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THE ESSENCE OF A DEMOCRATIC POLITICAL SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

In the scientific article analyzed the legitimacy of essence and the development of political system, also attempted to comparatively investigation of most important concepts, theories of political system.

Has examined the specific aspects of elements of the political system, which constitute its semi system moments, the main functions of the political system, as well as investigated the relationship of semi system, clarified their importance, and noted own opinion on a conception of systematic approach.

The political relations incorporate many subjects on it. The subjects of policy can be individual and collective, institutional and non-institutional, organizational view point of legitimized, in other forms, but all of them attains mutual interaction, and creates stable relationship - the completely political system. The category of "political system" has enough complicated and complex maintenance. The category of "political system" holds a central place in political science and directly contacts with the government mechanisms. Therefore, in the broad sense the political system is the totality of relationship for participation in the political power.

Keywords: Democratic, Political System, The Democratic Political System, Systematic Approach, Systematic, Semi Systems

INTRODUCTION

The political system is characterized as a mean of realization, the defender of the interests of society and the realizer, sets out as a factor of determination of sustainable development. Without the political system, the society life would be become

unavailable. Political system of society is a whole regulated collection of political institutions, political roles, processes, political organizational principles of society. That totality is characterized with the codex of political, social, legal, ideological, cultural norms and with the subordination of aims of concrete political regime of society. Thus, the formation of the political system, taking into account the external factors that affect the process of development and change is necessary.Including: the level of material - technical and economic development of society, the property relations on the power, the nature of the social class structure, type and condition of the moral values of society.

The forming internal factors of the system are the followings: the contents of political interests of the various social groups and their orientation; the characteristics of the specific activity of the elements of internal structure of the political system and the concrete activity of various subjects of politics.

Stability and self-protection

In the political science was formed some approaches to the studying of political system. Supporters of institutional approaches considers the political system as a totality of social and legal norms concerning to the non-governmental institutions of the state. The same norms realize the policy-government relations. Institutional approach allows us to study the separately organizations, their formation development and their activity details too. In the institutional approach the political behavior analysis in closely interconnected political institutions that are on the power.

The systematical approach that spread more widely and deeply in the political science, eliminates the legal and institutional limits also mainly take attention the whole spheres of political activity of the society. For the first time Tolkott Parsons American politician has applied the systematic approach to the study of society.

In accordance with the concept of the social system in any of political system of the society solutions the following fundamental issues:

- Stability and self-protection – it assumes the mechanism of the current needs of the majority of the population, the control and the mitigation of created tension in the society;
- Adoption - ensures the existence abilities and opportunities of the system for the stability;
- Gaining the purposes - for the realization of collective issues, citizens of the system, including essences the ability of mobilization of financial resources;

- Integration – characterizes the ability of coordination of mutual relation between the composition elements of the system.

In the connection with the investigation of the political system, first of all, gives to the attention characterizes of specific elements and features, as well as various socio-political organizations, also the expression of political relations. Another element of the political system includes the labor groups, classes, people, family, means of mass media, and the various forms of direct democracy.

In the third group of researchers, includes the political system, political ideas, views, and political consciousness, political ideology that takes special place in its structural elements.

Systematically is intuitively characteristic for the human society

After World War II, the conception of political system that widely influenced to the scientific circulating has not met as generally accepted by everybody till the present-day. In addition, the same concept has highlighted in a number of different countries. For example, in the American political science has determined 20 scientific terms with political pragmatic characters, France scientific terms with constitutional and legal aspect, in AFR 2 scientific terms differs with philosophical approach. While attempting to study the political system of the society, it is important to pay attention to such a point that essence the political system, the dynamics of the development, structure and activities of political science is one of the central problems. This obligation is conditional for the explanation of the mechanism of government and its realization, utilization of the analyzing system of political problems, integrative conception that creating an opportunities for whole imagination about the mutual activity of society nature and its various spheres.

Indeed, the modern political science is important for the study of internal complexity of the political system, but it looks through as the part of the whole organism to the more complex system (super system).

