

STRATEGIC GUIDELINES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF UKRAINIAN PARLIAMENTARISM IN THE CONDITIONS OF GLOBALIZATION

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Abstract: The purpose of the research lies in substantiating the theoretical and applied principles of the study of strategic guidelines for the development of Ukrainian parliamentarism and assessing the impact of globalization processes on it. It has been established that the development of Ukrainian parliamentarism is significantly influenced by globalization processes and takes place in conditions of instability and persistent uncertainty. It has been proven that in current conditions the value of the globalization index is formed by taking into account such indicators as the index of the life quality of the population, the index of state instability and the index of democracy, which characterize the parameters of the development of Ukrainian parliamentarism and, at the same time, have a significant impact on the globalization index.

Keywords: globalization, Ukrainian parliamentarism, state instability, democracy, parliament.

1 Introduction

The development of Ukrainian parliamentarism, enhanced by globalization factors, takes place within the framework of the national-historical and political conditions for the formation of the state. It is aimed at ensuring the principles of democracy, human rights, the duties of a citizen, the rule of law and human right, however, it is characterized by a tangible imbalance between European standards and norms and their actual compliance. The necessity to transform the political system involves political modernization and the transformation of the social-economic sphere of the society. In the process of such a transition, the preservation of political stability and expanding the possibilities and forms of political participation, which can be achieved through the effective functioning of political institutions, are of paramount importance. In this context, the role of parliamentarism and the significance of parliament in the system of higher state authorities are being actualized. After all, the development of Ukrainian parliamentarism is characterized by both positive trends in the formation of statehood, and crisis phenomena leading to the emergence of oligarchic parliamentarism. Ukrainian parliamentarism is significantly influenced as a result of globalization processes, which provide for the interdependence and mutual influence of states and the society, as well as the guarantee of democracy and social progress.

2 Literature Review

The integration of Ukraine into the European space, geopoliticization and mega-regionalization have increased the influence of globalization processes on the development of Ukrainian parliamentarism, which is affected by permanent political crises, and it is contradictory and inconsistent. Under such conditions, the ability of the parliament to address the pressing needs of the political system and respond quickly and effectively to threats and vulnerabilities becomes of particular importance.

Parliamentarism is interpreted as a system of organization of the state power, the characteristic features of which are the recognition of the leading or essential role of parliament and consideration of the formation features of Ukraine's development strategy in the conditions of globalization (Hirman et al., 2021).

The development of Ukrainian parliamentarism is significantly affected due to political instability in the country, and the evolution of the political structuring of the Ukrainian parliament, according to the viewpoint of Rosenko et al. (2021), is associated with political crises destabilizing the processes of democracy, political culture and national consciousness.

An equally important factor in the sustainable development of Ukrainian parliamentarism is the provision of democracy, which involves ensuring political liberalism and recognition of the public standpoint (Goskovska et al., 2021).

Yarovoy (2014) emphasizes the strengthening of democratic development and the need to conduct investigations on Ukrainian parliamentarism in conjunction with the formation of democracy; the scholar also argues that the social-economic readiness of the society to accept democracy as a strategic guideline for the development of parliamentarism is important.

At the same time, Kosinsky (2017), as a result of his own scientific research, has come to the conclusion that the formation and development of Ukrainian parliamentarism takes place on the basis of such values as democracy, ensuring the rights and freedoms of man and citizen. However, as Nyznyk (2021) argues, the parliamentary practice of Ukraine is characterized by experimentation in the introduction of the e-parliament and the institutionalization of the parliamentary opposition, which significantly hinders the development of parliamentarism and requires the development of a set of appropriate measures necessary to solve this problem.

Choudhry et al. (2018) have revealed the close relationship between Ukrainian parliamentarism and constitutional stability in the country, the violation of which leads to a recurrence of institutional conflict between the president, parliament and the government, fragmentation and weakness of the party system, which destabilizes the parliament.

Cheibub & Rasch adhere to a similar standpoint (2021), identifying two main trends in the development of European parliamentarism that affect Ukrainian realities, namely:

- strategic interaction between the parliament and the government;
- protecting the parliament from mutual interference.

At the same time, scholars argue that parliamentarism is a flexible system, and it is influenced by external and internal factors. Precisely because Ukrainian parliamentarism is significantly influenced by geopolitical processes, it is vulnerable to the influence of globalization, the need to study the trends of which has emerged relatively recently, and the term itself was proposed by Levit (1983) in 1983 as an interpretation of a transnational corporation due to the merger of national markets.

