Summary. Nowadays despite various forms of labour cooperation and specialization, namely in the political sphere, the conditions of civilization division of labour are aimed at expanding the frames of mutually beneficial collaboration. That’s why cooperated labour has become a phenomenon of civilization both in material and spiritual production.

In these terms the role of governance as a means of organizing labour cooperation is enhancing. Moreover, the more profound labour division, the more it requires governance. Consequently it results in strengthening the cooperation of labour itself as a human activity which is cooperation centered and inherent.

The creation of global cooperation as a new level of integration development of the human society within certain production unions is supposed to be consciously organized and smoothly regulated by particular management structures. In these unions cooperation integration is viewed as an objective process caused by a high level of international labour division. They organize seamless and tight connections in international productions which lead to the increase in production efficiency and governance one as well. The role of the state’s control over these economic processes should be highly stressed, because production integration as a basis of production specialization and cooperation development is viewed as a result of consciously conducted state policy.

Governing international division of labour and cooperation is a relatively new phenomenon in the development of the governance civilization, however international collaboration goes back to ages. The vivid indicator of these processes is globalization of both cooperation and governance.

The essential characteristic of international division of labour and cooperation is reflected in the necessity of creating institutions of international governance system which are mainly aimed at adjusting the content of governance to a new level of international division of labour. Moreover this relevance is to combine powerfully enough governance energy in order to make cooperation, as a result of national specialization of countries and fields, find relevant forms of governance. It is supposed to provide organizational space for integration processes in international cooperation.

Irrespective what contract basis these production relations imply, their existence reflects the fact that in the nowadays’ world it is significantly emphasized to maintain objective integration and governing labour division and cooperation at the international level. That’s why modern governance-centered states are increasingly involved in governing and controlling these processes where Ukraine is no exception.

International division of labour as an objective process has certain negative aspects which comprise: strengthening disintegration processes caused by different levels of economic development of countries and regions, economic downturns caused by crises, environmental issues, exhausted energy resources, raw materials etc. These reasons are to some extent inherent and their roots go back to the state’s reluctance to interfere in these processes, social deceases, the predominance of some other countries which negatively influence the global economic order, and its organizational mechanism.

Under such circumstances governance potential has acquired an unfair character, moreover system traits of international division of labour and its cooperation tenets are lessening. The reasons are as follows: military struggling due to economic development of the society’s well-being, weak democratic systems of some countries, authoritative regimes, consequent people’s estrangement and their unwillingness to take part in the state’s decision making processes. That’s why today’s governance, mainly state and international, is supposed to be founded on eliminating the contradictions between the variety of human activities in material and spiritual production. Governing international division of labour is becoming an instrument of sustainable development of our planet.

Ukraine is striving to become an integral part of international division of labour and willing to observe the rules and bear the responsibility of these processes. The main task is to provide organizational conditions for significant reforms of the social life. That’s why it requires epistemological approaches which will justify organizational innovations for improving the life of the Ukraine’s society and enhance our role in the system of international division of labour.

Key words: specialization and cooperation of labor, international specialization and cooperation of labor, governance specialization and cooperation of labor, governance international specialization and cooperation of labor, Ukraine in conditions of multinational integration.

Nowadays despite various forms of labour cooperation and specialization, namely in the political sphere, the conditions of civilization division of labour are aimed at expanding the frames of mutually beneficial collaboration. That’s why cooperated labour has become a phenomenon of civilization both in material and spiritual production.

Governing the division of labour and cooperation is a means of influencing professional specialization which is supposed to be assessed not only by its
consequences, but mainly by its process. Such an approach to understanding is aimed at avoiding basic governance pitfalls, which may cost a lot to the society and takes a lot of efforts to correct. That’s why social governance of the division of labour, namely international one, has to create a socially established and functioning system which embraces all needs and expectations of the object of social governance, implements and taps activity potential in the most efficient way.

In this term the role of social governance is enhanced concerning organizing labour cooperation, because the profounder the division of labour, the more it requires to be governed. Moreover the consequence of this enhanced need is the cooperation of management activity as a type of human activity, which has an inherent cooperation content.

A capitalistic way of organizing society, even in its contemporary reflection, has in its structure, in our opinion, a particular contradiction which reveals the discrepancy between private property and objective necessity in a centralized democratic state. The state organization is mainly aimed at exercising control over societal relationships, production, distribution of goods and services, especially over their quality. Furthermore, private production is devoid of state control, in which all population is interested. That’s why, such situations in Ukraine as food poisoning, unethical behavior of manufacturing companies, kickbacks in supply and demand relationships, worsening moral health of society etc. are inherent not only to the Ukrainian society but also developed societies.

