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# Diagnosics of Tearing away the Democratic Mechanisms of Socio-Economic Development and Adjusting of Social Dialogue in Society

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### *Authors' contributions*

*This work was carried out in collaboration between all authors. Author CT designed the study, performed the statistical analysis, wrote the protocol and wrote the first draft of the manuscript. Authors LG and ZO managed the analyses of the study. Author ZO managed the literature searches. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.*

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## ABSTRACT

**Urgency of the Research:** In society there is a constant process of rejection of certain types of relationships, but there are new tools for establishing a social dialogue. Consequently, the problems of diagnostics of rejection of mechanisms of social and economic development with the parallel formation of instruments of social dialogue of mankind become especially relevant.

**Target Setting:** A decisive factor in the development process is the progress on the principles of social partnership and the leveling down of the processes of rejection of democratic mechanisms, to achieve which the community still lacks the power to abandon intolerance. There is a need to determine the causes situations of non-acceptance the progress and the creation of conditions for further reintegration of the community into society, the establishment of social dialogue.

**Actual Scientific Researches and Issues Analysis:** Publications by foreign authors such as Steven A. Marglini, R. Luis, M. Rogers Everett argue that cooperation and the creation of various types of communities and diffusions are more successful than individual activities.

**Uninvestigated Parts of General Matters Defining:** Scientific schools suggest the existence of

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certain differences in the definition of community. The diagnosis of its development and the emergence of processes of rejection of existing democratic values are more urgent. It is the points of public bifurcation in various spheres of activity and attempts to establish a dynamic balance around democratic transformations should become the areas of modern research.

**The Research Objective:** Diagnosis of exclusion factors; defining the parameters of establishing a social dialogue to overcome the consequences of social misunderstandings and ensuring social security.

**The Statement of Basic Materials:** The article proves the necessity of diagnosing indicators that measure the degree of rejection of democratic mechanisms of socio-economic development. The research is aimed at verifying the democratic mechanisms of socio-economic transformations, in accordance with modern processes and the specificity of the exclusion of progressive transformations.

**Conclusions:** The problem is not so much in determining the indicators for diagnosing rejection in society, but in the methods and the accuracy of their measurement. Each community has its own options for debugging and eliminating rejection processes.

*Keywords: Diagnostics; democratic mechanisms; public dialogue; tearing away; society; social-economic development.*

**JEL Classification:** O.15

## 1. URGENCY OF THE RESEARCH

History of existence the society is known many examples of tearing away and disappearance of many civilizations, different types of society. In the environment of functioning the humanity constantly is happen a process of tearing away and disappearance of certain types of mutual relations, mechanisms of inter public existence and also is regenerate and arise up the new instruments of adjusting the public dialogue. Destructive and regenerative processes are happen constantly, but also are kept the equilibrium of development in all forms of its display. History of development the humanity is show that time of forming the results of activity is compressed and the processes are flow jumping by the duty of changes the evolitional and revolutionary forms of development, but is appropriately and gradually from lower is to higher, from material – to spiritual. It is distinguished a human from other living world and gives a shove to self-perfection.

## 2. TARGET SETTING

The determinative of this process for humanity is its higher purpose - progress and forming of harmonious society on principles of social partnership, self-respects and avoiding the processes of tearing away the democratic mechanisms for achievement of which an society as yet does not have forces to give up an own intolerance and personal domination in certain files of world or local socio-economic activity.

Most foreign publications are proved today, that a collaboration and creation of different sort of society or social structures are have a greater success, than individual activity [1, p. 41–62]. Therefore there is existed the necessity more substantially to investigate positive experience of public introduction the democratic mechanisms of development in different countries. Also to define general reasons of appearance the situations of non-acceptance, the tearing away the members of any associations the socio-economic progress. So, creation in the society the conditions for its further reintegration in society, the adjusting of social dialogue on separate territories, national and international level have to become the main tasks of further development of Ukraine.

## 3. UNINVESTIGATED PARTS OF GENERAL MATTERS DEFINING

The outlined problem is stay especially actual in connection with the necessity of providing the social safety of regions and world countries. It is a concept also very actual and for Ukraine, and actively investigated as by scientists and practices [2, p. 7] in the different spheres of vital functions, used in psychology, philosophy, sociology, economy. This category has not only one determination. From this reason is possible to consent, that social safety is status of state development [3], when it is possible to provide the deserving and high-quality standard of living the population regardless from age, sex, level of profits and to assisting the development of human capital as a major constituent of economic potential in country. Therefore this

research will leave the determination and application is not only the economic mechanisms and instruments for scopes, and will attracting different multidisciplinary methods and methodic for a ground the got results.

