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**FEATURES OF TRANSFORMATION THE**  
**INSTITUTIONAL SYSTEMS OF MODERN STATES A**  
**TRANSITIVE TYPE**

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**Abstract.** *The article deals with the formation and transformation of the institutional features of systems of transitive type, primarily - Ukrainian institutional design as a formal set of transit of democratic institutions and the lack of an effective mechanism for the implementation of legitimately accepted norms A distinctive feature is the fact that the main driver of institutional change act, as a rule, the state and the ruling elite. However, the real possibility of a state to change the existing formal institutions associated with such key issues as: the distribution of power in society and the political space, respectively, forecasting volume gains and losses from the planned changes; the level of costs required for the implementation of collective action, which may be prohibitive to implement it, even taking into account the potential benefits. For, firstly, the costs may carry some political groups, and enjoy the benefits of the new institutional environment - others, and, secondly, the public benefit can be really noticeable only in the distant future.*

*The result of competition in the market becomes the demand for institutions or "competitive victory" of some institutions and the "loss" of the other. Institute for the so-called competitive victory means that the algorithms and norms of political behavior provided by this institution received mass distribution and systematically used in typical situations, the majority of political actors, and the loss in this context means that these rules cease to apply at all, or follow them only occasionally. In this case, the public option of some form of institutional interaction depends not only on strictly political, but also on the economic, social, psychological and other factors.*

**Keywords:** *institutionalization, transit, political system, democratic institutions and the institutional market, the political market.*

The problem of the formation of an effective institutional system as a set of political organizations and their corresponding "rules of the game" is by far one of Ukraine's most pressing issues. Ukrainian institutional design is extremely controversial, combining formal minimum transit of democratic institutions and the lack of an effective mechanism for the implementation of legitimately accepted norms.

This situation is largely due to the mechanistic methodology political reform taking place for nearly a quarter century in the independent Ukraine, when a set of deductively derived signs of democratic institutions and declared the true task was only made to conform to the criteria of the existing institutions or to create a their new base. In this case, the institutional structure of the transitive type is characterized in that it is rigidly fixed elements - institutions that tend to meet the performance

requirements in short time steps, after which their activities begin dysfunction. These circumstances once again highlights the issue understanding the causes and determinants of the transformations of political institutions.

As a methodological framework should provide this kind of the determining factors of institutional change:

- Objective factors (economic demand, the mismatch of the institutional system of public values, structural and functional inefficiency of the institutions themselves, and so on. Etc..)
- Subjective factors (interest in the institutional changes of the ruling groups, which can be worn as an objective historical and voluntarist character);
- A set of objective and subjective factors (forced actions of the powerful pressure of the conflict, the volatile situation in the society).

In terms of institutional changes, change the regulatory framework for the activities of regulatory institutions is particularly important so-called "market institutions" - the process by which individuals choose the rules of society. Functional purpose of this kind of market - the selection and promotion of institutional innovations and adaptive behavior.

The concept of "market institutions" is fairly general. Therefore, to understand its nature is necessary to introduce two categories that describe the processes that make up the substantial characteristics of "market institutions."

Firstly, it is a "political market". Under the political market in this context refers to the process of imposing the state society of the rules of political behavior, adhere to which political actors should fail. The existence of this kind of market is connected with this characteristic of the government, has a monopoly on legitimate violence. And the term "market" as a kind of free exchange is appropriate to apply here due to the fact that initially within state structures is a struggle over institutional alternatives.

The second category of acts "institutional market", which is a process of free competition, the political rules and regulations that the government has introduced, whereby political actors chosen by those institutions, which are more and more qualitative level meet their interests and needs.

Thus, every institution in society, based on the reasoning goes through a kind of dual control: first, he "entered" the state through formal political market, and then "elected" individuals according to their real interests in the institutional market. At the same time selected in the political market and sane state rules will function effectively in politics only when they "bought" for free "the institutional market."

This feature of the distribution of new institutional forms is particularly important for modernizing societies, in particular for understanding the specifics of Ukrainian politics. Being introduced by the state rules of conduct will be perceived political actors only, provided that the costs of failure of these standards will not exceed the absolute value of the benefits arising out of their performance. Under these conditions, increases dramatically the likelihood of the state as a bearer of power resources for social and political sanctions against the "obstinate" political actors. This situation is contrary to democratic principles. The question is the degree of hardness control of sanctions on the one hand, and as you complete political actors new institutional regulations after the implementation of the sanctions - on the other.