It is important to note that systematic approach is actively applied to the analysis of the society in the frame of Marxist scientific traditions. The society with the class analysis society is investigated as the unit system consisting of a number of semi-systems. Of course, the study of political sphere of the society viewpoint of systematic approach in the modern period is carried out by using the world's achieved scientific progresses. It is not accidental. Systematic approach to the analysis of the political system of society, first of all, for the need to eliminate partly positions in the

investigation of empiricism and political events.

Systematically is intuitively characteristic for the human society. The social system joints the economy, the civil society (legal), culture and the policy on itself. Three American scholars D.Eston, K.Doygun and Q.Almond with the modern political system theories are more widespread in the modern political science. For the first time David Easton prepared the model of the political system in 1965, in his work of "Political research model". He considered the political systems as the totality of various activity and types of interconnection influencing to the adoption and implementation of decisions. Eston explains the political system with three features:

1. The governance is realized through the political system in the society;
2. The political system has relative independence and the independence of the mechanism of interaction of structural elements of the system, is conditioned with fulfilling the function and the role of the system;
3. The political system is a part of body of the top society and is connected with the economic basis.

R.Dal's book of "Modern Political Analysis", determines the political system as the kind of total permanent human relations that joints the power relations, control and authority also as the completely organisms. Political system is consists of creating part systems. It is characterized as totality political institutions, social structures, norms and values, as well as their mutual activity and through their political power carries out political governance and managing of social works. The main element of the political system as a totality of institutions (government, parties, social and political), is characterized as the system of semi institutions.

Institutional semi-system of the political system means the "spirit" of matter. The same semi-system reflects on itself the forms of political governance and state administration, political regimes determining the maintenance of the political system, a system of separation of authorities, parties being political institutions, political movements and the electoral system.

The institutional semi system with dominance in political system for the realization of its activity opportunities provides the creation of normative – rights' framework. Political stability of the political system and the influence to other social systems activities and development, as well as the preparation of foreign policy goals, only the institutional semi system significantly determines the direction.

D.Eston's systematic theory successfully has applied to the political system and three years later Q.Almond applied its scheme to the national political system. Q.Almond was confirmed as the founder of structural functionalism in the political science.

Karl Deutsch is considered one of the main researchers of communicational structural model on political system. In his book of "The Nerves of Government: Models of Political Communication and Control" published in 1963, he tried to study the political communication (1, p.136).

Deutsch defined political system as a network of political communication and the flow of information. According to Deutsch, the government (as a subject of state administration), deployed the political system as flow of information and through the regulation of communicative mutual activity between the system environment, including the system as the internal blocs.

Exactly, Deutsch is the first who has compared the political system with the cybernetic machine. He studied the political system in the context of "communicative approach". When Deutsch prepared the cybernetic conception of political system he used from quantitative method. He tried to clarify the formalization of imagination and outlook about the transfer of decision during making information and ideas with people through the mass media sources. Deutsch imagined the policy as the processes of connection and management of peoples' efforts for the achievement to the goals.

K.Deutsch distinguishes three main types of political communication: 1) a personal, non-formal communication (face to face); 2) communication with the means of organization, under this condition the connection with the authorities carries out with the means of parties, pressure groups and etc.; 3) communication through the mass media, its role in post-industrial society is constantly growing.

In the learning of processes during the adoption of decision Deutsch primarily stresses the "speech" in the process of adoption of political system as the result of decisions.

If the conceptions of D.Eston and Q.Almond embodied regulation of problems in the political system, Deutsch's attention directed to the dynamic processes. Deutsch wrote that the regulation viewpoint approach cannot be applied to the analysis of political systems of oriented action (2, p.69).

Political system is directed to such achievement of goals that changes its position with respect to the environment and itself. The political system should be moved from adaptation into changes. According to R.Yanqın the approach Deutsch's analysis perhaps is less sufficiently for the power,

but it is irreplaceable for the control and management (3, p.62).