The subsequent transformation of the political system of Ukraine depended on the crisis phenomena that were observed in the country in the context of globalization and led to collapse and stagnation (Lin, (2014), where globalization was seen as a generalization of recommendations for reforming the country (Williamson, 1997; Williamson, 2003). However, the desired effect was not achieved, and the introduced model of globalization in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe did not succeed due to its incapacity in the political sphere. Consequently, the search for new interdependencies and interrelations in the formation of a new global level of parliamentarism development, which is positioned in terms of the interconnection of political systems at the international level, has acquired an urgent need (Robertson, R. T. (2003). Such an organization of parliamentarism in the context of globalization, according to the viewpoint of Omae (1995) is interpreted as the

end of the “nation state” and the beginning of the “world without borders”, in which there is no concept of the state and global corporations function, as well as the creation of a truly unified world is also envisaged (Anderson, 2001).

Globalization is considered one of the vectors of promising and effective multi-format cooperation at the international level and, at the same time, a new direction of human development, united by a common idea, due to transformational conversions of world processes and phenomena. Matviychuk (2016) considers globalization to be an exceptional feature of international relations, and the author connects it with the integration of national systems into the global financial, economic and social-political space in economic, social and political dimensions, which ensure the intensification of the processes of transnationalization of the economy and politics, the integration of the population into international social institutions and the political weight and influence of the country on the world processes and opportunities for their change.

Shevchenko & Solod (2017) argue that the processes of globalization intensify the unification of social-economic and political life of the society and the state-national model, resulting in significant destructive changes in Ukrainian parliamentarism.

Therefore, the institution of parliamentarism is one of the most significant elements of the modern political system, reflecting the degree of democratization of the society; it is characterized by the important role of the parliament as a democratic representative body that actively influences the society without violating human rights, freedoms and other values.

The purpose of the research lies in substantiating the theoretical and applied principles of the study of strategic guidelines for the development of Ukrainian parliamentarism and assessing the impact of globalization processes on it.

3 Materials and Methods

In the course of the research, general and special methods of economic analysis have been used and applied, namely: analysis, synthesis and scientific abstraction in order to clarify the essence of Ukrainian parliamentarism concept and globalization; comparisons and analogies in order to determine the state and trends of Ukrainian parliamentarism in the context of globalization; generalization and systematization for formulation of hypotheses, formation of conclusions and generalization of research results; graphic in order to visualize the empirical investigations; correlation-regression analysis in order to determine the impact of indicators such as the quality of life index, the index of state instability and the index of democracy on the value of the globalization index. Ukraine was chosen to conduct the research.

The information base of the research is based on the reports for 2014–2021 as follows: Rankings KOF Globalization Index according to the globalization index; Fragile States Index is an index of state instability; Democracy Index in terms of the index of the democracy; Quality of Life Index by Country in terms of population quality of life index.

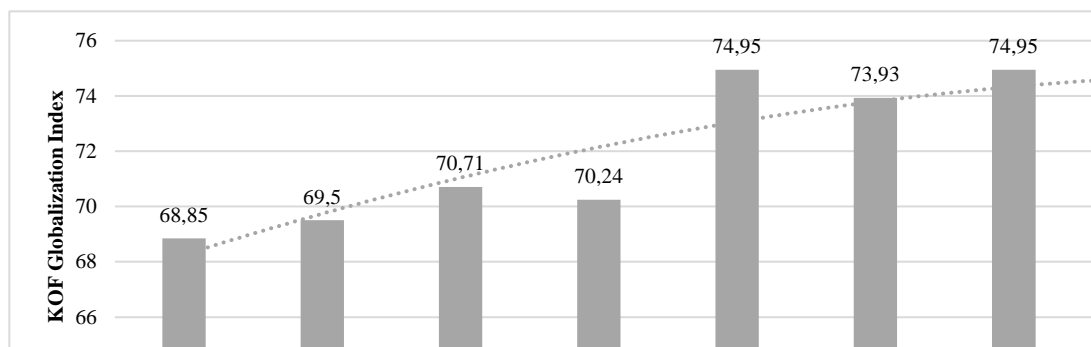
4 Results

Establishing an effective system of interaction between the state and the society on the basis of recognizing the leading and significant role of the national collegial and permanent representative body in the process of implementing state power functions, at the present stage of social-economic development of Ukraine, is one of the priority strategic tasks of the state. The definition of the parliamentarism essence and its role in social-political life, for the most part, is considered as the formation and functioning of the legislative mechanism and the coverage of other functions of the Ukrainian parliament is insufficiently substantiated. Limited investigations on ensuring real people's representation and positioning of the parliament as a representative institution, lead to the formation of a number of contradictions in the system of implementing the principles of parliamentarism in Ukraine. As a result, the development of Ukrainian parliamentarism takes place within the framework of the support of international organizations and programs coordinating the activities of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in order to ensure effective legislative activity, democracy and openness of the legislative process, promoting the adaptation of national legislation to international norms and standards, strengthening the functions of parliament for ensuring the adequate control, as well as opportunities for broad public participation in the legislative process.

