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Meteliyova Tetiana.O.

Ph. D. in Philosophy, Associate Professor, Senior Research Fellow, State Establishment «Institute of World History of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine», Kyiv, Ukraine. TyapaLyuka@yandex.ua

CIVIL SOCIETY AS A FACTOR IN THE NATION-BUILDING: RETROSPECTIVE AND PERSPECTIVE

Abstract. Having critically considered the approaches of procedural understanding of communication formed by Ch. Taylor, J. Habermas, J. Coca, J. Keane, J. Cohen, A. Arato, the author proves that presence of a legalized and legitimized private interest is a precondition enabling the very phenomenon of a civil society.

Traditions of conceptualization of the problem of a civil society are considered. It is shown that they have one thing in common – the civil society confronts authoritative and political relationships, its structures have their own corporate (special) interest and do not claim to express the overall interest (to be political) or to offer the society in general any models of its organization. The border between the civil and political sphere is therefore the struggle for power, whatever civilized and democratic forms it might take. The civil society influences the authorities and controls them with a view to resolving its special interests; however it does not struggle for power.

The interdependence of existence of the civil society and the law-abiding state is revealed, which are formed under conditions of poly-subject space and grow from one communicative “root”, i.e. occurrence of a difference between the general – on one hand, and the special or single – on the other, and establishment of a correlation between them.

The same conditions are also required to form a nation: in absence of poly-subject communicative space, neither a mono-ethnic, nor a poly-ethnic community becomes a nation. In this context, differences between a nation and an ethnos are also considered. It is substantiated that an ethnic group is a bearer of cultural identity of a person, an original and self-sufficient entity, to which the person belongs by its cultural origin, irrespective of whether he or she is conscious of such provenance or not. Ethnicity is not to be chosen – it forms ethno-cultural features of a person by itself. Instead, national identity needs personal reflection.

It is concluded that the civil society as a condition of the formation of a self-authorized person is a factor in ensuring its national identity. The more a person is emancipated from the state paternalism, the more space he or she needs for self-realization, the more possible becomes the revival of the person's national self-awareness, conscious choice and acceptance of the values and patterns offered by the cultural environment as his or her own and native.

Keywords: *civil society, law-abiding state, ethnic group, nation, communication.*

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Pekarchuk Volodymyr. M.

Ph. D. in History, Associate professor, Lugansk State University of Internal Affairs named after E.O.Didorenko, Lugansk, Ukraine. vladimirpkrk@rambler.ru

**CULTURE OF ETHNIC MINORITIES IN GENERAL IDEOLOGY OF
STATE BUILDING IN INDEPENDENT UKRAINE (1991-2012)**

Abstract. On the basis of general analysis of historical facts, analytical materials, scientific arguments it is done an attempt to reveal the peculiarities of requirements of culture of Ukraine's ethnics. After declaration of independence the ethno minorities of Ukraine entered into a new stage of their life with different level of self-organization and ethnical consciousness, and with sense of duty before Ukrainian state.

It is arisen the new conditions for satisfaction of cultural requirements of Ukraine's ethnics. The speed of integration of ethno minorities generally depended on the historical tradition which ethnics continued to follow. Those who compactly lived on the borders of Ukraine felt themselves as owners of situation and did not think about integration. Besides that in every neighbor country there were definite political forces which were not interested in integration of ethnics into ethno-political space of Ukraine. Integration processes in Ukraine progressed with definite difficulties as they required mutual adaptation of communities. The process of preservation of own originality and overcoming of culture of title ethnics was seen differently by ethnics. Some of them aimed to ethno cultural isolation, others showed decision to integration transformations.

The reasons which defined the level of satisfaction of requirements of culture of Ukraine's ethnics were different and at the same time complex; they laid down in differences of historical way of development of ethnics, specificity of mentality, different levels of urbanization, etc. It is conducted the scientific reconstruction of process of preparing of domestic legislation, which regulated realization of rights on culture, civil dimension of national rebirth by Ukraine's ethnics. It is revealed both achievements and errors in this case and also found out the measure of concordance of norms of laws to the similar international documents.

The legislation and legal foundation of Ukraine of this period, which regulated development of cultural environment of ethnical minorities was being worked sequentially. It had specificity because acquired acts, declarations, laws, regulations,