

TERMINOLOGICAL PROVISION AND PARADIGM OF RESEARCH
OF THE TRACKING UKRAINE'S TRAP

DOI: 10.32620/cher.2021.3.03

Formulation of the problem. Unfortunately, the planned construction of an effective strategy for Ukraine's independence was not implemented. There were no constructive changes in the rules of economic life, the institutional structure of the state. Exit from crisis situations of various spheres of society, restoration of their vital activity were not provided with mechanisms of balance of economic efficiency and social justice. Thus, the problem of bringing the country out of the "trap of backwardness" has become extremely relevant. However, public authorities are left without a reliable program to address this problem. The backwardness is growing, so there is a need for a thorough review of the main ideas and technologies for diagnosing ways out of it. *The purpose of the study* is to determine the terminology and paradigm of theoretical and methodological support for bringing Ukraine out of the "trap of backwardness", to unite the efforts of all those interested in finding reserves to restore sustainable development of society. *The methodological basis of the study* were the methods of dialectics, methods and principles of interdisciplinary scientific knowledge of a complex subject, the rules of paradigm construction and its terminological support. *The main idea of the study* - theoretical and methodological justification for the withdrawal of Ukraine from the "trap of backwardness" must be built on the basis of an appropriate model of the paradigm and its terminology. *Presenting main material.* The main formulations of the research are formulated in the article, the stages of construction of the paradigm of bringing Ukraine out of the "trap of backwardness" are given, their content and rules of realization are determined. Particular attention is paid to the technology of reviewing the proposed options for defining terms in published works on the topic of the article. *The originality and practical significance* is confirmed by the proposed algorithm for building a paradigm model, terminological support for the study of a complex topic, which is at the phenomenological stage. *Conclusions and prospects for further research.* A constructive association of those wishing to determine the reserves for the restoration of sustainable development of society is possible provided that the model of the paradigm and its terminology is clarified. Further research on the topic should focus on clarifying the institutional basis that can really streamline the limitations of the system of traps in society.

Key words:

backwardness trap, ways out, paradigmatic support, main idea, research hypotheses, terminology, terminological support.

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ТЕРМІНОЛОГІЧНЕ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ ТА ПАРАДИГМА ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ ПАСТКИ ВІДСТАЛОСТІ УКРАЇНИ

Постановка проблеми. Запланована свого часу побудова ефективної стратегії незалежності України, на жаль, не реалізувалася. Не відбулися конструктивні зміни правил господарського життя, інституційного устрою держави. Вихід з кризових ситуацій різних сфер суспільства, відновлення їх життєдіяльності не були забезпечені механізмами збалансованості економічної ефективності та соціальної справедливості. Отже, набули надзвичайної актуальності проблеми виведення країни з «пастки відсталості». Однак державні органи влади залишаються без надійної програми вирішення цієї проблеми. Відсталість посилюється, тому існує потреба ґрунтовного перегляду головних ідей і технологій діагностики шляхів виходу з неї. *Мета дослідження* полягає у визначенні термінології та парадигми теоретико-методологічного забезпечення виведення України з «пастки відсталості», в об'єднанні зусиль усіх зацікавлених у знаходженні резервів відновлення сталого розвитку суспільства. *Методологічною основою дослідження* стали методи діалектики, способи та принципи міждисциплінарного наукового пізнання складного за якістю предмета, правила побудови парадигми та її термінологічного забезпечення. *Головна ідея дослідження* – теоретико-методичні обґрунтування виведення України з «пастки відсталості» необхідно будувати на основі відповідної моделі парадигми та її терміносистеми. *Виклад основного матеріалу.* У статті сформульовано головні гіпотези дослідження, наведено етапи побудови парадигми виведення України з «пастки відсталості», визначено їх зміст і правила реалізації. Особливу увагу надано технології перегляду запропонованих варіантів визначення термінів в опублікованих роботах за темою статті. *Оригінальність і практична значущість* підтверджується запропонованим алгоритмом побудови моделі парадигми, термінологічного забезпечення дослідження складної теми, яке знаходиться на феноменологічному етапі. *Висновки та перспективи подальших досліджень.* Конструктивне об'єднання бажаючих визначити резерви відновлення сталого розвитку суспільства можливе за умови уточнення моделі парадигми та її терміносистеми. *Подальші дослідження за темою доцільно орієнтувати на уточнення інституційних підстав, здатних реально впорядкувати обмеження системи пасток суспільства.*

Ключові слова:

пастка відсталості, шляхи виходу, парадигмальне забезпечення, головна ідея, гіпотези дослідження, термінологія, терміносистема.

ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ И ПАРАДИГМА ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ ЛОВУШКИ ОТСТАЛОСТИ УКРАИНЫ

Постановка проблемы. Запланирована в свое время построение эффективной стратегии независимости Украины, к сожалению, не реализовалась. Несостоявшиеся конструктивные изменения правил хозяйственной жизни, институционального устройства государства. Выход из кризисных ситуаций различных сфер общества, восстановление их жизнедеятельности не были обеспечены механизмами сбалансированности экономической эффективности и социальной справедливости. Итак, получили чрезвычайную актуальность проблемы вывода страны из «ловушки отсталости». Однако государственные органы остаются без надежной программы решения этой проблемы. Отсталость усиливается, поэтому существует потребность основательного пересмотра главных идей и технологий диагностики путей выхода из нее. *Цель исследования* заключается в определении терминологии и парадигмы теоретико-методологического обеспечения вывода Украины из «ловушки отсталости», в объединении усилий всех заинтересованных в нахождении резервов восстановления устойчивого развития общества. *Методологической основой исследования* стали методы диалектики, способы и принципы междисциплинарного научного познания сложного по качеству предмета, правила построения парадигмы и ее терминологического обеспечения. *Главная идея исследования* - теоретико-методические обоснования вывода Украины из «ловушки отсталости» необходимо строить на основе соответствующей модели парадигмы и ее терминисистемы. *Изложение основного материала.* В статье сформулированы главные гипотезы исследования, приведены этапы построения парадигмы вывода Украины из «ловушки отсталости», определено их содержание и правила реализации. Особое внимание уделено технологии просмотра предложенных вариантов определения сроков в опубликованных работах по теме статьи. *Оригинальность и практическая значимость* подтверждается предложенным алгоритмом построения модели парадигмы, терминологического обеспечения исследования сложной темы, которое находится на феноменологическом этапе. *Выводы и перспективы дальнейших исследований.* Конструктивное объединение желающих определить резервы восстановления устойчивого развития общества возможно при условии уточнения модели парадигмы и ее терминисистемы. Дальнейшие исследования по теме целесообразно ориентировать на уточнение институциональных оснований, способных реально упорядочить ограничения системы ловушек общества.



Ключевые слова:

ловушка отсталости, пути выхода, парадигмальное обеспечения, главная идея, гипотезы исследования, терминология, терминосистема.

Problem statement. The modern world is going through a difficult period of transformation. They generate ambiguous consequences in all spheres of life, often accompanied by crisis phenomena. Given these circumstances, the recommendations of science on the adaptation of society to new conditions become extremely necessary.

Ukraine once chose the path of independence, the mastery of which depended and depends on a special system of measures. The purpose of such measures is to ensure the sustainable development of the state. It was planned to be based on a social market economy with a strong middle class, small and medium enterprises. The transition period provided for a significant change in the rules of economic life, the foundations of the institutional structure of society. However, this strategy during the years of independence, unfortunately, was not implemented. Instead, there was a massive loss of scientific, technical and innovative potential of the country, the imbalance of social consolidation.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The work of such scientists as: V. Polterovych [1–3], G. Bashnyanin [4], J. Berezhny [5], S. Korablin [6], the team of authors under the leadership of G. Vasylytsiv and R. Lupak [7] and others. However, most of their proposals reveal some aspects of the problem without taking into account the need to combine knowledge and technology of different scientific schools. The emergence of new complex problems in society requires additional research, actualizes the problem of finding the prerequisites for building a new paradigm, taking into account its terminological support.

The purpose of the article is to determine the terminology and paradigm of theoretical and methodological support for bringing Ukraine out of the "trap of backwardness", to unite the efforts of all those interested in finding reserves to restore sustainable development of society.

Statement of basic materials. Non-standard unpredictable changes and problems of life have always actualized the emergence of new directions of theory and methodology of their study.

At one time, they led to the development of ideas for post-industrial, network, information models of society. The search for a cognitive

model is currently being intensified. Its practical implementation is complicated by the fact that the global cognitive-information society is extremely intensifying communication processes. They begin to ambiguously affect its functioning, in certain situations restrain timely streamlining. The realization has already come that this new topical problem of practice and science can be solved by creating conditions for a productive exchange of ideas through special information structures in which knowledge about the world can be provided. The main requirement for such structures - they must be understandable to most users with different development of cognitive potential. Their main goal in Ukraine is to facilitate effective communication between all those who wish to participate in the restoration of the country's sustainable development trends and the harmonization of its relations with the outside world.

The development of an appropriate national program to bring the country out of the "trap of backwardness" depends on a clear understanding of the mechanisms that "drove" the crisis and keep society in it. So far, there are no convincing answers to the question: how to get out of this crisis; how to restore or create the potential for sustainable economic development; how to create mechanisms for activating social institutions, socially responsible business and socially responsible state power.

It is impossible to solve all these problems at once. It is necessary to build a step-by-step plan, the implementation of which will achieve a synergistic effect of joint efforts of stakeholders.

The analysis of the relevant literature showed the reasons for the need to improve the terminology to clarify the nature and content of these problems. Among them are the following.

First, under the influence of scientific and technological progress there has been an accelerated growth of information in communications. According to scientists, they are now doubling every five to seven years, and the life cycle of knowledge is reduced to 2-3 years. This causes the so-called "terminological explosion" - the emergence of a large number of new terms that hinder the effective exchange of ideas for solving urgent problems.