It becomes obvious that Ukrainian parliamentarism is significantly influenced by the processes of globalization, forasmuch as in the idea of globalism, the global level of economic organization is complemented by political and social parameters. At the same time, there is a hypothesis that globalization does not contribute to the sustainable development of transitive countries, which includes Ukraine, and the acceleration of its pace leads to growing social inequality, political instability and other destabilizing phenomena.

In order to assess the extent of the country's integration into the world, the Swiss Institute of Economics calculates a combined indicator - the Index of the globalization level of the world, which makes it possible to determine the country's place in the international ranking and the status of its absorption by global processes. We consider it appropriate to reflect the dynamics of the globalization index (KOF Globalization Index) in Ukraine in 2014–2021 in Figure 1, as well as to make forecast assessments of the analysed indicator in the conditions of 2022–2023.

Figure 1: Dynamics of the Globalization Index (KOF Globalization Index) in Ukraine in 2014–2023 (2022–2023 – forecast assessments)



Source: calculated on the base of Rankings KOF Globalization Index, 2014–2021.

According to the results of the conducted studies, periods of social and political instability in Ukraine are accompanied by a decrease in the globalization index. According to forecast assessments made for the period up to 2023, the globalization

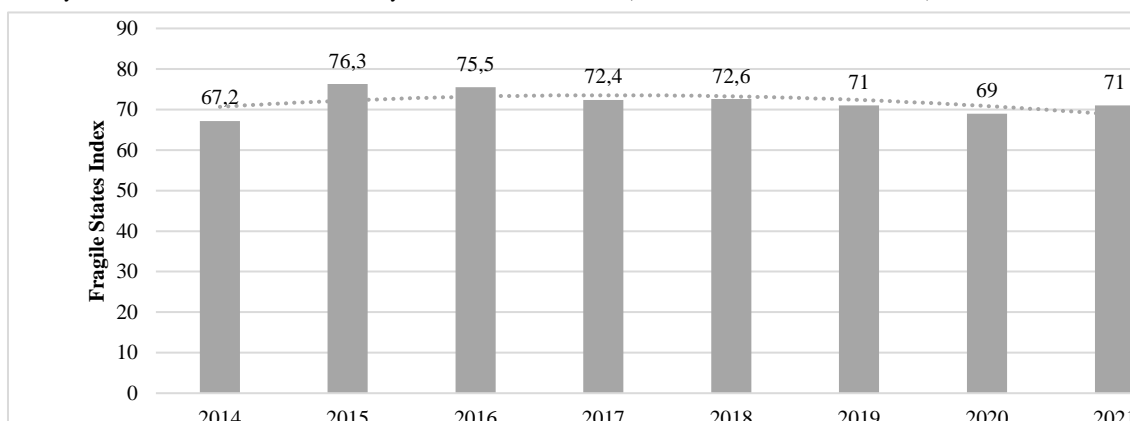
index tends to increase slightly within the range of 74–75. However, military confrontations to the invasion of the Russian Federation on the territory of Ukraine and the waging operations cause even greater deepening of the processes of social-political

and financial-economic instability and humanitarian crisis, the consequences of which cannot be foreseen in today's conditions.

Accordingly, the study of the development of Ukrainian parliamentarism, at the present stage, is undergoing significant destructive changes, as evidenced by downward trends regarding the state instability in Ukraine (Figure 2), the index of which in 2014 was 67,2 (exacerbation of political instability due to the Revolution of Dignity and the reform of power). The period

of 2015–2016 is characterized by an increase in the value of the analysed indicator, indicating the deepening of the problems of ensuring political stability in the country and the imbalance of the parliamentary system. In the subsequent future, in 2017–2021, a downward trend is observed in the index of the state instability in Ukraine. The forecast assessments prove a continued decline in the state instability index to 61–62 in 2023, which is a positive development feature for Ukraine.

