

play its full integrity. Sketchiness of power in this sense is realized as a certain defined configuration for a certain way of interacting transcendence power authorities, power elites, places and people presence. If any of the components is missing, it can lead to negative consequences.

State - is only one of the instances of power which holds quite certain exceptional resource (the general order and uniformity of procedures throughout) and so that is not a substitute for other institutions. Historically Sh. Montesquieu was the first who recorded several principles irreducible to each other bodies of government. It is not about the separation of powers - not how a government divided into three parts, and that there are several instances of individual bodies, each of which has an exclusive resource, and this instance has to negotiate between themselves.

The possibility of parallel existence of several instances of power generated several different kinds of power, including political, public, state, local authorities and others. All of them are different in purpose, methods, forms of manifestation, object and subject. A reconfiguration of power is due to the occurrence of three processes: integrating networks of trust, isolation categorical inequality and the elimination of independent centers of power who resort to violence and coercion.

Sometimes power is considered as a system of government. «State power - a form of government that has a monopoly on the publication of laws, mandatory for the entire population, is based on a special apparatus of coercion as a means to comply with laws and regulations» [4, 618]. Only the state government has a monopoly on how to get members of the public to carry out its intentions. Public authorities alike as a means organization and practical work to implement the goals and objectives of the organization.

Ivan Il'in paid much attention to the problems of power, especially its practical side. He offers six axioms of power, observance of which will build a strong national government and a strong state.

The first axiom of power emphasizes that the state can not belong to anyone but the legal authority. This means that the legislature should have a special - meaningful and spiritual competencies. «It is clear that the government is not authorized neither constitutional nor reinforced sense of justice of the people - can only show legislation, administration and justice due to the fact that will power that infringes and claims to power, and even if natural law it will randomly declared and approved, will remain remote

4. Horngren Ch.-Foster J. (2005): Managerial Accounting. St.Petersburg. 2005.

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Demyanyuk Antonina

BUDGET PROCESS AT THE LOCAL LEVEL:

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF MODERNIZATION

The article deals with budget process at the local level taking into account modern requirements of decentralized processes and social and economic development support. The essential characteristic features of budget process at the local level distinguishing its stages, procedures, technologies and support system was revealed. Budget reform processes in Ukraine were systematized distinguishing the stages of formation, structural changes and transformation to medium terminal planning. The advantages and disadvantages of some measures according to improvement of local budgets formation in Ukraine were investigated on the basis of critical analysis of some stages of their formation. Possibility to make public choice and support of its interconnection forming budget priorities with the aim of further modernization of budget process at the local level were shown.

Key words: budget process at the local level, stages, procedures, technologies, support systems, stages of budget reform, public choice.

Дем'янюк Антоніна

БЮДЖЕТНИЙ ПРОЦЕС НА МІСЦЕВОМУ РІВНІ: ПРОБЛЕМИ ТА ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ МОДЕРНІЗАЦІЇ

Розкрито зміст бюджетного процесу на місцевому рівні з урахуванням сучасних вимог децентралізаційних процесів та забезпечення соціально-економічного розвитку регіону. Розширено сутнісну характеристику бюджетного процесу на місцевому рівні з виокремленням його стадій, процедур, технологій та систем забезпечення. Систематизовано процеси бюджетної реформи в Україні з подальшим виокремленням етапів становлення, структурних змін і

переходу на середньострокове планування. У результаті критичного аналізу етапів реформування вдалося виявити переваги і недоліки здійснюваних заходів щодо вдосконалення формування місцевих бюджетів України. Встановлено важливість здійснення суспільного вибору і забезпечення його взаємозв'язку з формуванням бюджетних пріоритетів з метою подальшої модернізації бюджетного процесу на місцевому рівні.

Ключові слова: бюджетний процес на місцевому рівні, стадії, процедури, технології, системи забезпечення, етапи бюджетної реформи, суспільний вибір.