Secondly, the collective search by scientists for ways out of a difficult situation is hin-



dered by the lack of a common understanding of the basic terms not only in the disciplines related to the subject of study, but even in each of them.

Third, the scientific community is not yet fully aware of the critical state of terminological support of scientific activity in general. And it already needs development, formation of the corresponding theory, methodology. A clear understanding of the terms "professional language", "terminology", "terminology", "terminology" will promote the appropriate use of terms in scientific publications and speeches, will positively affect the perception of the text by representatives of various disciplines, as well as the scientific value of critical research.

Here are the opinions of some scientists on this subject. "Terms are an indicator of the level of development of scientific language in society and, consequently, science in general," - said the famous Ukrainian language specialist G. Onufrienko [8, p. 53]. Another Ukrainian professional in the field of terminology - L. Symonenko - clarifies the problem: "The study of terminology at the present stage is in two directions - theoretical and practical. The theoretical problems of terminology include the study of the nature of the term, patterns of terminological vocabulary. A practical direction in terminology is the creation of branch terminological dictionaries" [9, p. 18-19].

After analyzing the problems of economics, R. Elemesov concludes that it is appropriate to increase attention to its terminological support, as one of the main postulates of any scientific discipline is the rigor of terminology [10, p. 4].

Scientific practice has long mastered the procedure of clarifying terminology. "Almost every dissertation contains an improvement of the term in terms of clarifying its definitions... or the introduction of a new term. As a result, each scientist uses in his own research a new definition formulated by him, based on the specific objectives of his research and using his own understanding of the object, based on their own knowledge of professional language. So, different researchers - different interests - different definitions", - notes L. Chyzhevska [11, p. 391].

At the same time, M. Ginzburg and S. Kovalenko draw the attention of scientists to the existence of the national standard of terminology: "Terminology is one of the main means of mutual understanding and cooperation of specialists working in the same or related subject areas. In view of this, in DSTU 3966: 2009 one of the requirements for the terms is their harmonization,

ie the consistency of the signs of closely related concepts from different subject areas "[12, p. 3].

Such coherence is especially important for interdisciplinary research, when representatives of different scientific fields in the study of their own means of a complex situation must effectively share technology and results with partners. It is the difference in timing that can be a significant obstacle to such an exchange.

Usually, a representative of professional knowledge considers all words related to his profession. At present, he does not always think about the need to systematize them, the use of different options in different situations and audiences.

Terminology has not yet been introduced as mandatory in the system of higher education disciplines. Modern classical textbooks do not present ideas, theories and practical recommendations for building terminological systems. Many scientists and practitioners do not have the necessary terminological competencies. According to the results of diagnostics of their condition in scientists and specialists in various fields of science and practice, conducted in 2019, it is established: terminological competencies are absent in 67% of respondents, 17% have some idea of terms, 12% have low terminological knowledge, skills and abilities. Only 4% have a qualitative level of their development. At the same time, 87% of respondents are ready to develop their terminological potential, and only 13% ignore this possibility [13].

In connection with the above, we will perform some preliminary clarifications of the main problems, concepts and rules of construction of terminological support of scientific research in general and "traps of backwardness" in particular.

First of all, we note that a significant part of terminological problems (ambiguity, inaccuracy, lack of systematics in the construction of terms) is due to the difference in terminological fields in the sciences, which are used by scientists in the study of complex problems.

Scientific terminology is a special set of terms, ie words or phrases that serve the field of scientific and research activities. In Ukraine, it combines a wide range of Ukrainian words and many words of foreign origin. There is an urgent need for theoretical and practical solutions to the problems of adaptation, unification and standardization of their own, foreign terms and their combinations.

This process is provided by understanding the essence and purpose of such constructive





elements of scientific language as concept, term, definition. Further, according to the text, the definitions of the first and second elements are borrowed from Wikipedia, the third - from the dictionary of the Ukrainian language [14].

Concept - a form of thinking that reflects the essential properties, connections and relationships of objects and phenomena in their contradiction and development; a generalized thought or system of thoughts distinguishes objects of a certain class according to certain general and collectively specific features. That is, the concept is not a word, not the object itself, but its imaginary image. This is a logical form of thought about the subject.

The scientific term accurately and unambiguously defines a clearly defined special concept of any branch of science, technology, art, social life, etc. and its relationship with other concepts within a special field. A term is a special word that has a definition.

Definition - a concise logical definition, which contains the most significant features of the defined concept [14, p. 259].

The specific meaning of the concept defined by the term becomes clear only through the definition - a concise logical definition of the essential features of the concept, ie its content, and the limits of use. It acts as a kind of leading element that allows you to combine patterns, phenomena, processes, objects of the world and people's ideas about it all.

