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THE STATE IN THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF SOCIETY IN MODERN CONDITIONS

The political system that the state has is the system of state and non-state relations of social institutions that perform certain political functions. The political system also acts as one of the parts of the whole overall aggregate social system. Political relations in society can arise through the struggle for power. The state from non-governmental organizations and other types of meetings has characteristic, many well-known features, such as:

- Sovereignty;
- Territory that characterizes the state space;
- Population, regardless of nationality;
- Public authority in the form of state power;
- The apparatus of the state [2, p. 27].

The sovereignty of the state is manifested from different sides, internal and external. Without economic and military stability, the state can lose its sovereignty. Also, the state has its relative independence. The relative independence of the state is especially emphasized by the rule of law. Because not all big and small changes in the state have changes and consequences in the law. In this case, the relative independence of the state necessarily distinguishes the country in the international arena [3, p. 270, p. 177].

The political system of society is a set of interrelated, public and other organizations, designed to develop organizational independence and political activity of individuals in the process of exercising their political power. The relationship between the state and public organizations shows how common their ultimate goals and objectives are, the common principles of construction and operation. NGOs are not "branches" of the state. These are independent links of the political system with their functions and social purpose. Relations between civil society and the state are usually quite complex and contradictory, as there is a peculiar separation of organizational and managerial work between them. Civil society, as a dynamic system, is always under pressure from public authorities. It is independent insofar as the state is tolerant of such independence. At the same time, civil society and the state function equally to meet the needs and interests of the individual and the citizen.

One of the main goals of democratic change in Ukraine is to stimulate the development of civil society. A well-established mechanism of legal regulation should play a key role in this. Collective formation becomes a corporation, but only if it acquires the status of a legal entity. Commercial corporations are

engaged in business that can have both positive and negative consequences for society. Corporations are required to act in accordance with certain legal frameworks established by the state for commercial regulation. Only within this legal framework can commercial corporations function independently [4, p. 98].

In the process of researching the state in the political system of society, I came to some conclusions.

Therefore, the place and role of the state in the political system of society is determined:

The state plays a leading role in improving society as the owner of basic tools and means of production, determines the main directions of its development in the interests of each and everyone.

The state acts as an organization of all citizens, represents society as a whole; only on her behalf and on her behalf are power decisions that are binding on all members of society and binding on everyone [1, p. 56-58].

This, in fact, is the main form of political integration in a clearly restricted area. The state is a political organization of civil society.

The state has a system of legal means that allow the use of different methods of persuasion and coercion. The legal acts set out the basic political principles, norms and procedures, set the permissible limits and opportunities for political activity of both those in power and those in opposition.

The state with sovereignty is its main subject. All other constituents of the political system are united around it. If parties and other institutions represent the interests and positions of certain categories and groups of persons in the political system, then the state expresses the will of the whole society or its majority [1, p. 70].

The state has the unity of legislative, managerial and control functions, it is the only power organization on a nationwide scale. Non-governmental organizations are not given such properties and functions. They solve local tasks in terms of content and scope in a well-defined field of socio-political life [2, p. 63].

References

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