Deutsch's model gives special attention to the information in the life of social system. Under the condition of widening of communication system the activity of information is largely determined the effectiveness of the government. Information is a part of the political system (for example, from elite) to another (to the citizens) depends on their maturity to the movement of society.

Society's economy, social, cultural and political development determines the direction of information, its size, mobility, differentially and its dependence on the social groups. In the democratic political systems the political information addresses to all groups of peoples and acting on the basis of mutual exchanges; from leaders to public, as well as from the power to citizens.Underdevelopment sources of mass media, lack of independent media conditioned the nature and extent dose of political information and realizes the states full control on it.

Another researcher R.Qoldmen believe that directly or contrary relationship, process of preparing decisions, the samples of political activity, the flow of information and etc. are included to the structural elements of the political system. There are also the maintenance, structural elements and etc. positions in the political system.

The traditional model of political participation was formulated by Sidney Verba, American political scientist, based on the American politics. Let us look at the definitions.

Political participation: definitions "Political participation affords citizens in a democracy an opportunity to communicate information to government officials about their concerns and preferences and to put pressure on them to respond" (10) . It means that in any democratic system citizens has the right to express their views and attitudes towards almost everything happening in the public sphere or concerning their own interests in a way that governmental officials know this and respond.

In European politics citizen participation is one of the key points as the representative democracies of nation states are said to transform into participatory democracies at the supranational level (though the principle of representation remains as one of the fundamental democratic characteristics). But the thing is that the participation is mainly understood as a process connected with the representative bodies like the European Parliament, the European Council and the Council of Ministers, which are accountable to national parliaments, elected by their citizens. It was written in the draft

of Euro Constitution that "these mechanisms give every citizen the right to participate in the democratic life of the EU".(9).

Dahrendorf writes that if “people want to have their say, and we cannot even imagine how to do that at the supranational level, except through street demonstrations or through the media, undoubtedly influential methods but with highly doubtful legitimacy; or else through discussion on the Internet, which is important but certainly not democratic, if only because many people, starting with myself, do not take part” (7).

For determination of the nature of the political system, there are numerous approaches for solution this problem in political literature. Completely, in the determination of the nature of the political system first of all, it is necessary to take into account the interior quality-the main directions - integration of society and the category of “power”. By summarizing all above mentioned conclusions we can say that in the changing condition of political system by the means of power institutions the mutual political relations that ensures the integration and adaptation of the society are the elements of mutual relations and activity system of policy.

METHODOLOGY

In the modern political science, the conception of political system for two mutual sides is important. In one of them, the political system is evaluated as the means of artificially created, installation of theoretical thinking, which allows the vehicle systematic characteristics of various political events. Such evaluation can be applied to any of political union that attains relative independence, as well as to the party, state, trade unions, including, to political culture. The term of “political system” is characterized by the implementation of all the political spheres point of view of its first methodological importance (4, p.402).

The second important thing is that the political system is available in the arena of public policy and has a resolution of the terrain.Then, for its period, means as the changes of political relations and institutions or the development and decline process. At different times and in separately societies the concrete evolved diverse of political system is various, but its changings for the space-time is permanent.

On the base of ensuring political system and organization of rationalization rising it to the new social requirements or adaptation to modernization intended steadily differentiation of function and the structure of guide bodies. The territorial movement requires taking into account the development of education, vocational training and etc. interests of social groups

that political system establishes appropriate channels for the articulation and aggregation of these demands. Especially, on the base of expansion of group interests, activity opportunities of parties, directly the democracy and etc. opportunities the realization of formation is very important. Implementation of these changes, the formation of normative base providing the regulation of the level of political participation of traditions and new social groups and their formalization are very important terms. This is one of the criteria of modernization of political system, and on the other hand, it directed to influence to the society integration and citizens' identity.

Here created the demand for directly increasing of efficiency for ruling political and contradiction elites. In fact the utilization of the consensus, legal technology (governance) for carrying out reforms allows to move away without any coercion (violence). Such terms provides the conditions for the liberal competitive opportunities in the protection of elite by the population. View point of successful political modernization of political system in the implementation of reforms and changes should be considered their own time in definition of short-term objectives.