#### **4. ACTUAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES AND ISSUES ANALYSIS**

Base problem, which now are penetrated most researchers it is a requirement on compatibility the members of society and their attention to the public values and persuasions, to the existent ideas, communications and others like that [4, p. 271–279].

There are certain divergences in determination society, even at limits of one country and what consequences bring its social and economic activity [1, p. 41–62; 4, p. 474–505]. However, despite of what sizes and status has society, it is more interesting are diagnostics (watching) of its development and creation of processes the tearing away of existent democratic and socio-economic values. Exactly points of public bifurcation in the different spheres of activity and attempt of establishment of dynamic equilibrium [4, p. 489], balanced development, solidarity and unity of society around democratic transformations must become directions of research in most nations. It is more important to have enough attention to the instruments of achievement this dynamic equilibrium. For example, one of which there is the social dialogue, what already widely used in the world. Exactly its using is created conditions for achievement of common language between all members of society and stable, balanced development of separate territories and state.

#### **5. THE RESEARCH OBJECTIVE**

Therefore the purpose of this research is diagnostics of factors which provoke the processes of tearing away and caused the reason of incompatibility into society; to determinate the parameters of adjusting the social dialogue for the sake of overcoming the consequences of the public misunderstanding and achievement of equilibrium in the of communicative relations of society and providing of social safety all members of society.

#### **6. THE STATEMENT OF BASIC MATERIALS**

Compatibility can be interpreted as a process of perception those priorities and values, that pulls

out society today and to answer requirements and necessities of its members [4, p. 271]. With such compatibility, every individual is perceived existing priorities of socio-economic development in a country as own. Any incompatibility is blocked the perception of information about society, its development and tears away all attempts to inculcate the democratic principles of socio-economic development in it.

Incompatibility is caused by different public conflicts non-acceptance of which can to bring more serious problems in a society. To them, in a general point of view is possible to take: a) the conditions of life in cities and villages; b) mutual relations of separate territories in the middle of country; c) behavior of people in an environment; d) realization of individuals interests; e) programs of development and help to families; k) level of culture and cognitive abilities of population and other. In every case this list can be changed in dependences from what priorities and values are answered the today's requirements of society.

The separate attention need have to determination of compatibility of members the society, to such aspects like divergences in a culture and possibility of individuals to communication. So, expert from international communication Liuis [5, p. 12] is marked that international cultural divergences between the participants of communication process (even if these participants are the members of one territorial society) can become a substantial barrier for adjusting of effective social dialogue in public life and in the field of economic mutual relations. Therefore multicultural communications are a separate theme for a discussion which is to require additional attention in researches of aspects the social and economic tearing away.