For example, crisis research uses the terms "problem", "barrier", "crisis", "chaos", "funnel". Recently, the concept of "trap" has become very common in publications on the problems of public life. Despite its widespread use, its interpretation is extremely "vague" and needs to be improved. The only option adopted to transform it to the level of the situation in society is given in the Russian economic dictionary: "A trap is an economic situation that resembles a vicious circle; a situation in which an attempt to get out of a trap in one way leads to another in the same trap "[15].

Almost all scholars who use this word do not specify its essence and meaning. First, they combine it with the name of the subject in respect of which it is observed: "poverty trap", "oligarchic trap", "activity trap", "raid trap"... and so on. Secondly, almost all authors of publications combine the problem of traps with the lack of institutionalization of the sphere of its functioning. If we take into account this feature of publications, there is a problem of clarifying the meaning of the term "institution", in which it is used in a particular study.

The first problem of institutionalization was formulated by V. Polterovych, who for a long time analyzed the term "institutional trap" [1-3]. In 2007, he defined this term as follows: "balanced, stable, but inefficient norm of behavior or inefficient institution" [3, p. 76]. Currently, some dictionaries have already included this term in their list (Table 1).

Table1 – Definition of the term "institutional trap" in dictionaries

Author / Source	Definition
G. Litvintseva Dictionary of terms on institutional economics	Inefficiency of the formed institutes, steady rules; that is, repetitive passage of behavioral attitudes, which leads to adverse economic consequences; in other words, a stable inefficient institution
I. Borodina Management. Glossary of books	Acquisition of a stable nature of certain negative consequences, initially dictated by the good intentions of macroeconomic decisions. Unexpected results of conscious actions arise due to ignoring the institutional constraints of political decisions - both formal and informal
V. Kovnir, I. Murzina Economics in terms, concepts and concepts	Ineffective, but a stable norm that has a self-supporting character. The essential reason for the existence of institutional traps is the divergence of short-term and long-term interests of economic agents. May be formed as a result of decisions and actions taken by economic agents in conditions of insufficient (ineffective) control in order to obtain unjustified economic benefits

Source: compiled by the authors

Dialectics, which no one denies, recommends to ensure the constructiveness of concepts to give them a definition in the coordinates of "general - special - specific." Comparing different interpretations and outlining the specific scope of the term, a modern scientist could justify an acceptable option. However, this requirement regarding the concept of "trap", and even more so - "trap of backwardness", is almost impossible to meet. First, the number of publications is not yet sufficient to reliably summarize the problem. Secondly, using the word "trap", scientists do not specify its meaning to a level that would form the basis of its scientific research. In popular dictionaries, this word is given very simply, with reference to the works of famous writers: "Device for catching animals, birds, rarely - fish" (Lesya Ukrainka), "Such a place from which there is no way out, you can not get out, get out" (Oles Potter). As for the word "backward", dictionaries and publications associate it with human mental development. Thus, the above definitions of the trap and backwardness do not create opportunities to build a system of terms, special scientific terminology for collective use in the study of the causes of the "trap of backwardness" of Ukraine.

At the same time, linguists draw attention to the need for a clear definition of terms before combining them into a terminology system. For example, I. Kochan, emphasizing the role of terms in the paradigm of modern Ukrainian science, notes: "a clear definition of the term - a necessary condition for it to become a component of a certain terminological system" [16, p. 32].

This article focuses on the concept of "backwardness trap". Generalization of the literature [1–15] created grounds to propose for discussion the following version of this concept / term: "The trap of backwardness is a mechanism for preserving the negative state of society in general and its economic system in particular, authors. The victims are the majority of the population of Ukraine, which suffers, firstly, due to low financial status, secondly, due to the impossibility of honest development and realization of their potential, and thirdly, due to the loss of trust in the government. The authors of the mechanism are incompetent, socially irresponsible public figures and government officials. "

Figure 1 shows a variant of the model of building a paradigm of ways out of Ukraine from the "trap of backwardness".