Figure 2: Dynamics of the index of state instability in Ukraine in 2014–2023 (2022–2023 – forecast assessments)



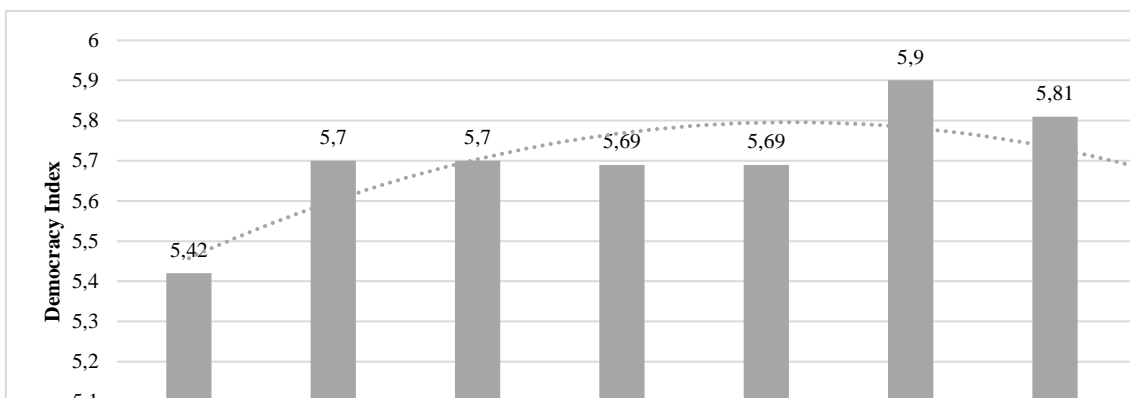
Source: calculated on the base of Fragile States Index, 2014–2021.

Nevertheless, the social-political crisis in Ukraine threatens other crisis phenomena. In particular, it is the issue of ensuring the democracy in the country.

The processes of democracy formation in Ukraine are intensifying in connection with the country's aspirations to successfully integrate into the European Union; they are accompanied by intensified liberalization of domestic markets, standardization of regulatory support, decentralization, digitalization and privatization. It becomes obvious that the processes of globalization, which in recent years have been

detached by the issues of combating the COVID-19 pandemic, have a destabilizing effect on the indicators of democracy, reducing their value (Figure 3) and disrupting the sustainable development of democratic institutions. Furthermore, there are significant shortcomings in the development of Ukrainian parliamentarism in the context of democracy, due to the imperfection of the functioning of democratic institutions. Under such conditions, increasing the level of political literacy and maturity of the population, overcoming "legal nihilism" and conducting the relevant reforms are of paramount importance.

Figure 3: Dynamics of the Democracy Index in Ukraine in 2014–2023 (2022–2023 – forecast assessments)



Source: calculated on the base of Democracy Index, 2014–2021.

If we analyze in detail the tendencies of the Democracy Index in Ukraine, the highest level of its provision was set in 2019 (5,9) and 2020 (5,81), and the lowest – in 2014 (5,42). The period 2015–2018 is characterized by relative stability, as evidenced by the value of the Democracy Index in the range of 5,69–5,70.

It should be noted that the tendencies in Ukrainian parliamentarism, democracy and the state stability, taking into account the impact of globalization, significantly influence the living standards, the quality index of which, developed and calculated by the Economist Intelligence Unit, also varies significantly (Figure 4).

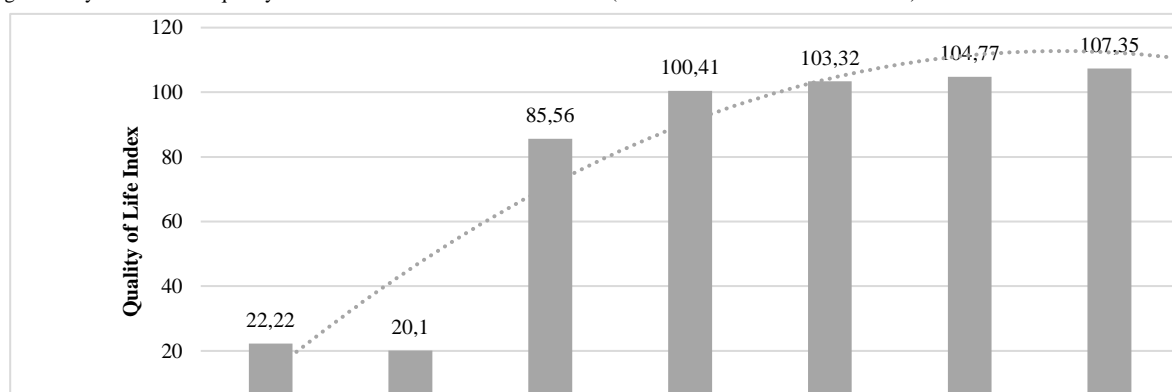
The period of the Revolution of Dignity, the temporary occupation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the outbreak of military operations on the territory of the Luhansk and Donetsk regions in 2014–2015 have led to a sharp decline in the quality of life of the population to an indicator of 20,1–22,22. Nevertheless, the gradual reformatting of the state power, increasing the level of democratization of the society and reducing the state instability have had a positive effect on the value of the analysed indicator, which proves the upward trend of the quality of life index in Ukraine for the period 2016–2021 from 85,56 to 111,93.