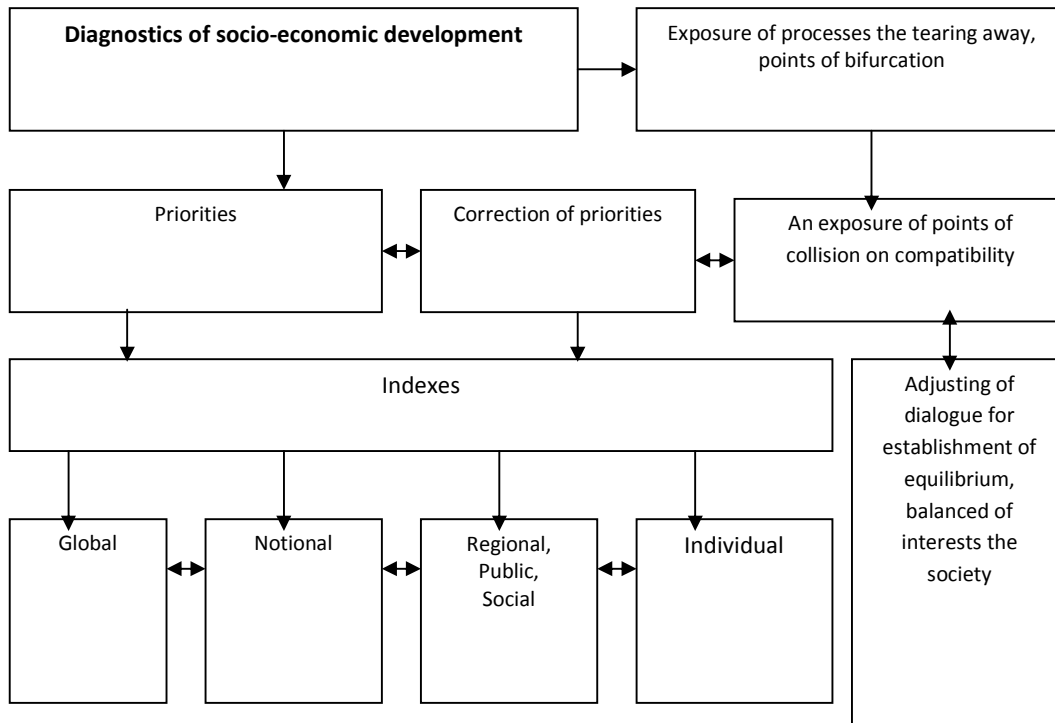
Of course, the problem of communication is one of many icebergs vertices. The compatibility of society members has been studied during many decades. So in sociology, in contrast to the concept of inequality (according to it social inequality was recognized as the only way of survival for society), a theory of conflicts arises. Its supporters believe that social conflict serves as a source of society innovative development. In particular, an American sociologist L. Kozer already in the middle of the last century noted that in each society there are certain elements of tension and potential social conflict, which is an essential component of social interaction [6, p. 54]. There for the theory of conflicts became the

basis for development of the social dialogue concept, as an instrument that allows solving the same conflict and achieving a state of prosperity in society [7,8].

The process of implementing the social dialogue concept in Ukraine cannot be considered as complete. Leading domestic experts on this issue are convinced that social dialogue in the Ukraine regions is more formal. Despite the existence of regulatory and legislative framework, a functioning model of social dialogue within the framework of the relationship between employers and employees is considered imperfect and needs to be modified in accordance with modern conditions. According to the results of the national round table "Status, Challenges and Risks in the Sphere of Social Dialogue as a Factor for the Sustainable Development of the Country", held on October 5<sup>th</sup>, 2017 [9], a number of strategic steps were taken to update the Institute for Social Dialogue in Ukraine, which in the future should become a decisive factor in the sustainable socio-economic development of the regions and the country as a whole. To generate the transformation process it is necessary [10, p. 67-68]:

- to raise awareness among the average regions population the about the Institute of Social Dialogue and Social Partnership, including those governing the process of establishing a social dialogue on a particular territory;
- to substantiate and promote the formation of a motivation system for the self-organization and institutionalization of participants in social dialogue at the regional level;
- to involve the social, scientific and regional educational institutions in the process of social dialogue in order to determine the objective prospects and desirable results of development, as well as to justify the demand and further training of specialists, which are demanded for regional enterprises.

At general view a sequence of realization the diagnostics at introduction of democratic mechanisms of social and economic development in any society, the exposure of processes the incompatibility of society member interests and adjusting of dialogue can be presented on Fig. 1.



**Fig. 1. A sequence of realization the diagnostics of social and economic development in society**

Source: It is worked out by authors

To the indexes, for which can to do diagnostic, it is possible to take desirable (compatible, expected), and undesirable (incompatible, unexpected) indexes which are exist at society after introduction of democratic mechanisms the social and economic development. To diagnose these indexes is not enough simply, because it is having such descriptions:

- 1) certain step supposition, because not counted on that will satisfy 100-per cent of all society members ;
- 2) watching during a long period, receipt of non-type results with bringing of independent experts, by a public opinion, ethnographic and anthropological analysis of society and so on;
- 3) Subjectivism of researchers which have close connection with the culture of society, the choice of public values and existent necessities;
- 4) point of counting (unit) out, which gets out for basis, like a: individual or public;
- 5) orientation on future development, which foresees taking into account only positive changes in society and neglects negative, that result in worsening of demographic and social indexes.

It should be noted that the presence of social security in society suggests that it is desirable (in a positive sense) and indirectly indicates the success of the implementation of democratic mechanisms in the context of regional and national development. It is possible to examine a few aspects of its measuring.