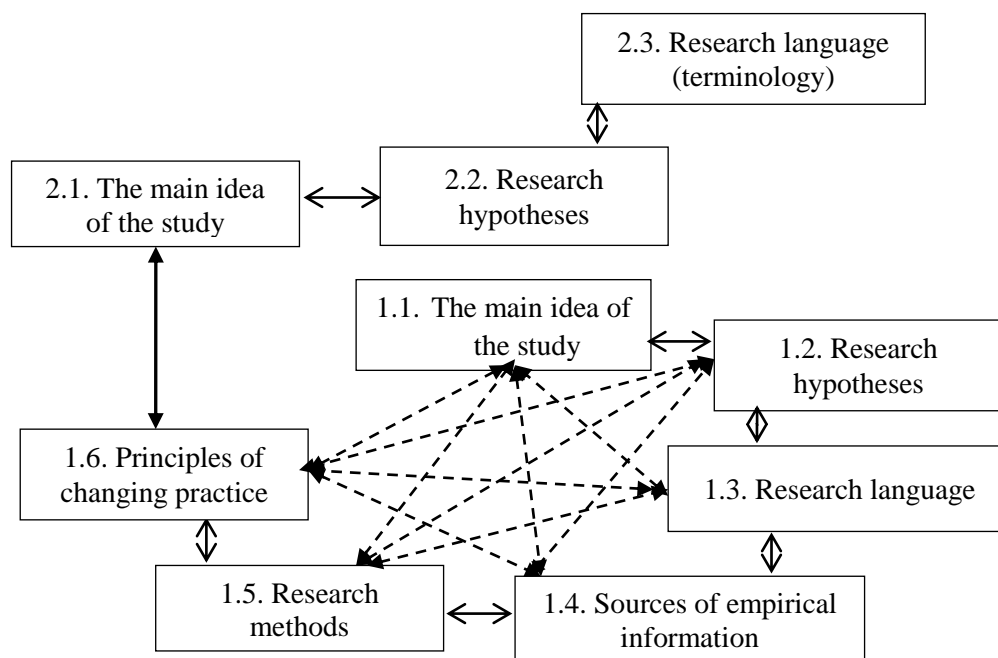


Figure 1 – Model of paradigm construction ways out of Ukraine from the "trap of backwardness" *

Note: * used our own experience in determining the possibilities of transition from the phenomenological stage of problem analysis to the construction of paradigmatic foundations for the development of science [19].

Legend: \longleftrightarrow the relationship between successive stages of formation of paradigm elements;
 \dashrightarrow the relationship between the elements of the paradigm.

Source: compiled by the authors



A review of the relevant publications convincingly shows that bringing Ukraine out of the "trap of backwardness" requires a qualified scientific justification. This problem has no paradigm, it is at the phenomenological stage of cognition [17; 18].

The paradigm is not a stable construct. It is formed and refined by users in the process of complicating the subject of research and the methods

they use at the stage of its evolutionary development. When forming a certain element of the paradigm, it is advisable to check the consistency of its content with the following and previous elements. Radical changes in the subject form a new stage in the development of science. Figure 2 shows the order of development of science through change, the development of paradigms.

