in turn, interpreted institutions as generally accepted "rules of the game" in society, norms of behavior, limiting the framework of relations between people who structure them and mechanisms to ensure their implementation. From the point of view of the American scientist, the institutes form a kind of "road maps" that determine the order, form, direction of action of the subjects of socio-economic action and the possibility of achieving the desired by everyone (NORTH, 2000, p.11).

The English philosopher and sociologist Herbert Spencer argued that institutions are the basis of the regulatory system of society, on the development of which all other spheres of society depend. The scientist argued that social institutions form the framework of society and arise as a result of the process of differentiation of spheres of society, each of which needs its own special order. The French scientist Emile Durkheim substantiated the crucial role of social institutions in ensuring the integrity of society, in the process of performing their functions.

According to the American economist of Norwegian origin Thorstein Bunde Veblen socio-economic institutions are the usual ways of carrying out the processes of social life, acceptable forms of response to environmental stimuli. From Veblen's point of view, institutions are, first of all, a habitual way of thinking, which determines the model of human relations with society, which has a long duration, ensuring a certain order of society and a generally accepted way of life in society. For a scientist, "institutions" include ethics, culture, law, way and quality of life, political system, social processes, and so on. Beginning with Veblen, the practice of considering economic processes in combination with the analysis of their interaction with political, legal, social institutions was initiated (VEBLEN, 2011, p.200; TARMAN, 2020).

American scientist Tolcott Edward Parsons considered society, on the one hand, as a multilevel system (individual - group (collective) - institutions - society), and on the other, as a structured system, each of the components of which implements a clearly defined function: adaptation, achievement, integration and playback. The function of adaptation is provided by the economic subsystem, the function of goal-achievement by the political subsystem, the function of integration by legal institutions and customs, and the function of reproduction by beliefs, morals, and socialization bodies (family, education, etc.).

At the same time, specialized institutions operating in society have a broader list of responsibilities: economic - provide the organization of production, distribution, exchange of necessary goods, the functioning of money circulation; political - coordination, synchronization, authorization, stimulation, coercion, punishment for violation of established norms; religious and ideological - values; cultural and educational - norms of social behavior, etc (MAGSUMOV, 2014; ISHCENKO and MAGSUMOV, 2019; POGOSYAN, 2019; KHORUZHYY et al., 2020). All institutions in their unity determine the algorithms of interaction sanctioned by the state and society in the process of solving typical problems or in the realization of their interests. The rules and standards established by the institutions normalize and stabilize all processes in society, ensuring coherence between its individual components and its integrity. Dominant social values determine significant guidelines, and norms are ways, examples of achieving the desired. Standardization of norms is achieved through positive incentives and negative sanctions. The norm appears as information about acceptable or deviant behavior within a particular society, and individual values, which may not coincide with those prevailing in society, determine the motives for decisions made by people (SAENKO et al., 2019; VOLKOVA et al., 2020; FOMINSKAYA et al., 2018).

According to T. Parsons' interpretations, institutes determine the patterns that form the predicted models of people's behavior in the process of performing important functions for society. Social institutions are orderly systems of social relations and norms that combine values and procedures important to society, provide standardization of patterns of human behavior. Due to the standardization of behavior performed by institutions, the process of meeting important social needs is realized. Specific features of institutions are the constancy of their form, which persists for a long time and is extremely difficult to change. Without social institutions, the existence of any complex society is impossible. Institutions ensure the order and functional organization of each society.

The concept of "institution" includes: 1) organizational structures and non-personalized entities that are carriers of socio-economic interests; 2) institutional relations that interact with relations in the economy and have a significant impact on it; 3) a set of norms, rules, traditions, prohibitions, social incentives and sanctions, formed by a particular society in the process of its historical development; 4) social mechanisms and systems that ensure their compliance. "Institute" is interpreted mainly as a system of interdependent formal rules and informal restrictions that define the boundaries of the choice of forms, methods and directions of human activity. Institutions appear as stable forms and ways of interaction between people, which ensure the ability of society to survive, as the integrity and continuity of the functioning of its economy and political organization.