I. In the Ukrainian legislation there are not exist clear parameters of determination the social safety, but in Ukraine's Law "About the bases of national safety at Ukraine" [11] is prescribed that the basic threats of social sphere are: disparity of the programs the reformation of economy in country and results of its realization to certain social priorities; inefficiency of public policy to the increase of the labors incomes of citizens; overcoming of poverty and balancing of productive employment of working population; crisis of the health protection system and social defense of population and, as a result, dangerous worsening of the state of population health; distribution of drug, alcoholism, social illnesses; intensification of demographic crisis; decline of possibilities the receipt of high-quality education by the representatives of poor members of society;existence of moral and spiritual degradation of society;increase of

child's and juvenile neglect, homelessness, vagrancy.

II. This listed positions are actual now at Ukraine and real represented the essence of concept "social safety", however Ministry of economy and trade of Ukraine [3] on national level is suggest to examine 15 indicators, which are characterize the state of social safety:

- 1) the ratio of the average monthly nominal wage to the subsistence minimum per one able-bodied person;
- 2) the ratio of the average size of the old-age pension to the subsistence minimum of disabled people;
- 3) number of the AID-infected persons diagnosed for the first time in their lives, persons per 100 thousand people;
- 4) number of patients with active tuberculosis with the diagnosis, established for the first time in life, persons per 100 thousand people;
- 5) amount of consolidated budget expenditures on health care to GDP, in percentages;
- 6) level of criminality (an amount of crimes per 100 thousand persons of population);
- 7) part of the population with average equivalent of total revenue in the month per capita, lower than the 75 percent of median total income
- 8) percentage of total profits in profits most and the least secured population (deciles coefficient of funds);
- 9) part of expenditures on foodstuffs in consumer cash expenditures of households;
- 10) ratio of average monthly salary, calculated on an average per hour, in EU countries and in Ukraine;
- 11) ratio of average cost for 1 sq. meter of general housing area to the average monthly salary;
- 12) amount of consolidated budget expenditures on education;
- 13) general number of students the daily general educational establishments at the general quantity of permanent population in age 6 - 17 years, in percentages;
- 14) sum of nonpaid salary by the state on January, 1 (on July, 1) to the fund of labor payment for December (June) of financial year;
- 15) employment level of population in age 15 - 70 years to an amount of population in corresponding age-related group, in percentages.

The brought list of indicators can name subjective, but it is not all to represent real status of things and situation in society. And most questions is to cause the indicators for numbers 9, 10, 11, and also indicators 14 and 15, especially those parameters and categories of persons, which are difficult to calculate, because it is not foreseen legislatively like obligatory in state statistics.

III. In a counterbalance to the state envisaged methods, specialists of National Institute of Strategic Researches [2, p. 25] offered shorter, but more informative list of indicators of social safety, the calculation of which are more eloquently represents a current situation in society: percentage of population after the line of poverty; indicator of morbidity, as a result of social and ecological threat (radiation, chemical contamination; geomagnetic and electromagnetic radiation; from application of biotechnologies); indicator of death as a result of social and ecological threat; indicator of "ordinary" morbidity (as a result of natural and technogenic failures, industrial accidents, in the way of life and road and transport adventures, including street crimes of violence, and also violence of the state (physical tortures, forced works in the areas of the increased health hazard and life and others like that), violence above children and women, violence at work, psychical violence); indicator of "ordinary" death; an indicator of morbidity as a result of the social and personal threat; an indicator of death as a result of the social and personal threat; indicator of social and demographic safety (attitude of increase the population to its leaving); indicators of protest actions (it is amount, mass of character, form, duration, legality, spontaneity).

This variant of indexes is more acceptable to the analysis of current status concerning social safety of territory population and to demonstrate more real picture of a situation around the present mechanisms of society transformation and degree of tearing away of those social and economic processes.