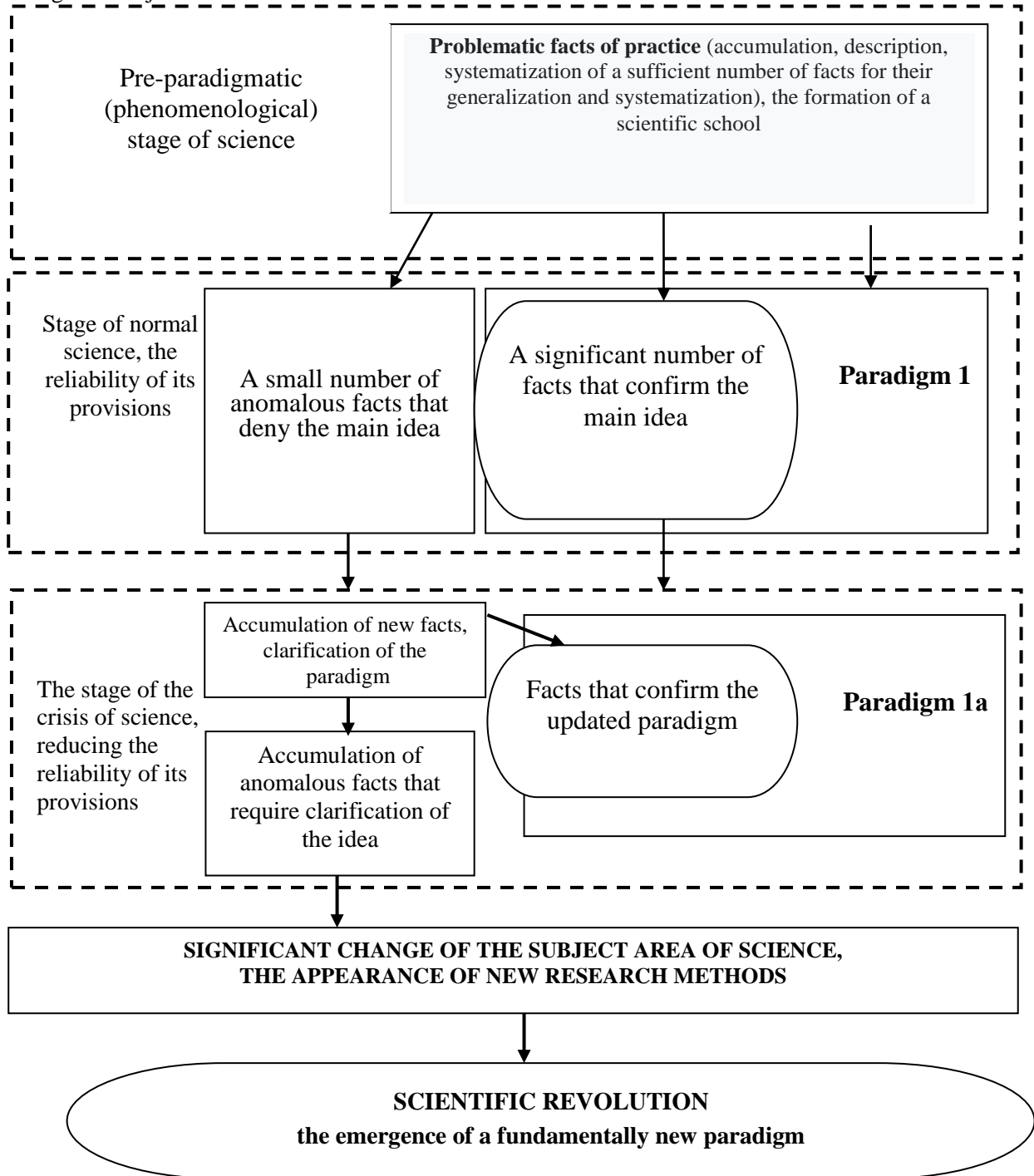


Figure 2 – The process of development of science through the evolutionary change of paradigms and their development

Source: compiled by the authors



The focus of the article presupposes the need to perform an analysis and content of the system of concepts that have already entered the modern thesaurus of the humanities to pre-determine the procedure for constructing the paradigm. Next, we provide an explanation of the elements of the paradigm on the topic of the article.

The main idea of the study: theoretical and methodological justification for removing Ukraine from the "trap of backwardness" must be built on the basis of an appropriate model of the paradigm and its terminology.

Research hypotheses:

- the reliability of diagnosing the "trap of backwardness" is ensured by the perception of it as a unique system in which elements of different nature (economic, social, socio-economic) interact organically;

- selection in the sources of formation of the "trap of backwardness" of the elements capable of

overcoming the crisis, and the elements blocking such an exit, will create the basis for the appropriate allocation of resources for the gradual restoration of sustainable development of society;

- clarification in the model of the paradigm of overcoming the "trap of backwardness" of Ukraine in the language of research in the form of a special terminology will ensure a productive exchange of ideas of scientists;

- the constructiveness of the terminology of the paradigm is ensured by compliance with the algorithm of its formation.

As for the language of research (terminological systems), scientific societies associated with the study of certain areas of society, to ensure a constructive exchange of ideas already create such a language (for example [20; 21]). Practice has shown that in the formation of terminological systems it is advisable to follow the algorithm shown in Figure 3.