In order to determine the correlation between such indicators as the index of state instability, the index of democracy, the index

of globalization and the index of quality of life, we propose to conduct correlation and regression analysis using the software package Statistica 6.0. At the same time, we will define the index of globalization as a performance indicator, and we will

consider the quality of life index (x_1), the index of state instability (x_2) and the index of democracy (x_3) as factors – indicators.

Figure 4: Dynamics of the quality of life index in Ukraine in 2014–2023 (2022–2023 – forecast assessments)



Source: calculated on the base of Quality of Life Index by Country, 2014–2021.

The results of the conducted analysis have made it possible to establish a strong relationship between the analysed indicators (equation 1), which is indicated by a correlation coefficient $R = 0,835$, and the statistical significance of the model is confirmed by the value of Fisher's F-test $(3,4) = 3,076$.

$$Y = 56,149 + 0,640 x_1 - 0,233 x_2 + 0,264 x_3 \quad (1)$$

$$R = 0,835; \\ R^2 = 0,698; p < 0,05000,$$

where: Y – the globalization index; x_1 – the index of quality of life; x_2 – the index of state instability; x_3 – the index of democracy.

The conducted analysis of the influence of factors on the performance indicator – the index of globalization gives grounds to state as follows: the value of the globalization index significantly depends on the indicators of the quality of life of the country's population, state instability and democracy; an increase in the life quality of the population has a positive (directly proportional) effect on the globalization indicator – with the growth in the life quality of the population, the globalization index shows positive trends, which is confirmed by the regression indicator $r = 0,640$. Regarding the index of state instability, a negative (inversely proportional) effect is observed – an increase in the index of state instability leads to a decrease in the index of globalization (regression indicator $r = -0,233$). The growth of the democracy index also has a positive (directly proportional) effect on the value of the globalization index ($r = 0,264$).

As a result of the investigations conducted, it has been established that the strategic priorities for the development of Ukrainian parliamentarism in the context of globalization are the formation of political opposition, public society, a clear separation of power, its functions of control and responsibility. It is equally important to ensure and strengthen the democratic fundamentals for the development of Ukrainian statehood and ensure the proper level of the life quality for the population and their unimpeded participation in the political process.

5 Discussion

The results of the studies of the strategic guidelines of the development of Ukrainian parliamentarism in the context of globalization make it possible to assert that the development of Ukrainian parliamentarism takes place in the conditions of the establishment of Ukrainian statehood, the unpredictability of the development of events and social-political instability, and it is significantly influenced by the processes of integration into the world community. Along with this, a strong relationship has

been established between the indicators characterizing the parameters of Ukrainian parliamentarism and the globalization indicator (correlation coefficient $R = 0,835$). It has been proven that the growth of the life quality of the population and the strengthening of democracy increase the importance of the globalization indicator, however, the growth of the level of state instability decreases it. Destructive changes are especially noticeable during the period of exacerbation of political instability.

In the context of the irreversibility of globalization processes, the sustainable development of Ukrainian parliamentarism requires the formation and implementation of an effective strategy, the main guidelines of which lie in ensuring democracy, political stability, social-political culture, as well as recognizing the public standpoint, taking into account the factors of multi-format international cooperation.

The presence of certain contradictions and insufficiently thorough studies of Ukrainian parliamentarism in terms of ensuring representation of the people hinder the full implementation of the basic principles of parliamentarism and require improvement and further research. Ensuring social-political stability in the country and the effective performance of its functions by the parliament are of particular importance.

6 Conclusion

Therefore, the conducted studies of the strategic guidelines for the development of Ukrainian parliamentarism in the context of globalization give grounds for the conclusion that Ukrainian parliamentarism is significantly influenced due to the exacerbation of the social-political crisis in the country; it takes place in the conditions of the Ukrainian statehood formation and requires approval and implementation with international standards and norms. Ensuring the political stability at the present stage is a priority task of the state, the effective implementation of which requires the active participation and well-coordinated interaction of the parliament with the public. It has been established that the intensification of globalization, regional challenges and threats determine a new level of development of Ukrainian parliamentarism, the main strategic guidelines of which are the stable development of democracy and the functioning of the parliament as a democratic representative body, ensuring political stability, improving social-political culture and recognition of the public standpoint.

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Primary Paper Section: A

Secondary Paper Section: AD