To know the maintenance of power system creates the opportunities for analyzing the state institutions and social institutions' role in the policy.

RESULTS

According to the experiences of a number of foreign countries, because of democratic mechanisms is very sensitive at the beginning period of its formalization and especially, widely involvement of masses to the active political process that have not enough political culture could be easily lead to collapse.

Exactly, the theory and political experience preferred the solution of the same problem, it means, who guides, who is a leader of the state and how we should create the government that there would be possible to ensure active political law for according part of society also the equality of passive political rights of everybody: how we can solve from the principles of concentration of power in one center, how we can weaken the role and impact of the state that the power could create necessary mechanism in different parts of the state and in separately institutions of civil society.

The major typological features of democratic political systems in the structural elements play an important role in the sources of its independent mass media.

Exactly, the Constitution defines the political structure, peculiarity of mutual relations of government bodies between the public and society, human's rights and

freedoms, the rules and principles of the creation of authorities including it ensures, the legal basis of political system of democratic state(5, p.129).

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

In the system of democratic government the state occupies the central place in the policy. The main contents of the policy concentrate its activities. In the broadest sense, the state is understood as the unity of the people that represents and ensures the highest authority. In the modern science, in the narrow sense the state imagines, as the organization that have the supremacy or system of enterprises in a particular area.

Significantly, along with the development of the whole society for thousands of years the state is become a subject of changes and modernization. At the present-day the formation of a global democracy, the role of strategic modernization is increasing. The course of the development of modern democratic political system in the context of globalization, which is considered the gravity and extent of the impact of the first real economic potential, scientific and technological level and defense power, depends on its ability to provide security and stability. Globalization is the process of nation-state borders and without deletion of the highly developed countries, equity, commodity goods, service sector, ideas and influence each other, marked by cultural standards (6, p.129).

Including, as the country's affecting factor is also more important for cultural and spiritual potential of the state, media opportunities, social sphere (lifestyle, financial, material conditions), existence achievements (the solution problems of individual rights and human freedom) and in the humanitarian field.

The structural differentiation of the political system (macro, meso, micro); the ability of reproduction of the democratic political system; its equilibrium tendency can be attributed to the relevant criteria of the essential stability of the modernized democratic political system (6, p.406).

Structural differences in the political system implies the existence of legislative council, executive and administrative bodies, judicial institutions, group interest of political parties, independent mass media and others. With each of these structures interact primarily specializes in performing a specific function. This point distinguishes the modernizing political system from the traditional political system. Of course, the political function has not fulfilled by specialized structures, namely it realizes in a mixture form through these or other institutions.

To the elements of combining democratic political system referring the ability of reproduction are the followings:

- The ability of adaption to a new and unexpected situation and the utilization of quick form of response;
- To mobilize the human and material resources for solution the tasks of the community. The mobilization intends the high level of political participation and their ideological call. This, in its turn, is impossible without an active role of political parties, trade unions, associations of various masses.

However, the main point that is required embodies the preparation of specific program that is not clear for the masses, preparation of project of collective activity and spreading, the strengthening ability of masses activity directing to the enhance of performance and modernization of political systems;Balance refers to the tendency of the political system:

- The formation of political participation, to say in another way, for their culture, the formation of political culture directed to the transition of realization of administrative duties, not depending on positive or negative attitudes to the political system and institutions, the culture of political participation directed to the active role in the political system;
- The rule of law, to say in other words, must be done as a rule for each human. The people in power is not an independent rulers, they just have clearly defined the rights of the higher executives. At the same time, as a ruling citizen they are free but they are obliged to obey the law, not those who governs;
- The destination of candidates for the state objectives should be defined in accordance their professional qualifications and personal qualities. The political system under the changing conditions by the means of governmental institutions considers as the community integration and adaptation that ensures the system of mutual political relations and political action.

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