

Haponenko V.

*Doctor of Political Sciences, Associate Professor,
Head of the Department of Political Technologies,
Kyiv National Economic University named after Vadym Hetman*

FUTURE OF DEMOCRATIC WORLD ORDER UNDER MILITARY THREAT

Contemporary Russia-Ukrainian War is a struggle for democracy and freedom against the authoritarian regime. That's why military and financial assistance of European democratic countries crucially important to whole world and it changes the World order.

It underlines the actuality of deepening research on forecasting further socio-political transformations in the face of global challenges and threats, evolution and modern features of international relations, international security and international law in the context of the need to respond to military trends, exchange of experience in anti-crisis management, analysis of prospects for the enlargement of European Union and democratization of Eastern European countries.

The aim of this thesis is to analyze the prospects of democratic transition in Ukraine and its influence on other regions.

The previous researches (Haponenko & Rykhlic, 56) conclude that democracy in Ukraine will win because of the cohesion about core values, the agreement on basic national values, the unity of the people, the high civic activity, high level of political consciousness which is a strong base for democracy.

Of course in Ukraine repelling the military threat is a powerful integrating factor for people. As modern Ukrainian history shows, fluctuation between authoritarianism and democracy has occurred during the period of independence.

That is, balancing towards democracy occurs as a result of mass protest actions. Authoritarian policy legitimizes itself due to the relative stabilization of the socio-economic situation. In contrast, democratic transformations were often hindered by the objective deterioration of the economic situation as a result of the 'post-revolutionary devastation', embezzlement and artificial state budget deficit created by the previous

government, which always justified unsuccessful reformers. So the power of civil society seems to save democratic direction of transformation again.

At the same time long duration of warfare with many victims and losses is still a great threat to democracy because it changes the attitudes to war inside and outside of Ukraine. This is the reason to compare the results of the polls and find out more tendencies.

Citizens of Ukraine support army forces more than ever and more than any other state service during its whole history. This means that Ukrainians' main goal is victory and peace.

Table 1. Level of legitimacy of Ukrainian Armed Forces (sources 2-3)

2021	2022	2023	2024
• 72%	• 98%	• 96%	• 95%

At the same time, the polls show a great decrease in army mobilization's desire. Only a 35% of people ready to be mobilized because of threat to their lives, safety and uncertainty. It proves ineffective state policy in this field.

Table 2. Level of readiness for military service (sources 2, 5)

2020	2021	2022	2024
59%	• 60,5%	• 80%	• 35%

Fortunately citizens of Ukraine still demonstrate a high level of civic and social activity. There are a great amount of people, who help by charity or in-kind activities.

Table 3. Volontiar activity (sources 2, 5)

2018	2023	2024
• 18%	• 61%	• 61%

So Ukrainian political system shows a high level of resistance, especially in the civil sector. The raising of the civil and political activity, the participation in public affairs, integration of national ideas are the factors of successful democratization. Thanks for Ukrainian perspectives of membership in EU, domestic experience can inspire other countries to promote democratic reforms.

At the same time without external support Ukraine government will have more challenges in military and socio-economic area which would be a great threat for democracy not only in Ukraine. It will be a case for authoritarian regimes to unpunished aggression and provoke new sources of instability. As a result, more countries will faced with raising the populism, political polarization and radical ideas.

References

1. Haponenko, V. & Rykhlik, V. (2022). Challenges of democracy in military aggression: Ukraine and the world. In International Conference “Economic security in the Global Environment (ESGE-2022), June 29-30, 2022 (p.45-57).

2. Komu ukraintsi naibilsh doviriut u 2024 rotsi: rezultaty svizhoho opytuvannia. (2024, 7 liutoho). *Apostrof*. <https://apostrophe.ua/ua/news/society/2024-02-07/komu-ukraintsyi-bolshe-vsego-doveriyayut-v-2024-godu-rezultatyi-svejego-oprosa/313639> (in Ukrainian).

3. Pro hotovnist mobilizuvatysia zaiavyly 35% ukrainskykh cholovikiv, ale «pohanyi» komandyr liakaie yikh bilshe za polon - opytuvannia. (2024, 28 liutoho). *NV*. <https://nv.ua/ukr/ukraine/events/skilki-ukrajinciv-gotovi-mobilizuvatisya-2024-roku-50396914.html>.

4. Sotsiolohichna hrupa «Reitynh». (2022). *Zahalnonatsionalne opytuvannia: Ukraina v umovakh viiny (1 bereznia 2022)*. https://ratinggroup.ua/research/ukraine/obschenacionalnyy_opros_ukraina_v_usloviyah_voyny_1_marta_2022.html. (in Ukrainian).