A dialogue it is possible to describe by certain parameters, it means that there are certain conditions, which must answer this communicative process like a: "symmetry" of positions the participants of dialogue, mutual understanding, presence of structural confrontation, creative development the positions of parties [12, p. 11]. On the basis of the noted parameters it is possible to conduct the

analysis of the productivity and perspective of dialogue:

1. So called condition of symmetry provides that all participants must be in identical starting conditions. It means, that each one in the process of communication have the same rights and responsibilities.
2. The criterion of the mutual "understanding" can be interpreted very widely: from absence of cultural and linguistic barriers to realization and healthy comprehension of concrete problem from reason of which is begun of social dialogue. The mutual understanding is foresee the absence of communicative breaks, which can arise like from linguistics reasons and non understanding reasons of status or separate aspects of dialogue, non information, incompetence and others like that.
3. "Structural confrontation" is just the same structure, but is not the destructive there is criterion presence of that, where is to directed the process of communication and costiveness, which provides further the expected result. And vice versa is destructive opposition assists to creation of ant dialogue, to social tension between participants, which can show up in further negative consequences, aggressions of one side against other and others like that.
4. Creative development the positions of parties is it last, but is not less important parameter, which represents the process of adaptation the participants of dialogue to each other, to the search of the same points of compatibility and collision. It is a change of social and psychological position and gradual rapprochement with position of contra parties. The end result of creative development the positions of participants there is a select compromise, which is acceptable to all interested parties of dialogue.

All the outlined descriptions of social dialogue, as in case with general diagnostics of mechanisms the transformation of society, to fix and objectively estimate it is enough difficult but possibly. The best an instrument is the sociological questioning on the different stages of communication process. In the context of social and economic development will not be superfluous the economic indicators of vital functions of concrete society, society on the whole, before and after adjusting of dialogue

process. But which same indexes is need to elect is it to depend from the purpose of social dialogue and the decision of what problems it will to direct, its scale and others like that.

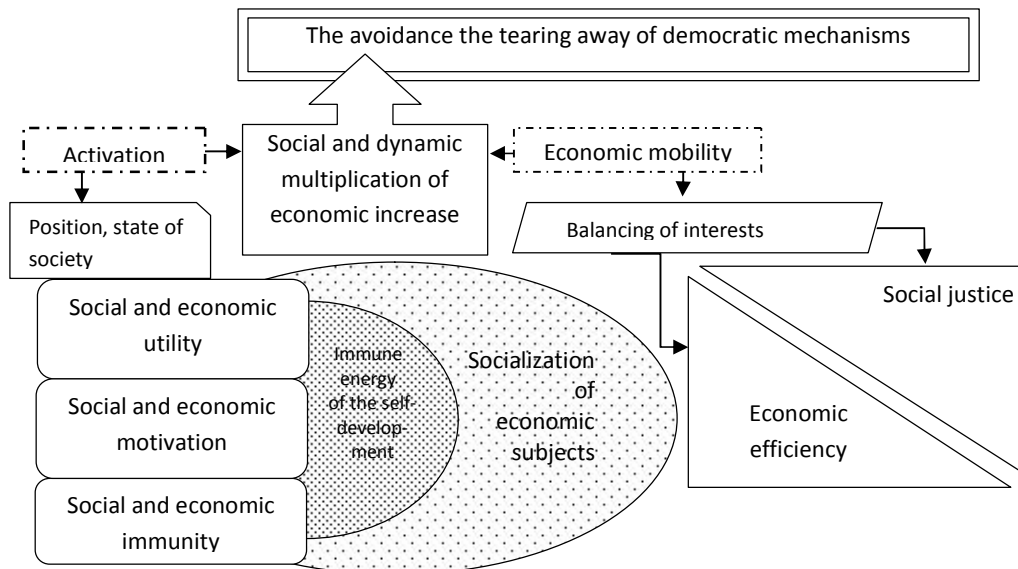
In society the quantitative of criterion the social regulated relations can be the proportion of distribution and appropriation of new created cost between business and hired workers according to the requirements of economic law of labor payment. Such measuring device is characterized an equilibrium between economic potential of managing subjects and necessities of society, there is limit of social and economic satisfaction of citizens, the foothold of which is a level of development the human capital.

The threshold of social and economic pleasure can be examined as a level of workers profits, which is answered of existence not only the base necessities of human, and also to induces the display of social responsibility, community development and self-perfection at the framework by it professional activity. And economic potential of managing subjects is need to examine as possibility to carry out a production and satisfy the growing psychological and social necessities of working person and societies [13, p. 8-9]. From here the balance of interests the business-associations and workers, as transmitters of social orienteers of development, it is possible to have with help of correct application the technologies of avoidance

the tearing away of democratic mechanisms of social and economic development (Fig. 2).

