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SPECIFICS OF THE PROCESSES OF DEMOCRATIZATION IN THE POSTCOLLATIONAL STATE: UKRAINIAN CONTEXT

Currently the word "democracy" (from the Greek "demos" – the people and "kratos" – the power) is one of the most popular words among politicians, scholars and the general public in the world. There are several definitions of the term "democracy": from people power – to the ideal of a social system with an appropriate system of values. Ideology, equality, freedom, socio-political technology, social values, etc. are often understood as democracy. In any case, the basic principle of democracy is "the principle of the will of the majority", which in turn is divided into constitutional, absolute and relative.

It is known that not everything is as perfect in democratic processes as their fervent supporters would like to see.

- First of all, the circumstances that gave reason to Plato and Aristotle to consider democracy a "wrong" form of state power in ancient Greece has not been overcome yet.
- Secondly, again, historical practice provides many examples when the "will of the majority" reincarnated in the "dictatorship of the majority".
- Thirdly, the process of democracy establishment, as a rule, was accompanied by coup d'etat, revolutions and civil wars. And here it would be appropriate to cite the quote by Thomas Carlyle: "Any revolution is conceived by romantics, realized by fanatics, and its fruits are used by rascals".
- Fourthly, standardization and formalization of democratic processes without taking into account the civilizational affiliation of the country, historical specificity of state formation, cultural and religious values of the population, the level of economy and civil and legal society development, etc. - are quite dubious in theory and dangerous politically.

The processes of democratization in Ukraine can be compared with the work of the computer. If a virus appears in the computer or if incorrect actions are performed to the software, then the operating system starts operating in "fault mode". This means that the system will still work, but this process will go incorrectly and it is not known when the computer will "jam" with the loss of a certain amount of data and time. To make the computer work in the normal mode it is necessary to run an antivirus program, reboot the operating system and teach the user some necessary competencies to work with the computer. All these actions can be transferred to the state-building processes in Ukraine. Namely it is necessary to fill in the gaps in the legislation of Ukraine, create an appropriate legal framework, overcome systemic corruption, separate politics from business, establish a process of formation of the current legislative and executive power on

the basis of truly democratic elections and constantly monitor the absence of "viruses" and "incorrectly executed actions".

Consequently, in the context of the proposed analogy, Ukraine has been running in this “fault mode” for the entire period of its independence, and it has been for 27 years so far. Ukraine is a country that all the time "incorrectly reboots the operating system with the loss of previous data" in the hope of successful implementation of the set tasks.

T. Kuzio in the survey "Ukraine. Perestroika to Independence (Second Edition)" highlights four basic components of Ukrainian state transformation, taking into account the post-Soviet past of Ukraine, namely state institutions, the nation, market economy and democracy. Moreover, he argues that it has to be in this hierarchical sequence, and not simultaneously.

Indeed, state institutions in Ukraine, to put it mildly are far from European standards: lack of professionalism and coordinated responsibility entail failure of reforms, corruption, power, it is a kind of business.

The war in the East of Ukraine has exacerbated the problem of the nation consolidation. This process, of course, is complex, controversial and prolonged in time. Three revolutions for the last 15 years of Ukraine's independence demonstrate the paradox of the correlation of the civil society birth and weak power.

Formation of market economy in the format of donor, subsidy financing in the absence of effective government institutions, state lobbying of business, monopolization, involvement of business in power and other factors is a dead-end road, which leads to the loss of time and resources.

So, in agreement with T. Kuzio, we state that democratic development in Ukraine is possible only through formation of a consolidated civil society in the state and legal field, overcoming mistrust in power, totalitarian stereotypes of consciousness and social and cultural influences of the Soviet past, corruption, development of the national economy and restoration of territorial integrity of Ukraine.