In this view totalitarianism as a management system might be to some extend viewed as a perfect form, mainly due to a poor level of democratic development of well-being and state organization of society.

Hence the essential characteristic of labour lies not only in its different ownership forms, but mainly in its cooperation form as a generally production, activity and civilization form. That’s why from the point of view of social governance different civilization forms of society (nations, regions, areas) should be determined by organizational levels of development of the cooperation of labour which is to be confined to aligning a level of cooperation with the system of governance. The national division of labour as an element in this system is a civilization tenet of social governance.

In new ever changing market conditions cooperation integration as a product of international division of labour creates new organizational structures of production which take into account not only economic needs but also technological ones of different national and economic societies, whose relationships are increasingly becoming typical for cooperation integration. That is why it has resulted in a relevant and efficient system of exchanging expertise of different manufacturing companies of particular type of product and information.

We should also point out that the necessity of creating and maintaining contacts and relationships among different national spheres of production and separate manufacturing companies is also required by the modern level of development of international specialization and cooperation of labour which have specific disadvantages closely connected with a state organization of production.

The matter is that this objective situation creates particular factors hampering the support of these contacts and relationships. But at the same time the process of creating and maintaining contacts and relationships among different national spheres of production and separate manufacturing companies in the circumstances of international cooperation of production integration is characterized by three levels. The first level determines a centralized organizational impact on this process made by different management bodies and creating organizational conditions for cooperation of various industries, caused by societal division of labour. The second one means providing guarantees for the first issues. And the third one relates namely to further strengthening democratic elements of governing the process of international cooperation integration, designing relevant organizational structures contributing to contacts and relationships among different national spheres of production and separate manufacturing companies worldwide.

Thus if the international division of labour is an objectively established system of production specialization, mainly an organizational system, based on cooperation of national producers, the of governing of this process historically has always been founded on the principles of regulation and order. Such an approach maintains relationships of international cooperation making them predictable and in depended social cooperation. This means that the division of labour lies in the organization of relationships of social cooperation between different co-operations. In terms of management it is reflected in two aspects: objective self-regulation of cooperative system and managerial impact as a kind of institutional activity. That is why introducing certain factors as determinants of establishing social progress creates opportunities for intelligent organization in self-organization contributing to reconsideration of the essence of managerial civilization, especially in Ukraine.

Thus, modern humanity has a significant institutional capacity in promoting independence from fatal, mostly spontaneous action of objective factors of international division of labor and cooperation, having won their intelligent organization with its own intellectual (organizational) capacity, the highest manifestation of which should make the administrative body of each countries and international governmental institutions.

Management practices gradually have to create a permanent link to the so-called objective reasons, their shift to subjective, primarily managerial responsibility at all state levels.

As an important management practice it is reasonable to take into consideration existing modern management capacities of mankind. In this context, scientific approaches have increasingly theoretically interpreted organizational factors of modern humanity as political, economic and spiritual creation.

It is this vision of management of international division of labor, the division of labor has become a certain social choice, an indicator of social conditions,
reasonable organization of scientific efficiency, of course, on the basis of objective consideration of the needs of social objects. These spiritual factors are to be introduced in each management process.

This vision of the process is necessary, because it is connected to the current level of production, namely deepening specialization and cooperation, where management carries the highest organizational feasibility, which is expressed in constant relevance of management and self-production world, making them more effective as industrial-organizational system. This natural adequacy of any society is absent, which is caused by different levels of spiritual civilization development, not even mentioning the social division of labor, which establishes the certain organizational activities in accordance with certain levels of society.

Management of international division of labor and cooperation is a relatively new phenomenon in the development of management civilization, even though international cooperation has a long history. The main indicator arising on this basis is globalization of both the collaboration and management. Modern integrative quality of international division of labor and cooperation has been reflected in the international management institutions which should always align management with a new level of international division of labor. Moreover, the adequacy should include sufficient management so that collaboration that resulted from national specialization of labor, industries and even some members of their respective management could find a form that would give sufficient space for organizing integrative processes in international cooperation.

But whatever the contractual basis of relations of cooperation, their presence is evident in the today's world, defining the objectivity of integration, process management division and specialization of labor at the international level. That is why it is highly important for countries to relate to this process and Ukraine is no exception in it.

