

THE PROBLEMS OF MODERN DEMOCRACY AND ITS ESSENCE

ANASTASIA MAHANEVA, student

IRINA A. KAMENEVA, Senior Teacher, English Language Adviser

Saint Petersburg State University

O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv

Democracy is inextricably and closely linked with society. It exists in this society, participates in its life, directs and places signs on the path of law-abiding citizens. Democracy is understood as the main method of collective interaction, as a result of which all participants have an equal impact on the stage or outcome of the process. However, it is very important to take into account the need for self-awareness of citizens in this political system. Obviously, without its spiritual and moral foundations, it is able to turn into its own opposite. Otherwise, democracy, which should serve as the political ideal of democracy, can turn into the geopolitical doctrine of a unipolar world. It is in the existing subtleties of the interpretation and understanding of the democratic apparatus, the ability to use it for the good, that creates the main difficulties in modern society.

Inability to ignore the emergence of a new reality of society is one of the existing problems. As society is specific and in it can lead to relationships (and their forms) of people with each other, as well as their integration into human communities, can one say that the bulk is nothing more than a crowd that does not have skills good governance? After all, Plato claimed: "Good or freedom destroys democracy." Is modern society ready for such a responsibility? Will it be able to make decisions consciously and be responsible for the consequences?

The development of society leads to the development of the political system itself. In the age of computerization and frantic progress in various fields of mankind (especially in the scientific), democracy is forced to take other forms. For example, new realities give rise to concepts such as «teledemocracy» or «cyber democracy», which also require a new interpretation.

The sharp jumps and transitions from one political regime to another, "shock therapy", and the state's own specifics create inequality in a society where its own hierarchy is built. A weak market economy can not only change the standard of living of the population, but also stall the spread of democracy. After all, those who in the generated inequality have more than certain resources may have a greater impact on political life. That creates political inequality. Left-wing movements suggest the need of economic democracy, which would be able to resolve the issue of distribution of property among labor collectives.

An important problem of the modern development of democracy in society is the transition period. Because it is precisely in this passage of time that democracy can gain its strength or even lose any stability. Due to the

individual characteristics of each country, it is impossible to develop uniform methods of democratization at the moment.

Immigration is also a problem of the development of democracy. Most emigrants do not have a constant material income, they are poor and have a significant cultural margin. Man's ignorance of the law does not relieve him of responsibility. What about ignorance of their own democratic rights and obligations? Negative sentiments towards emigrants, bitterness, contribute to the development of ethnic and sometimes even terrorist conflicts, the creation of radical movements. All this not only contradicts the concept of democracy, but also shows hostility towards it and human rights.

Thus, we can conclude that the self-awareness of society, its awareness of its own power (demos), transitional periods, democratic representations, the material and social situation of citizens and the country as a whole, internal conflicts, as well as important cultural and social conditions contribute to development and the formation of democracy. All these conditions will determine its level and effectiveness. Indeed, if we return to the inseparability of the concepts of this political system and society, then we can say that democracy and the fullness of its implementation and use by citizens of a country are determined by the level of their political identity and are free, which meanwhile is generated by the established regime within the country. This allows you to form a system of representations of the subject in political terms. Where he (the subject) consciously and purposefully builds his own relationships with the same subjects and objects of politics, inside and outside the political system.

Summing up, we conclude that there is a need for support and a normal response to the peaceful desire of citizens to be heard, to participate equally with other representatives in the political life of the state. It should also not impede the ability to have and freely express one's opinion, the right to self-determination and one's own position. After all, democracy can be built only by joint efforts and striving to achieve common goals. Because when the power has one landmark with the people, this means not only that it listens to its power and the voice of democracy, but also follows the path of the rule of law, which is not indifferent to the opinion of its society.

References:

1. <https://listverse.com/2015/07/28/10-problems-with-modern-democracies-and-their-institutions/>
2. <https://archive.org/details/problemsofmodern00godkuoft/page/n10/mode/2up>
3. <https://www.bibliofond.ru/view.aspx?id=523620>
4. <https://www.studsell.com/view/4369/?page=2>
5. <https://www.economist.com/essay/2014/02/27/whats-gone-wrong-with-democracy>
6. <https://testmyprep.com/subject/political-science/the-second-modern-democracy-with-all-its-pluses>