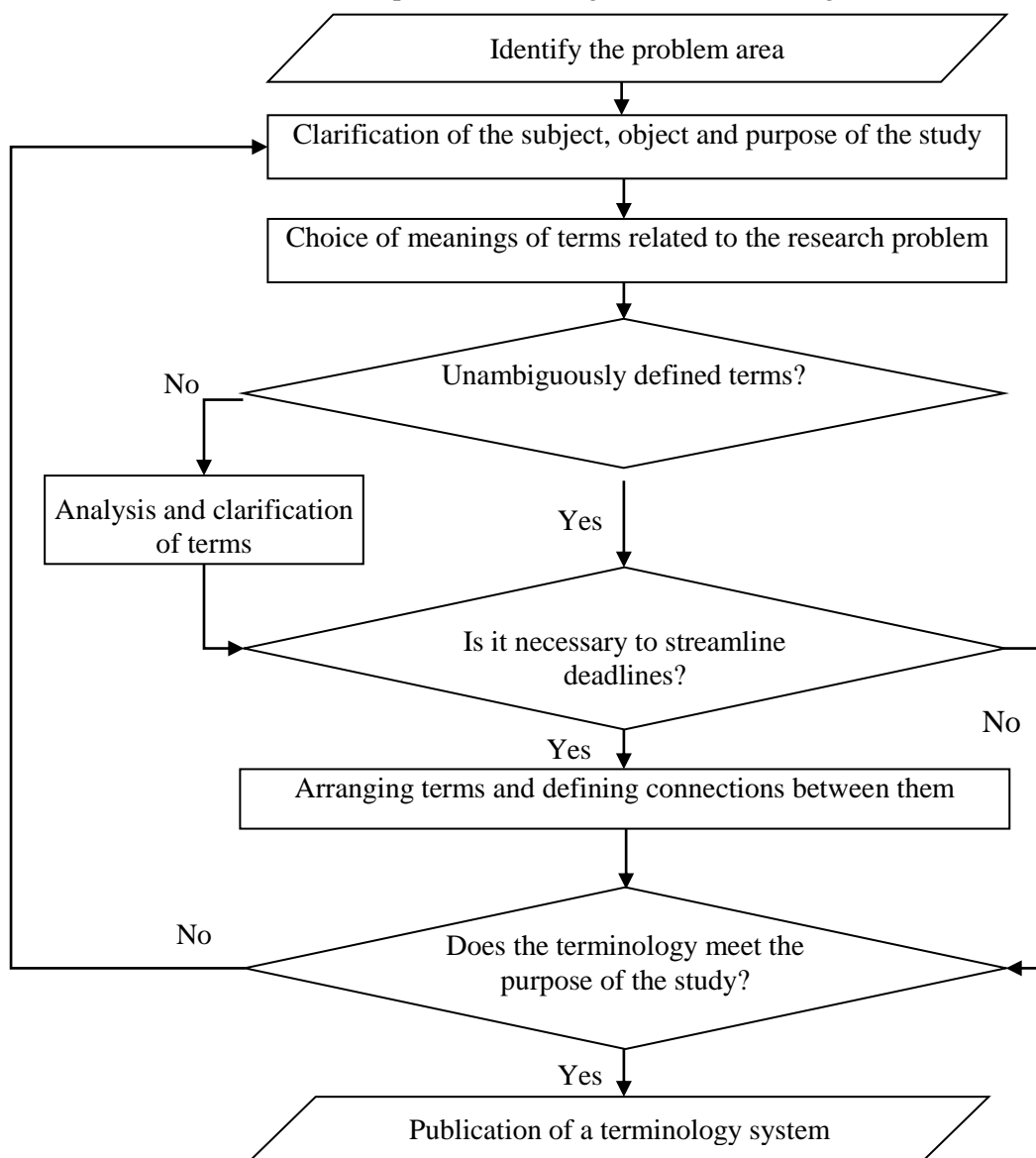


Figure 3 – Algorithm for terminological system formation
Source: compiled on the basis of [22; 23]





Usually, to clarify the terminological support of the study of a new problem, an analysis of options for defining individual terms in published works is performed. Google is sometimes used to select them. Initially, it publishes data on the number of publications that use a certain term. Then, for a more detailed analysis, you can choose publications that are similar in subject, subject and purpose of the study.

Analysis of keywords of publications, one way or another related to the search for ways out of the state / society from the "trap of backwardness", showed the spread of the following concepts: trap (P), backwardness of socio-economic development of Ukraine (VR), identification of problems the trap of backwardness (SP), the structuring of the problems of falling into the trap of backwardness (SP), the concept of socio-economic development and the creation of traps for backwardness (KR), the trap of backwardness of Ukraine (PU), the trap of backwardness of Ukrainian society (PE), the trap of backwardness of social development of Ukrainian society (SR), the trap of backwardness of socio-economic development of Ukraine (SE).

The Google search engine has published the following number of sources, which use these concepts: P – 20700, VR – 18700, IP – 6100, SP - 1960, KR – 13700, PV – 17700, PS – 14700, PE – 20300, SR – 21400, CE – 18700.

These data indicate the urgent need to create scientifically based technologies for identification (IP) and structuring the problem of the backward trap (SP). The number of publications in the first is 4%, in the second - only 1.3% of their total.

There is a restriction on the use of the information obtained through the Google system. First, reviewing the full list of sources is extremely time consuming. Secondly, their previous sample analysis showed that the authors of most of them use the relevant concepts without substantiating their meaning. The way out is to analyze the publications of representatives of scientific schools working with similar research and the relevant disciplinary dictionaries they use [11; 16; 22-24].

Much attention to building the preconditions for the paradigm of overcoming the "trap of backwardness" of society requires the stage of providing research with empirical information. This information can be obtained by combining technologies from several disciplines. Each of

them traditionally uses practice-proven information sources. Since, according to the results of the analysis of the "backwardness trap", it is necessary to agitate members of society for changes in the situation, it is first of all expedient to determine their possible perception of such changes. In this case, an acceptable technology for generating source information can be considered foresight technology. They have long been analyzed in the publications of humanitarian specialists. For example, back in 2007, an article by O. Sokolov was published, in which the author described in an accessible form the various forms of foresight and the results of its use in different countries [25]. At present, the potential of this method of obtaining source information has grown significantly due to the relevant information and computer technology.

The research methods provided in the model of paradigm construction (see Figure 1) must be chosen taking into account the real knowledge and skills of those who perform this work. The theory of their diagnosis with practical examples can be found in the relevant manuals [26]. Additional development of the cognitive potential of middle-aged and older people is possible through the organization of andragogical education. The stimulus of its spread were the processes of gradual formation of a new sub-branch of science - neo-economics, whose characteristic feature is to supplement the knowledge of traditional factors of production. That is, factors such as land, labor, and capital are not ignored, but simply become secondary. The knowledge factor comes first. Today, not perfect technology and not information saturation of management ensure the reliability of non-standard decisions. Unique knowledge is transformed into such a resource. At present, the procedures for their use are becoming more complicated, because, firstly, the life cycle of such knowledge is rapidly declining. Second, they are often protected by ownership through deposit and transfer to secret status ("know-how").