Демьянюк Антонина

БЮДЖЕТНЫЙ ПРОЦЕСС НА МЕСТНОМ УРОВНЕ: ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ МОДЕРНИЗАЦИИ

Раскрыто содержание бюджетного процесса на местном уровне с учетом современных требований децентрализованных процессов и обеспечения социально-экономического развития региона. Расширено сущностную характеристику бюджетного процесса на местном уровне с выделением его стадий, процедур, технологий и систем обеспечения. Систематизированы процессы бюджетной реформы в Украине с последующим выделением этапов становления, структурных изменений и перехода на среднесрочное планирование. В результате критического анализа этапов реформирования удалось выявить преимущества и недостатки проводимых мероприятий по совершенствованию формирования местных бюджетов Украины. Установлено важность осуществления общественного выбора и обеспечения его взаимосвязи с формированием бюджетных приоритетов с целью дальнейшей модернизации бюджетного процесса на местном уровне.

Ключевые слова: бюджетный процесс на местном уровне, стадии, процедуры, технологии, системы обеспечения, этапы бюджетной реформы, общественный выбор.

Such factors as: current state of budget instability, not adjusted forecasting questions and planning of local budgets indices, ineffective mechanism of division of revenues and costs between budget system stages and considerable differences at the levels of economic regional development and public welfare support show modern conditions of fiscal

громадський контроль

Introduction. Modern European countries are characterized by the existence of a complex and extensive system of power that manage society at different levels. Globalization and other world political processes are added to the traditional authorities and local government bodies more civil society. Media and other institutions also significantly influence the society and participate in the exercise of power. All this requires political scientists revert to the concept of «system of power» and clarify its basic components, the nature of relations, theoretical foundations of its own existence and so on.

Analysis of recent publications and researches. It should be noted that the power is a central category of political science, so different aspects of its formation, operation and transformation of scholars engaged at all times. Modernity has brought new emphasis in the current system of power, which is also reflected in the papers of national and foreign authors, among whom should remember T. Ball, N. Luhmann, W. Parsons J. Sartori, R. Shaihtudinov and V. Horbatenko, G. Muzychenko, S. Naumkina, M. Tomenko, F. Rudich, S. Teleshun, V. Shapoval and others.

Unsolved aspects of the topic. Development of democracy and the theory of democratic government in a modern state on the one hand, and democratic reforms in countries of Central and Eastern Europe on the other hand led to the need for the synthesis of theory and practice of the modern state, which was able to give an adequate description of the processes of formation of a new configuration of power in these countries.

Purpose of article. The purpose of this article is to analyze becoming new configuration of power authorities in the countries of modern Europe by determine the cause of current system transformation, as well as the main tendencies of its development in the near future.

The main material research. A major trend in the study and interpretation politics is a category of «power» and power' schematics. This means that one or more power makes technically constructible. Immutable things become relative. Developing technologies of power, and we are increasingly starting to refer to power from a technical point of view, because we can debate about what type of power you need to install and how to do it.

In order to understand the whole schematics of modern power must

Сегодня политологи говорят о системе (конфигурации власти), которая институционально представлена различными институциями, отличающимися друг от друга формой, целями существования, методами работы и т.д. Современные страны Центральной и Восточной Европы проходят свой путь формирования эффективной системы власти, поэтому очень важно сейчас четко определить причины трансформации власти и обозначить основные тенденции дальнейшего развития взаимоотношений между институтами власти на ближайшую перспективу. Такими факторами влияния та конфигурацию власти в странах Центральной и Восточной Европы названы глобализация, демократизация, падение коммунистической идеологии, а основной тенденцией дальнейшего развития признано усиление контроля за властью со стороны общества.

Ключевые слова: власть, конфигурация власти, институты власти, трансформация, модернизация, глобализация, политическое доверие, общественный контроль

Маслов Юрий

СТАНОВЛЕННЯ НОВОЇ КОНФИГУРАЦІЇ ВЛАДИ В КРАЇНАХ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЇ ТА СХІДНОЇ ЄВРОПИ: ПРИЧИНИ ЗМІН І ТЕНДЕНЦІЇ РОЗВИТКУ

Влада як центральна категорія політичного аналізу на всіх етапах розвитку суспільства зазнавала своїх змін під впливом ряду чинників, що впливають на її зміст, інституціональне наповнення та умови реалізації на практиці. Сьогодні політологи говорять про систему (конфігурацію влади), яка інституційно представлена різними інституціями, відмінними одна від іншої формою, цілями існування, методами роботи тощо. Сучасні країни Центральної та Східної Європи проходять свій шлях формування ефективної системи влади, тому дуже важливо зараз чітко визначити причини трансформації влади і позначити основні тенденції подальшого розвитку взаємин між інститутами влади на найближчу перспективу. Такими факторами впливу та конфігурацію влади в країнах Центральної та Східної Європи названі глобалізація, демократизація, падіння комуністичної ідеології, а основною тенденцією подальшого розвитку визнано посилення контролю за владою з боку суспільства.