In the analysis of the evolution of the institutional system of macro-special attention should be given to the transformation of state structures as the main carriers of political power. It should be noted, first of all, the constant differentiation of state institutions, the development of the structure of the state of new institutional units, due to changing conditions. In addition, the elimination of old or experimental institutions predetermined their inefficiency, dysfunctional.

Modern society is structurally very complex and diverse phenomenon with constant (latent or explicit, antagonistic or not) social contradictions, which, if unresolved, sooner or later lead to social and political conflicts. The need to reduce social tension filament, intergroup conflict resolution determines the actions of the government to modernize the traditional government institutions, the formation of new "specialized" institutions to take control of the level of conflict society. This refers, first of all, the modernization of socializing, advocacy institutions, as well as changes in the principles and the expansion of the activities of law enforcement agencies.

It should be taken into account and those catalysts of institutional changes that are associated with increased state intervention in the socio-

economic sphere Since the second half of the twentieth century the nature of the changes in the structure of the nation state began to influence the processes of internationalization and globalization. This has resulted in the formation of supranational institutions and the transition to their competence a number of political, economic, social functions performed by national authorities before state and legal institutions. This entailed, on the one hand, an increase in the number of national state and legal institutions, focused on the needs of supranational organizations, and on the other - the elimination of functionally useless in the new environment of public institutions. The classical example in this respect is the European Union with a system of inter-state bodies and institutions (European Council, the European Parliament, the European Commission, European Court of Justice, etc.) and the formation of the institutional structure of states - members of the EU, designed to serve the needs of supranational cooperation.

Along with the socio-economic circumstances in the institutional evolution of the modern state significantly affect the actual socio-political factors. An important source of political change may be socio-political conflicts that arise in the field of civil society, as well as within the political system, in particular between the various factions of the political, as the ruling and non-ruling elite.

Inevitable institutional transformation, and in cases of a change of government, changes in the composition of Parliament. In general, seated on the level of mass consciousness, reflected in many political ideologies statist ideas themselves have a significant impact on the structural and functional evolution of the state as a political institution.

Taking into account the historical, national, social and cultural traditions, the balance of political forces at a certain stage of social development in a country they were forecasting originality all sides of the evolution of individual states. And at the present stage of the institutional specificity can be determined by such criteria as: the formation and functioning of the legislative and representative bodies, the nature of their relationship with the executive and the judiciary, the ratio of formal legal and latent forms of activity of the state apparatus, especially the forms of government, state and national territorial structure, the political regime of different states. In formal legal terms, institutional characteristics are reflected in the internal organization and structure of a particular state machine. At the same time, may be spoken of as the common characteristic

of all of the institutional features and the specific features of state building in different countries. Only taking into account those other allows an objective and complete picture of the institutional component of the state mechanism and its relation to the functional side of the state.

So, in any political system, institutional evolution is carried out under the influence of a combination of factors, different in its content and not providing the same depth effect on political institutions. So, maybe consider institutional evolution as an integral part of a more general and widespread category - "a political dimension." In this case, you can select the following criteria and the structural elements of the political changes that allow to compare different variables in separate situations: firstly, it is the ideal scheme and spiritual sample policy (ideas, stereotypes, attitudes); Second, socio-cultural symbols, values and norms that determine the rules of political communication; Third, the hierarchy of social actors by status, rank, and interests; Fourthly, material and other collective resources, about which there is political communication; Fifth, stable interaction, organizational communication and institutional forms of communication between people, and, sixth, international and non-social factors of the medium [1, p. 83].

This approach in the analysis of institutional change itself predetermines the need to consider, first of all, the impact of "the environment", "general social context." At the same time we can offer a model variant in which will take into account both external and internal circumstances of institutional change. Rationally organize these factors into three groups:

1) limiting factors under which it will be understood by those who put a framework for institutional development. In fact, they are a kind of institutional change limiters. Among the limiting factors can be identified jurisdiction of public authorities; available to them the resources (material and other possibilities); nature of regulations governing the decision-making process and the order of the relationship between various institutional entities;

2) factors "internal logic" of the Institute, which are defined as "natural" properties inherent in any institution by definition. To those include social inertia and the relative autonomy of the individual political institutions and, above all, the state mechanism.

Indicative in this respect is the analysis of the institutional transformation period of revolutionary upheavals in France of the eighteenth-century H1H. Undertaken by Alexis de Tocqueville. In particular, it focuses on the role of a conservative bureaucracy that in various institutional and political conditions, save and play the best for him rules and regulations. A. de Tocqueville noted that the tip of the administration has changed with every revolution, but he "her body remained intact and viable, former functions performed the same officials who have managed to carry through his spirit of the laws and course of action. They tried and ruled as King, then the name of the republic, and finally - the name of the emperor. Then the wheel of fate has completed another turn, and they ran and tried again in the name of the king, in the name of the country, in the name of the Emperor, while remaining the same and realized the same actions "[2, p. 117].