The development of theoretical and methodological adult education has become a positive trend in domestic science. In the textbook of authoritative educators of Ukraine O. Dubaseniuk, O. Samoilenko highlights the current trends in the management and organization of adult education; the essence, subject and tasks of andragogy as a branch of scientific knowledge about adult learning are revealed; the adult is characterized as a subject of study; foreign experience of adult education functioning is given; method-

ological aspects of adult education and features of training in this area of public life are identified [27]. The authors are convinced that adult education provides a real and necessary connection between education and upbringing and the political, economic and social system of the country. The textbook A. Marchuk [28] presents current aspects of adult education and training as a component of human lifelong learning; theoretical and methodological problems of andragogy are revealed; definitions of this field of knowledge are considered; methods, technologies and forms of organization of adult education are characterized.

As for the principles - the sixth element of the model of bringing the country out of the "trap of backwardness" (see Figure 1), some of their options can be selected from the scientific and methodological recommendations given in the study of principles by specialists in the humanities. This element of the paradigm is used as an important structural component of any science, along with laws, concepts, categories. Each researcher must determine in what sense he uses the concept of "principle", what feature of this scientific tool he takes into account when interpreting and using it. In the table. 1 shows a variant of the principles of democratic governance.

Table 1 – Features, principles, functions of democratic governance

Symptoms	Principles	Function
The employee has a certain freedom of communication, availability of information, knowledge	Freedom of development and improvement of professional abilities	Training of employees to organize the means and factors of their own activities
	Freedom of disposal of an individual's own human capital	Coordination of collective activity strategy
Equality of workers' rights	Equality of relations between the organization and the employee	Formation of a positive atmosphere of interaction, conditions of effective partnership
		Providing employees with the necessary resources, setting priorities
Involvement of employees in management, implementation of the initiative, support of collective decisions	Coordination of interests and goals of the employee with organizational	Making and supporting general decisions, holding consultations, providing recommendations, overcoming resistance
High level of employee responsibility for the results of feedback, transparency, support	Accountability of the subordinate manager within the limits of the accepted obligations	Distribution of managerial workload, development of competence, professionalism of employees

Source: compiled by the authors

An important source of change in practice can be considered the renewal of institutional support for the productive use of certain reserves to bring Ukraine out of the "trap of backwardness." This problem has already been reflected in the research of domestic scientists. For example, a member of the Academy of Sciences of Higher Education of Ukraine, President of the Ukrainian Association of Educational Researchers S. Shchudlo in the monograph singled out a special section "Neoinstitutionalism as a methodological basis for sociological analysis of higher education", which first analyzed the neoinstitutional approach to higher education -second, - the qual-

ity of higher education in the coordinates of the theory of institutional traps, thirdly, - neoinstitutional analysis of the subjects of educational space [29, p. 57–107].

The problem of the need to update the institutional basis for regulating society remains in the field of view of scientists. For example, in 2017 A. Vasina published a monograph "Structural reform of the national economy: methodological and institutional aspects" [30]. Given the results of the generalization of publications on the Google system, which showed the need for in-depth analysis of structural economic reform to bring Ukraine out of the "trap of backward-





ness", this work deserves special attention. A. Vasina agrees with the opinion of scholars, who emphasize such shortcomings of structural reform on the basis of the Washington Consensus, as: the universal nature of the recommendations without due regard for the specifics of individual countries; ignoring the link between institutional development and macroeconomic policy; undeveloped approaches to the formation of market institutions; insufficient attention to issues related to the high costs of reforms; unclear recommendations on the pace and sequence of reforms; reassessment of the role of privatization in ensuring the efficiency of the economy; unclear definition of the role of the state in the reform process; omission of the issue of using tariffs to protect domestic production while emphasizing the need to liberalize foreign trade; deregulation without proper consideration of the level of development of the financial sector [30, p. 39].

In 2019, the work of N. Grazhevska and A. Zavazhenko "Institutional traps of market reform of Ukraine's economy" was published, which emphasizes that the experience of market reform of post-socialist countries has shown that institutional changes based on competition between inefficient weak and effective strong institutions, have not been implemented in many transition economies. New economic relations, formed in the inadequate institutional environment of these countries, have acquired specific features and taken root as informal interactions associated with the shadow economy, corruption, non-payment, tax evasion and other anomalies "[31, p. 3].

Conclusions and prospects for further research. Unfortunately, the construction of an effective strategy for the development of Ukraine's independence, which was planned at the time, was not implemented. There were no constructive changes in the rules of economic life, the institutional structure of the state. Unusual unforeseen problems in the life of Ukrainian society require the development of an appropriate national program to bring the country out of the "trap of backwardness" on the basis of qualified scientific justification. In order to constructively unite those who, want to determine the reserves for the restoration of sustainable development of society, it is necessary to clarify the model of the relevant paradigm and its terminology. Further research will be aimed at clarifying the institutional basis that can really streamline the limitations of the system of traps in society.

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Стаття надійшла

до редакції : 20.06.2021 р.

Стаття прийнята

до друку: 30.09.2021 р.

Бібліографічний опис для цитування :

Kuzym M. Humanization of economic science, human beings and production organization: problems and prospects / M. Kuzym, M. Doronina, A. Doronin // Часопис економічних реформ. – 2021. – № 3(43). – С. 22–34.