Ключові слова: влада, конфігурація влади, інститути влади, трансформація, модернізація, глобалізація, політична довіра,

relations in Ukraine. It is very important to investigate theoretical base, realities and peculiarities of budget process at the local level for its modernization for further development of decentralization of taking budget decisions according to available regional resources, increasing of clarity of budget procedures, reconstruction of approaches to their argumentation and widening of influence of public institutions taking into account negative influence of above mentioned factors. At the same time it is necessary to improve support systems and technologies of budget process at the local level with a new model of forming of local budgets within social and economic regional development strategy implementation and building up public society.

Such native scientists as: V. Andrushchenko, N. Bak, L. Bezhubenko, O. Vasylyk, V. Demyanyshyn, M. Karlin, O. Kyrylenko, V. Kravchenko, I. Lunina, S. Mykhailenko, V. Oparin, K. Pavlyuk, Iu. Pasichnyk, O. Suntsova, V. Fedosov, S. Iuriy and others investigated theoretical and practical questions of budget process. Next foreign scientists as: Sh. Blankart, G. Bukenen, K. Arrow, R. Musgrave, V. Pareto, A. Pigou, P. Samuelson, G. Stieglitz and others examined theoretical grounds and analyzed practical problems in budget process formation. The investigations of budget of some scholars in the beginning of the 20th century among which are: P. Kovanko, I. Ozerova, I. Chernikhova and R. Shturma are of great importance.

Nevertheless, some peculiarities and problems of budget process at the local level in the conditions of democratic and market transformations need to be investigated deeply. Actuality, scientific and theoretical value, practical importance and necessity to solve above mentioned problems are of great importance.

The aim of the article is to define problems and directions of modernization of budget process at the local level in the conditions of democratic and market transformations on the basis of theoretical grounds summarizing and analysis of native practice.

To our opinion, in the conditions of formation of democratic and market bases of state formation the essence of budget process at the local level is very important. Investigation and systematization of scientific approaches to the explanation of budget process create some reasons to differentiate the essence of "budget process at the local level". Considering above mentioned we propose our own definitions for support systems,

technologies, procedures, stages of planning and studying of local budgets projects, their approving, fulfillment and making some changes, preparation, observing and approving paying attention to necessities of social and economic regional development including public institutions.

System transformations in Ukraine cause the necessity of budget process definition at the local level distinguishing its stages, procedures, technologies and support systems providing market and democratic transformations with the aim of social and economic regional development and public society formation.

There are qualitative peculiarities of budget processes stages which differ specifically and require planning project, observing and approving budget, its fulfillment and reporting.

Procedures of budget process require official fixed order of implementation, fulfillment and formation of budget strategy and policy development, planning, fulfillment, reporting and evaluation of efficiency of fiscal policy. Thus, procedures differ from stages by their quantitative and qualitative characteristics because they include formation of budget project and they are final after reporting.

Technologies of budget process comprise the sum of techniques, methods and ways of development, approving and implementation of budget decisions doing each procedure separately. Budget process fulfillment on stages and procedures using modern technologies is possible owing to effective support systems.

The complex of adjusted and operative systems is defined by support systems for real fulfillment of engagements in budget procedures implementation. The support system comprises organizational, informational, staff, technical, program and financial support.

Distinguishing stages, procedures, technologies and budget support process at the local level supplies its essential characteristic and defines characteristic peculiarities. Budget process procedures differ from stages by their qualitative and quantitative features and their approving is possible under conditions of modern technologies using and effective support systems functioning.

At modern stage in the sphere of fiscal relations in Ukraine there is a combination of two coordinative powers: market regulation and state administrative decisions through the process of public interests representation clearly observed at the local level.

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Maslov Yuri

FORMATION OF A NEW CONFIGURATION OF POWER IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE: CAUSES OF CHANGES AND TRENDS

Power as a central category of political analysis at all stages of the development of society has undergone its change under the influence of a number of factors influencing its content and institutional conditions for the implementation in practice. Today, political analysts say the system (configuration of power), which is institutionally represented by different institutions, different from each other form of existence, objectives, methods of work, etc. Advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe are their way of forming an effective system of public power, so it is important now to clearly identify the reasons for the transformation of government and to identify the main trends in the further development of relations between the institutions of power in the near future. Such factors influence is the configuration of power in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe called globalization, democratization, the fall of the communist ideology and the main trend of further development is recognized a gain public control of power.