Coming from more universal ideas about society its individuals, which are connected with changes from the different sort of fluctuation, the action of mechanisms of tearing away can be described on the basis of original analogue of I. Prigozhin theorem [14, p. 27], when for reason of occurring the obstacles for achievement of equilibrium in society, the steady state must to answer minimum entropy, and energy of indignation must be transformed in interests, what peculiar to the social and economic system and to transfer on a high-quality new level.

Any impulses, which are revolt society, are observed daily and hourly. It can be: change of ecological situation; a requirement in education, science and culture; strengthening of differentiation in the profits of population; decline of competitiveness, what is important for the country and industry; appearance of new foods or technologies, which are generate minimum two consequences. At the first case have a situation, when fluctuation is repressed and arises up new equilibrium and all energy of indignation is taken in by the dynamics of individual advantages. In second case - energy of fluctuation does not dissolve in the new changes the attention of individuals, and vice versa to kept and even to grow and to provide the forming of society interest.



**Fig. 2. Technology of avoidance the tearing away of democratic mechanisms the social and economic development**

Source: It is worked out by authors

So, the confession of hypothesis the synergetic connection of interests and fact of existence the autonomous interests of society (individual intentions) are the main of position of avoidance the social and economic tearing away. According to it any blessing can satisfy necessities high-quality the different participants of the social and economic systems, including necessities of society. Therefore there is existence the supposition about possibility of any blessing to satisfy necessities, which are not to integrate. It is possibilities can to name the postulate of social and economic utility.

It is important to underline independence of social and economic utility of society from individual's utilities: at the base of social and economic utility of society there are always to found public necessities, which is not integrated and consists from postulates of individuals. Exactly the independence of social and economic utility of society is able to prevent and distribution of the social and economic tearing away, because it is answer operating interests of individual subjects, which is connect with the inherent necessities. Each of subjects to aspires to maximization the utility, which is promoting it to the social and economic bringing in to public activity and activation the economic mobility of population.

This approach uses the institutional theory of socialization the economic subjects [15, p. 137], according to which everybody, being an individual with the selfish interests, to belong simultaneously to certain social group and to have a characteristic for his valued orientations and norms of behavior. Therefore, the behavior of any subject of social and economic relations is grounded on powerful foundation of social experience which forms its subjective ideas about the personal welfare. Such paradigm of socialization is assumed the expansion of members list the social and economic system, as an open subject. Therefore any subject in this interpretation there is a transmitter of the evidently expressed and separated interest, including separate individuals, their groups and society in whole. It is the independent subject of socio-economic relations, which have an aim to realize a peculiar exactly his interest. Such approach is the postulate of social and economic motivation of individuals in society.

Exceptionally important in this context there is another key position about presence in society of social and economic immunity. This position is

based on supposition, that any society objectively has immunity of counteraction to the internal tearing away as reactions on influence of external factors. It is means, that in it's genetically there are interests and formed forces, what is to direct on preservation of society and providing of stability its structure and separate elements. This immune energy of self-defense to force, in particular, to compare individual goodies, to form in different historical moments of development the society formal and informal limitations, adequate social options, to distinguish interests of the social and economic system, including interests of "efficiency" and "justice".

From here the process of avoidance the tearing away of democratic mechanisms the social and economic development can be examined as a social and dynamic multiplication of economic increase. This multiplication is functioning like as co-operation from three component elements:

- 1) a first element is a social effect which appears as a result of actions the society as open system, and to direct on satisfaction the necessities of system members, and to show in high-quality improvement the standard of living every individual;
- 2) a second element is the brightly expressed propensity of individuals to self-creation, which for certain conditions are to induce them to taking advantage of the improved standard of living;
- 3) a third element is an aggregation formal and informal institutes which are provide connection of social and economic effect with propensity of individuals to the recreation. From quality of the third (communicative element) is depended in a decisional measure the level of functioning the mechanism of social and dynamic multiplication. Exactly on such conditions will be realized the interests of society, beginning to work the individual benefits and are brought new individuals to social and economic development.

From this reason, the process of receipt the social and economic effect is directly ratio related to the institutional structure of society. Than this structure is anymore developed and it is adequacy to the current requirements of economic increase, then more additional individual benefits are generated a social and economic effect.