3) external factors such as socio-economic and socio-political. In the first place - is the presence in society and its political system, social contradictions, the incompatibility of interests as a source of constant, often escalating conflicts between social groups that have different views and the amount of property. Attempts to extinguish the emerging conflicts, to bring down the intensity of social pressure forced the authorities to go to the modification of the old political institutions or the creation of new "specialized" institutions. A striking example of such processes is the appearance and growth of the "supra-national institutions," as well as the formation of the associated state and legal institutions as a response to the internationalization of capital and the emergence of contradictions between TNCs and "national" state.

No less important catalyst for institutional change are the consequences of force majeure (natural disasters, socio-economic crises, wars), which cause increased state intervention in economic and social spheres of life with the further expansion of the system of state regulation. This can be expressed in actions aimed at increasing state control over the collection of taxes, income, population, intervention into the private sector. As a result of these actions, as a rule, formed the so-called "specialized" state institutions.

In addition to socio-economic factors on the institutional transformation has a significant impact and socio-political factors associated with the desire of ruling circles, on the one hand, to strengthen its status positions, and on the other - to optimize the political structure and

ensure it from radical upheavals. A classic example of such social phenomena are religion and the institution of monarchy. These institutions, in spite of their "feudal" origin, in a modernized form play an important role in modern society. Thus, the transformation of the absolute monarchy into a constitutional in England "postkremlin" period was due, in particular, the requirements of a political character and implemented a new political order in accordance with the theory of "social contract". Securing such a transformation that occurred in 1664, when the British Parliament decided to invite the official heir to the British throne - William and Mary - to become the first constitutional monarchy, meant, on the one hand, the preservation of the institution of monarchy legitimizing force, and on the other - significantly changed the institution - of a determining factor, he was transformed into a nominal member of the British political system.

Transformation of the institution of religion is clearly visible on the example of a new version of Western Christianity - Protestantism, Catholicism as upgrading to the interests and values was gaining strength while bourgeois class. This process of "capitalization" of Christianity is deeply analyzed by M. Weber, in his classic work "The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism", where he singled out a new quality of a religious person, which is easily recognizable image of the bourgeois [3].

It should be noted the uniqueness of the relationship between isolated groups of factors and the institutional structure of the policy. It often is bilateral, while in the complex interaction. Thus, the institutional aspect of the state reflects and reinforces all the other characteristics - physical, legal, regulatory, socio-economic, functional. Also there is a relationship between the "inner logic" of the development of political institutions and external factors of its evolution, due to extreme complexity of the institutional processes in any society. In addition, the development and institutional changes have and are beyond the scope of certain state institutions and their systems of socio-political, economic and limiting factors. Therefore, guided only by the "inner logic" as factor determining the institutional development of the state machinery at different stages of development of a society, and ignoring the categories such as the nature and content of the social state, it is impossible to understand all the institutional changes that occur due to a breach of this "internal logic" and are consequences of military coups," color "revolutions, changes of political regimes, etc

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**THE WAYS OF FORMATION THE FUTURE ECONOMISTS'  
SELF-EDUCATION COMPETENCE**

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**Abstract.** *The article is devoted to the problem of formation the future economists' self-education competence at university. The content of the notion "future economists' self-educational competence" is analyzed. Four components of self-education competence such as motivating and stimulating, social and informational, planning and organizing, reflexive and controlling are distinguished in the article. The author presents the goal and skills of each component.*

*The peculiarities of economic education in foreign universities are analyzed. It is stated that the main ways of organizing future economists' self-preparatory work abroad are creating web products (web sites, web quests); making electronic portfolio containing a list of students' educational achievements; stimulation techniques that allow to reproduce the actual production situations in the classroom; tutoring, counseling and moderation.*

*The author looks through the main learning tools and methods which can be used during the process of formation students' self-education competence such as business-simulation, case-study, role plays, group work, round-table talks and project work. The main ways of formation the future economists' self-education competence in the process of professional training are defined in the article. Improvement of organizational forms and methods of training; introduction of professionally relevant information in the content of the training course; engaging students in common learning activity are among the main ways of effective formation of students' self-education competence.*

**Keywords:** *self-education, self-education competence, professional training of economists, training methods, tutoring.*