Keywords: power, power configuration, the institutions of power, transformation, modernization, globalization, political trust, public control

Маслов Юрий

СТАНОВЛЕНИЕ НОВОЙ КОНФИГУРАЦИИ ВЛАСТИ В СТРАНАХ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЙ И ВОСТОЧНОЙ ЕВРОПЫ: ПРИЧИНЫ ИЗМЕНЕНИЙ И ТЕНДЕНЦИИ РАЗВИТИЯ

Власть как центральная категория политического анализа на всех этапах развития общества претерпевала свои изменения под воздействием ряда факторов, влияющих на ее содержание, институциональное наполнение и условия реализации на практике.

broken its territorial integrity.

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National budget system has been always reformed during the period of market and democratic transformations. We distinguish three stages of budget reform in our country.

The first stage of reforming began in 1991 and it was approved on June 29, 1995 the Law of Ukraine “About Budget System” in which the main issues of functioning of budget system in Ukraine were formed, incomes and expenditures of state budget, local budgets availability, executive power authorities in planning and budget fulfillment at all stages were determined.

At the second stage of budget reforming the processes of resolution and approving of Budget Code of Ukraine were taken in 2001. This stage serves for strengthening of budget system fulfillment and implementation of accurate cash registered reporting. Such main tasks of budget reform as: development of mechanism of the biggest effectiveness of budget management process achieving, strict control support and responsibility for its fulfillment were determined.

The next stage of budget reform which is still in process is resolution of the Law of Ukraine on July 8, 2010 “About Changes to Budget Code of Ukraine” [3]. At the next stage of national budget system the reforming transformation to medium term budget planning and main program method in budget system are expected.

The very important issue of budget process reforming is support of local budgets equilibrium. The principle of budgets equilibrium in our country is in equilibrium of expenditures of state budget and incomes during some period determined by Budget Code of Ukraine. Thus, equilibrium of local budgets of Ukraine is of great importance and budget resources should guarantee this issue. Imperfection of institutional and legal base of interfiscal relations management before resolution of Budget Code of Ukraine was in the next:

– there was no clear division of expenditures between state and local budgets and local government was not responsible for budget services, their quality and transfer expenditures to the local budgets without support of corresponding resources;

– local governments had no possibility and motivation to plan, foresee and form incomes of local budgets because the main part of incomes of local budgets was formed owing to income deductions standards of which changed every year;

— the order of bank transfers between state and local budgets was not clear enough because it was done on the basis of subjective assessments of foreseen income and expenditures which caused local governments to react adequately on budget decisions taken by higher authorities and increase out of budget funds, continue holding ineffective social infrastructure financed by local budget costs and all this caused increasing credit debt [2, p. 168].

Introducing the main norms and regulations according to interfiscal relations reforming on the basis of economic effectiveness, social fair, budget necessity and responsibility for making decisions was done in Budget Code to balance local budgets of Ukraine.

It is necessary to note that income division is a base for differentiation of incomes and expenditures between levels of budgets. The main changes were at the level region – district, city –town – village; it differentiated clearly between all budget levels and gave a possibility to form a base for calculation of bank transfers which is calculated with the help of formula method.

But it is important to say about insufficiently considered legal acts in Ukraine which differentiate enough the functions between state levels solving problems of local budgets equilibrium. The very problem is in insufficiently considered results after making decisions by state governments which influence incomes and expenditures of local budgets.

Such directions of local budgets reforming in Ukraine are defined at the present stage:

- increasing of effectiveness of the process of forming local budgets expenditures and decentralization of budget costs management;
- improvement of control system of interfiscal relations;
- implementation of quality planning of local budgets for medium term prospect;
- deepening of local budgets investment component;
- performance insurance of budget process organization and monitoring at all stages and reinforcement of responsibility for violation of budget legal system;
- increasing of budget process procedures clearance with the purpose of democratic principles state building support [7].