Energy of "cumulative causality" is supported by the mechanism of social and economic immunity which is generated a new continuous requirements to individual welfare, changes in interests of individuals and feelings of "justice". Other public necessities are evolved an analogical method, including interests, what is connected with the receipt of different sort of "efficiency", to providing of competitiveness recreation of production, structure changes in an economy and others like that. Continuous changes of institutional environment in society is corrected the individual advantages, what is enabled the avoiding of tearing away the democratic mechanisms of social and economic development.

The overcoming of tearing away processes in society are allowed to avoiding of social and economic breaks in society, to satisfactory a divergences and to have a equilibrium of interests in society with help of realization the vertical and horizontal connections. The equilibrium is possible to measure: a) by the middle indexes of changes, which spread to greater part of society and give the repressing amount of positives; b) diminishing of amount the breaks at the social and economic level of development which can be measured by more higher value of indexes in comparing to previous more low; c) rates of social and economic development, which must answer the rates of increase the potential of country, region or certain territory; d) reduction of breaks in necessities and interests of individuals.

Expiate of this, a basic index, which can signal about perception and establishment of dynamic equilibrium society in mutual relations and connection, which are satisfy the requirements of most society members there can be an amount (part) of citizens: 1) which are brought to democratic transformations, and also 2) which are equate the own actions, further life and behavior according to the carried transformations.

About achievement of stable dynamic equilibrium can be talk, when positive social and economic changes take a place constantly, purposefully without deviation from the set tasks, which are answer the interests of society and all possibilities, which are in society.

The diminishing of breaks in society is possible to carry by realization of experiments, in the framework of which are used the special social

and economic measures, what is allow to avoid errors, to receive the different experience of connections in society. Such method us allow to get enough the useful translate effect, which is not limited to report about certain achievement at mass-media, but also to created (to improve) the general (universal) social and economic programs and strategies.

Basic ideology, which is propagandized today in democratic societies, there is an orientation on interests of individuals. Even need to underlined that individualism is one of methods the existence in the world [1, p. 93, 98]. It is means that is possible to assert that every society, from one side, must have lines of individualism, certain specificity, what are connecting with aims and tasks that distinguish it's from other. And from other side there is oriented on public welfare in basis of which there is prosperity of separate individuals. It is also means that every society is formed the individuals, and vice versa is means, that individuals are formed the specific of the society, its advantage, priorities and persuasions. In the process of such interdependent forming is created the special connection, instruments of social dialogue, because such mutual relations are the condition of general existence, survival and further mutually beneficial development.

From higher mentioned is followed, that certain interdependence, mutual relations and joint activity, can create:

- a) a source of additional problems and to render a mutual help by joint organization of mutual beneficial work;
- b) standards of society (group priorities), what is not always to take into attention all interests of individuals, however most individuals become on the side of those positives which give group advantages;
- c) public obligations, which are based on the moral and ethical responsibilities of human, but for individuals it are an altruist, because most obligations will be realized on principles of solidarity and positive perception of those translate effects, which got already nearby societies.

The presence of democratic life in society is foresee the existence of different open forums, where all painful and important problems, which are disturb a society, and found the exit on the exit different disputes and long-term discussions. This forum is it an opened dialogue arena, where is set intercommunication between all institutes

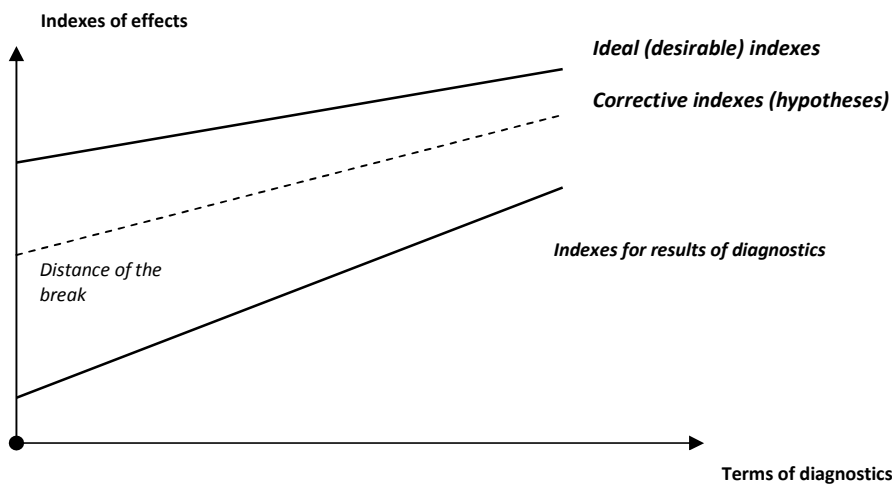
of society and cells of public life. Ranges of opposition on these forums can be different, like heterogeneity of discussions participants. On such forums can be disputes between: experts, who are estimate the social and economic status of society development for different methods; research workers, who have different ideas about tendency of society development in comparing with other; personalities, who have mainly groundless, engagement ideas; politicians, who are bring in modern publicly life enough empty discussions, especially on the eve of any elections.