Of course, the expansion and deepening of the international division of labor will be changed, but the need and the main task of managing these processes will be the same - providing a management plan harmonizing the interests of producers in the ratio of internal and external factors.

Nowadays the international division of labor as an objective process has a number of negative qualities, which include: increasingly disintegrated processes that are consistently caused by such a widespread phenomenon as the difference between the levels and rates of different countries and regions, destabilization caused by the crisis in the world economy, the global financial system, etc., environmental shocks, exhaustion of energy sources, raw materials, which are caused by public separateness of humanity, social ills, "technological hegemony" of some countries that have a negative impact on the global economic order, its organizational mechanisms. Management capabilities in these conditions are becoming unfair, without mentioning that the system properties are weakening international division of labor, its cooperative principles, the weakness of democratic systems in their countries, authoritarian regimes. Therefore, modern management, primarily national and international, should be based on non-violent elimination of contradictions of human activities in the fields of material and spiritual production. Management of international division of labor thus becomes a lever for sustainable peace of the world.

Today Ukraine strives to be an integral part of the international division of labor, it reflects its adherence to the "rules of the economic game". This country is ready to bear its responsibility for the processes of effectiveness of the division of labor based on their national specialization. Therefore, the main managerial task of the Ukrainian integration into the international division of labor is an economic and political pluralism within the law, ensuring organizational conditions for radical reform of public life and, at the same time. For this division of labor management processes in Ukraine and its entry into the world economy, it requires a knowledge-based social system that is sufficient for the perception of organizational innovations contributing to the movement of any society. Ukrainian is primarily aimed at occupying its place in the system integration and specialization of labor in the world.

Separately, perhaps we should mention the political management of industrial self-organization, its own interests and at the same time we have to analyze these interests as an organizational phenomenon. This significance is required because political relations have two inherent factors: the interdependence of elements as political issues are part of management and self management mechanism that regulates these elements and tries to harmonize them.

The political level of interest is usually a system indicator, which means a focusing element management of which becomes a political one including the mechanism of social control. The structure of this activity, especially institutional, is a crucial state management functions which create an organizational energy with respect to the cooperative process of political division. Therefore, the scientific management of society must take into account the political expect in any form. As political relations are a reflection of the diversity of nation’s interests, communities, states, etc. they become an object of management, the essential characteristic of which is the organization of their activities in order to harmonize them.

According to above mentioned we have to find the answer to the question of managing the state of the international division of labor and cooperation, its ability to organize the world through contrast and sometimes conflicting political interests. Is the level of management civilization objectively established due to a lack of social self-development, the main feature of which a struggle for power remains to this day?

The quantity and quality of political struggle, political affiliation, particularly around election to the highest public office of the country show an unhealthy level of countries worldwide. Some may say that such processes are commonplace and a natural source of controversy which are inherent.

But the fact of the matter is that today in Ukraine and in the world the political process is disrupted by natural development of political relations, which are based on an organic combination of social
interests. In order to harmonize them they undertake governmental mechanism - social ordering control system using both universal and most effective means of organizing social relations, their organization in accordance with the socio-economic and cultural potential of society, its level of development.

The answer is only one: the level of human development as a system formation in which in the XXI century the society has become equipped economically, spiritually, we can state that the possibility of absolute rule of reason, the human capacity for self-organization based on science, scientific knowledge. It finally creates a model of the social system, removing social control from the hands of politicians and transferring its into scientific field.

If a politician ignores science, and keeps spreading promises in best, and at worst - consciously guided by their ambitions or the interests of the population through the implementation of other interests, rather than harmonizing them, why not to neglect the politics itself, replacing it with a non-partisan science that is unbiased and created with the human genius, including organizational genius. So the world that reached the current level of development by its own tragic history, making millions of sacrifices is to offer a new concept of International Cooperation. This would create an opportunity to reach a new unbiased level of management international cooperation through the genius of each nation, mainly scientific knowledge that reflects the organizational capacity of each nation, the effects of which will be calculated in time and space.

So you have to make a step in this direction which is to weaken the negative consequences of this situation and enter the professional maturity structure of any management circles in Ukraine and the world.

Qualities that management civilization has today in science of social management are defined as organizational (social) ones that with sufficient scientific use are able to reproduce the potential of any object and its statistically accurate picture. The principle of optimality in this vision becomes a real calculation of subjects and object of management, the highest factor of efficiency of social management.

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