It is necessary to take into account forming of democratic and development of market principles management in budget system

the political mobilization of this field was played by a referendum in the Crimea, which was held on 16 March 2014. Migration processes of previous decades resulted into increasing to high percentage of Russians as part of Crimea. The Ukraine's new leadership with a focus on the West began to adopt legislation that limited the full democratic development of migrant groups in Crimea. The political process was not controlled. The result - Ukraine has lost part of its territory, which peacefully on free expression during the Crimean referendum came under the jurisdiction of Russian Federation. Such was the result of cooperation between migrant groups in Crimea with the political parties which declare in their programs the protection of migrant interests. During the referendum migrant groups supported the idea of the general main task - to unite voices to solve all the problems themselves. It is important to mention that fact that newly formed group of migrants acquire the character of political parties, but rather, become so-called political parties with national content. This theory is again confirmed by fact of holding of a referendum in the Crimea, in which the main objective is primarily attentiveness of migrant groups, led by the Russian minority in the social and political processes of the state. It was many times declared by leaders of referendum, it helped to fight for the rights of the Russian language, territorial autonomy. There were calls for support of different migrant groups to each other. The processes of political migrant mobilization in the Crimea indicate a desire of representatives of Russian immigrants to consolidate its lead over other ethnic groups, immigrants and turn them into a "support group". A migrant groups realized well the fact that most of the problems facing them today will be decided depending on the proportion of their presence in government at different levels. That was the main factor of political mobilization of migrant groups at nowadays stage. As a result, there is a need to study the following **conclusions**: analysis shows that migrant minorities, attaining their political establishment, trying to decide about their political interests. In particular, migrant minorities trying to create a political party, political elites, the media and others. The world experience states that it is quite acceptable and optimal form of political life of migrant minorities. However, the Crimean referendum became a culmination in achieving this goal: the struggle for the rights of groups of migrants ended for them in victory of an unprecedented scale. As a result of such destructive political process Ukraine has lost part of its territory, that had

middle of migrant groups. Such processes are often caused by the fact of trying of some groups to gain recognition and support from the foremost authorities. The political migrant mobilization and mostly Russian, activated in the east, the south of Ukraine and Crimea. They quite clearly defined its place in politics, were on the side of local government against usurped central government, believing that it ignores the laws of Ukraine, which are intended to protect the interests of migrants. "Only by combining efforts ... You can achieve real results" - say the classics of political science [1] .. The purpose of political mobilization - to achieve the impact of migrants on the power in state, in proportion to their contribution to the development of the country and its economy "[2] . Before holding the referendum in the Crimea, migrant groups stated that Ukraine has "numerous individual cases of discrimination based on nationality, practically solved the problem of education in the mother tongue. The representatives of migrant groups do not take part in activities in region as a representative and executive power structures. They offered to "establish direct contacts with political parties, non-governmental and civil, including human rights organizations, in order to explain their position and the normalization of the political situation surrounding the problem of migrants in the region." They initiated the creation and adoption of legal regulations to Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, which should ensure compliance with the legal rights of migrants in the region. Having been publicized in the regional media, the regional representatives of various parties addressed in support of migrants.

Migrant groups expressed dissatisfaction with the activities of the government.

It was the impetus for migrants to take an active part in the real political will of Crimean society . As a result the Crimean referendum became an example of destructive political process in our country. [4]. Ukraine has lost part of its territory, that had broken its territorial integrity. Recently, the "Russian factor" is increasingly gaining new positions in public and political life of Ukraine. Such Russian organizations as the "Russian Soviet of Ukraine", "The Ukrainian Society of Russian Culture" Rus ", " Congress of russian organizations of Ukraine ", " Russian Assembly "(such organizations in Ukraine more than 30) stepping up its activities not so in the cultural area as intensified level of political mobilization and began to unite over a national societies of other migrants. A special role in

equilibrium in general and reforming in budget and another business spheres in the process of budget process modernization at the local level allowing development of financial independence of local self-management with clear distribution of budget resources and authorizations.

Budget processes determination in democratic state is considered to reflect public advantages and should be based on public choice. But as practice shows it is very large problem to implement this principle at the stage of fiscal policy forming not only in Ukraine but in most countries. Real public life, determination and implementation of fiscal policy give a challenge for democratic public ideology and science, especially for economic one [8, p. 3].