However such dialogues and its legitimate realization is abbreviate any breaks in society, integrate all participants around one important idea, simplify the decision of tasks, by organization of all parties to conversation only in one direct and to transform all existent motivations to one, what there is prosperity of society. Also it is need constantly to improve the quality of decisions, which is arrived in the process of such debates, by the change of dominant ideas in society and those leaders, who are taken bring this ideas on a forum. It will allow to extend the limits of forum and bring to it more wide group of population, substantially to fasten a public discussion and increase the translate effect from input the democratic mechanisms of social and economic development in society.

The certain imperatives of further social and economic development on forums there are a

point of foothold, what is keep society in an equilibrium, but there always exists the hidden energy, which is broke a authentication of population with any projects, what was approved on a forum. Therefore there is a requirement in the presence of the independent diagnostic of tearing away in society from the side of those institutes, which are acknowledged by all members.

It is need to have attention on determination of society in the limits of long duration of terms, because a society naturally to equate with ideas to nation, but not with the generation of people, which passes, together with the necessities of human nature. However most modern societies are try to overcome hours periods and founded on principles of individual self-government, come to the acceptance of instantaneous decisions, not having to attention historical foundations of development the mechanisms of democracy. Such diversification of hour's periods in societies is related with different level of being informatively of population and consideration of innovative ideas in a short-term prospect at the framework of small hybrid group of people. Surely, such state of things is foresee by dialectics of development any society, and force to take into attention these actions and methodology of decision the social and economic problems other public majority (for example, by nation), what is allow to take into attention much immeasurableness of same problem and to diminish the volume of breaks between societies.



**Fig. 3. A schematic show of approaching the modern results of society democratic alteration to ideal**

Source: It is worked out by authors

Understanding of these modern democratic tendencies which take place today in societies is important not only for those nations, which already was historically folded, but also for those socio-economic problems, that is feel youths and historically already created society. There are problems of exhaustion and shortage of natural resources, negative demographic changes in societies. Therefore now is enough popular and to initiated by most societies the creation of agencies by an evaluation as legislative base and also social and economic policy of society. Conducted diagnostics of development the society status of such agencies is allow to ground future hypotheses of democratic development and consequences in any sphere of activity. It is except, that is comparison of the used mechanisms the democracy of different generations, society and nations to allow get up near ideal indexes (Fig. 3) and get a cognitive effect.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

The conducted research is executed at the framework of scientific and research theme "Development of democratic mechanisms of self providing the social and economic transformations of society", that ratified by Ministry of education and science of Ukraine and allowed to do such basic conclusions:

1. Modern democratic transformations in Ukrainian society take place according the world processes of globalization and to trace same a tendency of reduction the distance between the democratic Ukrainian and world standards.
2. Any democratic projects in modern societies are related to the wide participating of publicity in all spheres of activity, what is beginning from a country and concluding by regional (territorial) work.
3. Main problem there is not only in determination of indexes for which is diagnosed tearing away in society, and also in methods and exactness of its measuring.
4. It is need to diagnose in society indexes, which is measured the degree of conflict and also those, which is informed about the achievement of consensus, what will allow correctly to adjust the measures of the democratic regulation and correction the mechanisms in the middle of society.

5. In every society there are certain parameters of adjusting the dialogue with help of which can to conduct diagnostics of its productivity and perspective. Directions of further researches will be connect with verification and realization of democratic mechanisms the social and economic transformations which is diminish the scales of tearing away the progressive transformations of society.

## COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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