At a time when the official institutions of the state are based on clearly defined legal norms, informal norms are supported by the public consciousness, being reflected in customs, traditions, morals. Systems of informal norms in the corresponding type of activity appear as public institutions. Institutions, in contrast to state-sanctioned institutional norms, are heterogeneous and, as a rule (in urban societies), more flexible in application. Institutions can still be interpreted as the rules of the game in society, or man-made restrictions that direct human interaction in a certain direction. Institutions define a list of options for people (economic actors). According to the concept of relations between the state and society, Leslie Pal until recently played a major role in three levels of institutions: public; separate organizational structures of society; micro level. In turn, different institutions have their own specialization. Institutions define certain rules, procedures, value system, ensuring the standardization of individual behavior, as well as predictability of the results of collective action. Institutions are in constant interaction with the realities of life. If their functioning is synchronized with the practice of life, then they ensure the coherence of the actions of a large

number of people and the achievement of socially significant goals, but with changing circumstances, priorities, pace of functioning, etc. institutions, as conservative entities, become a brake on the development of the economy and society as a whole. Since society is changing faster than the institutions of the state, the latter are forced under the influence of transformations of society, or pressure from below, to undergo periodic radical restructuring. Only by mastering the real processes in society, state institutions are able to synchronize the actions of a huge number of subjects of initiative decisions, channeling them into a single channel to achieve a socially significant goal (HAMILTON, 2007, p.110-117). Under conditions when the institutions of the state detach themselves from the realities of life, the need for their modernization matures, the success of which is determined by the growth of their flexibility and reactivity. Institutional modernization is always a prerequisite for the modernization of countries. Institutions, or informal regulators, can be divided into two groups: those that provide a positive impact on the economy and society as a whole and those that are destructive in their effects.

Among the informal regulators that have a devastating effect on the socio-economic development of society can be identified criminal and immoral ways of obtaining income, the spread of criminal norms of life "by concepts", the practice of bureaucratic morality (corruption, nepotism, "bribery", etc.) Many of these destructive informal regulators have become widespread in Ukrainian society, distorting and destroying the titanic efforts of the part of society that forms and develops positive processes in the economy and socio-economic environment. The constructive part of society, guided by the desire to overcome the routine of irresponsibility and parasitism on access to public property or other resources, often does not have sufficient strength to resist large-scale destructive processes in the economy, which cause not only selfish officials. underestimated social responsibility, which by their actions or inaction endow the authorities with incompetent, irresponsible and dishonest persons. The model of behavior is aimed solely at the satisfaction of self-interest, which is not limited by morality and is aimed at the use of cunning and deception, called opportunistic behavior. Such behavior creates a special danger when it becomes widespread, which has become widespread in the post-Soviet space. It is obvious that seven decades of destruction of traditional Christian morality are evident in society to this day.

Informal institutions often come into conflict with formal institutions, as a result of which ineffective institutions may die out over time, and will be replaced by others who have been more effective in organizing the interactions of social and economic actors (HARARI YUVAL NOAH, 2018, p.381-395). Each social institution appears as an organized group of individuals who often represent certain institutions that are endowed with material resources and perform specific functions important to society. In turn, the performance of specific functions by each institution is subject to the achievement of an important goal for each institution.

Institutional analysis makes it possible to identify the causes of negative phenomena, the roots of crisis or degradation processes in society. Periodically there are situations when individuals can not fully integrate into the institutions of society. There is a loss of social institutions the purpose of their activities, which reorient their activities to self-reproduction and begin to function no longer for society, but at its expense (SHCHOKIN, 2006, p.157-160).

There is a relationship between institutions, due to which changes in one of them often cause changes in others. Therefore, coherence and order in society depends on both the effectiveness of each institution and the effectiveness of interaction between them. Institutions, the main driving force of society, which determines the quality of all processes, both in the economy and in other spheres of society. Institutions are of various forms, scales of influence, ways of organization, such as: state, entrepreneurship, monopolies, private property, trade unions, communities, organizations, religions, families and family farms and others, which embody customs, ethics, law, social psychology, etc. The institutional system in its unity forms a set of social customs, which enshrine the dominant way of thinking and acting of people in society.

