

## Models of interaction between business and government in terms of modern transformations

### **Moskalov M.A.**

Candidate of Political Sciences,  
Senior Instructor at Department of Management and Tourism,  
Chernivtsi Institute of Trade and Economics,  
Kyiv National University of Trade and Economics

### **Moskalov A.A.**

Senior Instructor at Department of Finance,  
Chernivtsi Institute of Trade and Economics,  
Kyiv National University of Trade and Economics

A question of relations between business and government is now objectively a driving factor of any modern democratic state.

In today's economic environment, there are two fundamentally different models of interaction between business and government: pluralistic and neo-corporatist.

They reflect the basic approaches to further interests of the big business, where the main dividing line is the role of the state.

In fact, none of them is operating in a pure form. In general, existing case studies are the combination and interaction of both models.

However, in all cases we can observe the predominance of one model over another.

From the standpoint of methodology, pluralist model is based on the fact that the social system and its elements are in coordination dependence; therefore the

leading role of a single integrated system is excluded.

Cumulative reproduction of cohesive society practice is possible only when all types and kinds of social production take part in it. Moreover, it does not exclude subordinated connections between them.

Neo-corporatist model is based on the institutional form of government, in which organizations that represent the most essential economic interests, are receiving privileges and possibilities to participate in drafting laws and policy decisions in exchange for the acceptance of responsibility and commitment to help the state in management of the society.

Studying models that are the basis for relationship between private corporations and the public sector has an exceptional value for the understanding of future prospects of the national economy.