It is reasonable to distinguish such peculiarities of theory of public choice defining analytical schemes of budget decision making developed on its base:

- for a characteristic of human behavior in political sphere the same hypothesis as in new classic economic theory are used: the hypothesis of own interests observance, completeness and taste transitivity, and rational maximization of the main function;

- the process of revealing personal tastes is interpreted mostly using terms of market interaction: human relations in political spheres are considered to be described by terms of mutually profitable exchange;

- the same questions are investigated which are very important for new classic price theory (questions about existence and stability of political equilibrium, the methods of its achieving and evaluation based on cost-benefit principle Pareto) [5, p. 1211].

Public choice is for decision making in the sphere of local finances by the way of voting and decision making at the stages of observing and approving of local budget.

The prospects of budget process modernization are in determination of an important role of public choice which ideally should be a base for fiscal state policy. It is a reflection of advantages of citizens. Because of different opinions about a resolution of budget decisions fiscal policy is developed taking into account interests of majority but also these decisions should be compromise with interests of minority. It is very important to support the balance of interests of different public groups, their different opinions about ways and methods of solving economic problems.

Investigation and approving of budget is a complex phenomenon

combining scientific interests of different directions and cause the definitions of economic and financial aspects. To these aspects belong: economic conditions of developing and approving of budget decisions; economic and political interests of different deputies, political parties and financial and industrial groups in sums of budget fund and expenditures determination; budget procedures, their content and conducting sequence; interconnection between different branches of government in forming and budget costs distribution[4, p. 428].

The results of fiscal policy and assessment of concrete decisions in the sphere of budget relations are explained by positive and normative versions of public choice theory. Positive variant of public choice characterizes political technologies of budget process under conditions of direct and representative democracy using different voting procedures and reveals the motifs of voters' behavior. Normative interpretation of public choice theory explains the problems of social justice, rights and obligations of citizens and moral and ethic factors of financial interaction between society and state [1, p. 120].

Public benefits support should be a result of public choice in the context of budget processes procedures without regard for inhabitation within the same country. The concept of public benefits under modern conditions of democratic and market transformations is distinguished as important and necessary segment of strategic development of Ukraine. Indisputable key factor of economic stability and a guarantee of public welfare is the level of public welfare support at the local level in particular and in the whole country in general.

The important structural characteristic in public welfare support is a degree of decentralization of state finances. Decentralization gives an opportunity to adapt public welfare support to tastes of local citizens, increases the responsibility of local governments and effectiveness of state sector activity implementing some competitive elements. Paying attention to macroeconomic instability which needs to be concentrated on a state level of fiscal policy instruments, a considerable state debt dependency, tendencies of state paternalism and irregularity of territorial development it is necessary to define clearly optimal proportions of costs distribution between state and local budgets.

Support of advantages of public welfare rendering at the local level foresees:

of social and political relations. [5]. The political mobilization of migrants is primarily showed in establishing of close communication, joint arrangements or actions, expressing its active position on the adoption of certain policy decisions. The processes of political mobilization of migrants are often activated on the eve of important national actions, including elections at different levels. We can watch the creation of different political groups and organizations on the basis of combining groups of migrants through which their representatives have the opportunity to participate actively in the political process of the country. . Significant role in terms of political mobilization of migrants, as well as other groups in general, is played by such factors as "danger motif" and the so-called "principle of justice."The political migrant mobilization may be present due to not only a competition of different ethnic and national groups, it can also be as the result of government policy. Important factors of political mobilization of migrants include such as institutional (the union at a particular political party or organization), leadership (union over a certain person, leader), the problem (unification over common problems of migrants). The effect on the level of political mobilization of migrants is caused particularly by foreign policy factors, policy of individual states and political leaders of the country from which immigrants come. [6] The not less important role in the political mobilization of migrants play an authority of organizations representing a particular group of migrants, the presence of influential leaders among them. During the analyzing of the activity of migrants, it is possible to state about consequence of other factors that promote the development of political mobilization of migrants. In particular, it compromising - the willingness of certain groups of migrants to cooperate with others, openness to collaboration.The activity of migrants development and institutionalization contribute the creation on their basis of certain migrant groups, national societies, national movements or political parties. [5]. Significant meaning in the political mobilization of migrants is played with an ideological factor. Practically all unions of migrants make certain ideology that holds their group solidarity. The ideological factor is quite influent and encourages consolidation for further action. However, we can observe that due to the political mobilization migrants can't often act as a monolithic structure. There is not infrequently association into stronger structure is accompanied by a struggle for the leadership of the new organization between the migrant groups. There are often splits in the