The peculiarities of the functioning of institutions are determined by informal norms formed on the basis of cultural traditions, the specifics of which determine the effectiveness of formal structures. Informal cultural norms in the form of institutions appear as a common way of

thinking in the system of relations between man and society, the peculiarities of the implementation of all functions assigned to each, the system of organization of society, the predominant spiritual position, widespread ideas about life in society. Culture, as a social institution, determines the orientation of societies to create, preserve and disseminate the products of human activity, having a powerful influence on people. At the same time, culture influences their behavior through its assimilation as a life experience. For example, in the Ukrainian situation, problems arise under the influence of the fact that imported Western institutions, which have proved their effectiveness in many countries, are at odds with post-Soviet informal norms, which indicates the need for comprehensive reform of the entire system of society.

CONCLUSIONS

The study of state institutions and public institutions reveals their key role in ensuring the functioning and development of society, the importance of state initiative in the process of forming the institutional structure of society and ensuring the filling of constructive content of informal norms prevailing in society. Institutional problems in the current transformations in society of post-soviet countries are becoming relevant, because it comes to awareness through institutional tools to form a basis for qualitative changes in the system of governance and ensure positive change in the national economy. During the last three decades, social and economic contradictions in post-soviet countries have significantly intensified, due to the fact that all these years no structure of the state or society has systematically resolved them, and the state at this time, in fact, has completely lost its subjectivity. The return of subjectivity to the institutions of the state and the work on the improvement of informal norms can provide an impetus for qualitative positive changes in the organization of society and the development of the national economy.

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Institutional principles of functioning and development in society of post-soviet countries

Princípios institucionais de funcionamento e desenvolvimento na sociedade dos países pós-soviéticos

Principios institucionales de funcionamiento y desarrollo en la sociedad de los países postsoviéticos

Resumo

O papel dos institutos e instituições no processo de funcionamento e desenvolvimento da sociedade é revelado no trabalho. Uma análise do estado das instituições e instituições da sociedade dos países pós-soviéticos no estágio atual de seu desenvolvimento e os problemas associados à subestimação de seu papel na organização da sociedade. São revelados os mecanismos de formação de contradições entre reguladores formais e informais de relações públicas. A necessidade de harmonizar os princípios básicos de funcionamento das instituições oficiais e as normas informais é comprovada. São analisadas as conclusões dos principais institucionalistas do ponto de vista da aplicação de suas idéias na sociedade dos países pós-soviéticos. Os problemas de sincronização da interação das instituições oficiais recém-formadas no país e as normas informais arraigadas que prevalecem na sociedade são revelados. As normas informais que têm um efeito destrutivo no desenvolvimento da sociedade foram destacadas.

Palavras-chave: Instituições. Estruturação da sociedade. Padronização de normas. Algoritmos de interação.

Abstract

The role of institutes and institutions in the process of functioning and development of society is revealed in the work. An analysis of the state of institutions and institutions in society of post-soviet countries at the present stage of its development and the problems associated with the underestimation of their role in the organization of society. The mechanisms of formation of contradictions between formal and informal regulators of public relations are revealed. The need to harmonize the basic principles of functioning of official institutions and informal norms is substantiated. The conclusions of leading institutionalists from the point of view of application of their ideas in society of post-soviet countries are analyzed. The problems of synchronization of interaction of newly formed official institutions in the country and ingrained informal norms prevailing in the society are revealed. Informal norms that have a destructive effect on the development of society have been singled out.

Keywords: Institutions. Structuring of society. Standardization of norms. Algorithms of interaction.

Resumen

El papel de los institutos e instituciones en el proceso de funcionamiento y desarrollo de la sociedad se revela en el trabajo. Un análisis del estado de las instituciones e instituciones en la sociedad de los países postsoviéticos en la etapa actual de su desarrollo y los problemas asociados a la subestimación de su papel en la organización de la sociedad. Se revelan los mecanismos de formación de contradicciones entre reguladores formales e informales de relaciones públicas. Se fundamenta la necesidad de armonizar los principios básicos de funcionamiento de las instituciones oficiales y las normas informales. Se analizan las conclusiones de destacados institucionalistas desde el punto de vista de la aplicación de sus ideas en la sociedad de los países postsoviéticos. Se revelan los problemas de sincronización de la interacción de las instituciones oficiales recién formadas en el país y las normas informales arraigadas que prevalecen en la sociedad. Se han señalado las normas informales que tienen un efecto destructivo en el desarrollo de la sociedad.

Palabras-clave: Instituciones. Estructuración de la sociedad. Estandarización de normas. Algoritmos de interacción.