

Modeling of Modern Trends of Retraditionalism in the Countries of the Post-Soviet Space

Abstract

The processes of democratization as the leading direction of development of the states that are at the stage of transformation are analyzed. The main consequences of the endogenous transformation of post-Soviet states have been investigated. The peculiarities of the influence of the factors of retraditionalism on the transformational processes are revealed: the predominance of negative manifestations of re-socialization tendencies that need to be eradicated and, instead, to try to introduce positive factors. The main crisis moments of democratization processes and the phenomenon of mistrust of political institutes are investigated, and it is proved that they are the result of the activity of political elites. The main reasons for the emergence of the crisis of legitimacy in the transformational period and ways to overcome them are determined. The comparative analysis of the extent of the trend of re-nationalization in the post-Soviet states (based on the example of Ukraine, Belarus, Russia, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia) has been carried out. The dynamics of tendencies of re-nationalization in endomodels of transformation of states is determined, by constructing an econometric model of quantitative calculation of indicators of democratization and re-nationalism. The degree of consolidation of the regime is traced in each particular country. It is concluded that no post-Soviet state (Ukraine, Belarus, Russia, Kazakhstan), except for the Baltic post-Soviet countries (Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia), has not achieved large-scale breakthroughs on the path of democratization since the proclamation of independence. The results of the research are in good agreement with the indices of the "Polity IV" project. The forecast of the re-nationalization index for the next five years (2018–2022 biennium) is developed on the basis of the constructed additive model of the time trend. The expediency of introducing constructive re-nationalism on the basis of the synthesis of elements of effective management and adapted to the modern conditions of the traditional values of the states is substantiated.

Keywords: retraditionalism, democratization, transformation, political institution, civil society, traditions, values.