of the political process were studied by representatives from both American and European political schools (including Russian and Ukrainian). Migration matters were more contemplated by engaged sociologists and etnopolitologists. Therefore, the source-base of this study was the work of Dahrendorf P. «Road to Freedom: Democratization and its problems in Eastern Europe», "Migration: a disaster zone (formation of Russian policy in the field of migration)", Salmina A.M. "The political process and democracy "etc. .. Since the establishment of Ukraine as an independent state, the role of immigrants in our country has increased significantly. Looking after the migration processes in our country for last years, we can see that there is intensive political integration of migrants in domestic processes of state, but their role also greatly enhanced (both positive and negative) in international relations. This position became the base for the allocation of **unsolved aspects of the problem** - the impact of migration on the political process in Ukraine and determined the **relevance** of this study. The political integration of migrants is particularly dynamic in recent years. Most politicians are well aware of the impact of immigrants on the socio-political and economic processes in the country. **The aim** of research - to trace the impact of migration on the political process in Ukraine at example of last events in the Crimea. **The tasks** of work: to generalize theoretically the possibility of destructive political process with the participation of migrants and trace its unintended consequences that lead to the loss of territorial integrity. **The statement of main material of the study.** Describing the activities of migrants in Ukraine for last years, we can state that their level of political activity has increased significantly, which is typical for the largest and socially active groups of migrants: Russians, Jews, Moldavians and others. Research materials for the scientific study were documents that reflect the activities of migrants - handling, program, conference materials, work plans migration services, materials, media and more. These materials indicate that some groups of migrants differ by special activity and mobilization processes can be seen among them. [7] .. The migrants, protecting their interests, in addition to cultural, linguistic, and religious issues, often impose requirements on equal subdividing of power between the representatives of all nationalities living in the country. At the beginning of the 3rd millennium migrant mobilization processes increased significantly, therefore, the association of representatives of different migrant groups for implementation of certain purposes in the field

- sufficient independence of local governments in questions of determination of size and structure of local budgets expenditures;
- clear distribution of expenditures between levels of government considering economic criteria;
- sufficient administrative and financial capability of local governments for proper fulfillment of their functions;
- effective corresponding stimuli and mechanisms of local governments in the context of support of efficiency of public welfare rendering [6, p. 12].

The main advantage of local support and financing of public services in the context of budget process modernization at the local level is in giving an opportunity to support a wide range of tastes and requirements according to local changes in the models of demand and financial possibilities. Every local public group can require services within its own public choice. It supports a great flexibility of political process and gives a possibility for citizens to choose strategic vectors of regional development on their own or through elected representatives.

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в украинском политическом процессе. Определенную роль в условиях политической мобилизации мигрантов играют факторы: "мотив опасности", "принцип справедливости". Политическая мобилизация мигрантов может быть обусловлена не только конкуренцией различных этнонациональных групп, она также может стать результатом государственной политики. Важными факторами политической мобилизации мигрантов можно назвать такие, как институциональный (объединение вокруг определенной политической партии или организации), лидерский (объединение вокруг определенного лица, лидера), проблемный (объединение вокруг определенной проблемы). Влияние на уровень политической мобилизации мигрантов имеют и внешнеполитические факторы и др. Эти положения определяют позитивность или деструктивность политического процесса. Крымский референдум стал примером деструктивного политического процесса в Украине.

Ключевые слова: мигранты, политическая интеграция, политический процесс, политическая мобилизация

Statement of problem. Since the beginning of the democratization the participation of migrants in social and political life of Ukraine has increased noticeably. Political activity of migrants is caused by political, economical and cultural situation in the country.

The main problem of progress of civil society, which is in the process of creating and covers various communities, including migrants, is their status which would guarantee either their engagement in civil society or identification according to the area of residence simultaneously. This peaceful coexistence of migrants of different nationalities gives an opportunity to state to develop successfully, and is also a source of political and social stability. A democratic society guarantees to migrants the support of cultural development, obtaining an appropriate status in society and access to resources, including political. Activity of migrants are not limited only by problems of culture and language. Sooner or later, this process becomes politicized, therefore there is the need to assume the migrants as an important political factor. **Object** of research - migration and the political process. **The subject** of scientific inquiry - the patterns of interaction between migration and political process. **Assay of recent researches and publications.** In the international political science subjects