

ABSTRACTS

POLITOLOGY

Andriychuk T.S. Modern concepts of democracy in the writings of the French scientists.

Scientific studies of foreign colleagues are important for development of modern concepts of democracy in Ukraine. The political systems of Ukraine and France have common features, so the achievements of modern French political science are interesting.

The article analyzes the concepts of democracy which reflected in the writings of the French scientists of the second half of XX – beginning XXI century.

After World War II French political scientists (Maurice Duverger, Jacques Maritain, Raymond Aron) have begun revising the theory of representative democracy and looking for additional democratic institutions and elements. Moderate socialist and pluralist ideas have influenced to this process. At the same time has been recognized the state's role in ordering social affairs and the necessity to include in the policy such collective institutions as political parties, social movements, groups of interests.

Since the 1970 – 1980s neoliberal concept of democracy has become popular in France. The focus of this concept is the individual and his rights. Since that time have begun discussion between supporters of neoliberal (individualistic) concept of democracy (Claude Lefort, Jean-Francois Revel, Jacques Attali, Philippe Raynaud) and socialist and pluralist (collectivistic) concepts (Marcel Gauchet, Pierre Bourdieu, Alain Touraine, Jean Beshler, Philippe Benetton, Florent Guenard, Pierre Rosanvallon).

The author comes to the conclusion about the expediency of incorporating research results of French political scientists for the future establishment of the theory of political science in Ukraine and the development of democratic processes by combining liberal values with the values of solidarity and deep cooperation between the authorities and the public.

Garbadyn A.S. Correlation of concept of alien and political identity within politological discourse.

Determined that the epistemological dimension of the concept of alien involves putting a kind of ambivalence: first, a symptom that characterizes the specificity of political discourse, his priorities authority over, the line of control and restriction, and secondly, a definition of a possible world in terms of defining its heuristic possibilities of discourse. In one hand, he questioned the appropriateness and completeness of the policy, from the other hand - suggests its possible development. The specific political identity and change of of it over concept of alien.

Politological discourse tend to have a representative identity - on the one hand, thinking entity, and concepts that define the features of its self - to the other. The basis of this identity is the desire to bring to the similarity, consistent functioning of these concepts and subjects that are depending on and connection with them. The importance of the concept of alien in these conditions is that the specifics of its operation does not imply similarity search and identity as a mandatory option solve the problems of political orientation. On the contrary - it controls the distinction.

Determined that the specificity of the concept of alien is that you must think about how the scheme coverage within alternativeness of political discourse, but it can not be determined fully, despite the fact that the dynamics of its operation provides constant variability caused by the dynamics of variability of the discourse. And in general it is important to explore not so much a finished version of the concept of alien as its discrete manifestations according to the same approach in politological discourse. Interpret it as an external, on to the political science discourse phenomenon, one that goes beyond government regulatory mechanisms, ideological orientation.

Revealed that the concept of the alien as the scheme provides for image deployment opinions only movement that potentially does not define the boundaries in his dynamics, unlike politological discourse, and therefore is so important in his understanding. This process not provide coordinates of space-time, and according to their status but involves setting limits deployment issues in politological science discourse. Such semantic movement within politological science discourse generates feedback from alien concept, modeling their mutual changes.

Ilityo G. The Role of Youth Organizations in the Development of Party System and Civil Society in Ukraine.

The present situation in Ukraine demands implementation of urgent means aimed at formation of the strategy of socio-economical, political and cultural development. An important part of this strategy should be constituted by policy in the field of education and upbringing of the youth. The social activity of the youth and its connection with the state are represented first of all by the youth movements. These movements play an important role in formation of youth cultures and lifestyles

that afterwards will influence the society and its culture as a whole. Youth organizations can be classified on the basis of their activity into the following types:

- Professional youth structures;
- Scientific, artistic and culturological organizations;
- Drilling and sport-patriotic organizations of the youth;
- Ethnic youth organizations.

A vanguard of youth movements is constituted by the student movement, which comprises the following associations:

- Trade-unions, aimed at solving social problems of the students as their primary task;
- Social organizations, which represent the social and political activity of the students;
- Professional and interest-oriented organizations of the students;

It is also important to mention institutions of students' self-government, which sometimes evolve from university substructures to autonomous agencies.

Interaction with political parties is also an important aspect of the youth movement. A youth organizations maintain their affairs, solve their problems and at the same time collaborate with political parties, preparing themselves for the future political labour. The political parties, in their turn, strive to solve problems of the youth and defend interests of members of the youth organizations. In today's Ukraine exist such political parties of the youth as The Young Ukraine, The Youth Party of Ukraine, The New Generation Party etc.

Under the term "youth policy of the state" one should understand a clearly defined system of ideas, principles and theoretical concepts in legal acts regarding the role and perspectives of the youth in the development of society. The issues concerning theory and practice of the youth policy in Europe were examined by such foreign scholars as Tomson, Rosh, Tucker, Flinn, Scizerotto, Gasperoni, Galli, Paugam and Mannheim. Among Ukrainian researchers in this field it is worth to mention first of all Borodin, Lazor, Golovaty and Perepelytsya.

A certain core of the state youth policy in Ukraine was laid by the Declaration about the main grounds of the state youth policy (1992) and two laws of Ukraine – the Law "Concerning promotion of development of the youth in Ukraine" (1993) and the Law "Concerning the youth and children's public organization" (1998).

Among issues in the field of youth policy that are regarded by the Ukrainian authorities as the most important are the following:

- guaranteeing the legal and social protection of the youth;
- supplying a young citizen with a number of state-warranted services in the field of education, upbringing, spiritual and physical development;
- vouching for a balanced combination of interests of the state and rights of a person in realization of the national youth policy.

Kryvenko S. Semantics of Political Discourse.

In the research, we understand the "semantics of political discourse" as the notional and connotative meaning of a public expression of the political linguistic practice displayed in the differentiation between the primary and interpretive text. It is performed by authoritative actors and is characterized by using, for the interests of individual persons or a class, the authoritative language function defined by the respective mentality, ideologically rooted and historically conditioned.

We have divided political discourse into the following elements: addresser (the speaker) – message (the speech) – addressee (the listener) – context embracing the total of the communicative practice.

Context is the cultural peculiarities of a population, the political regime, direct conditions of speech.

Addresser is the one conveying information to a certain community. These can be political leaders or figures acting in public, mass media, political analysts and other persons or organizations. But semantically, the meaning of the addresser is rather symbolic. We are not interested in the person of the speaker, their age, their hobbies or drawbacks. The author is mostly expressed in a work at the level of style and genre, their central objective primarily consisting not in revealing their identity, but in engaging the listener.

Addressee is a textually established chain of favorable conditions encountered in order to fully activate a macro communicative act, which is text [4; 34].

We have divided political messages into elements on the following scale: word, word combination (sentence) and work. Each of these elements can be viewed from the denotative and connotative perspective. Denotation is a reference to the outside world, the literal meaning of a symbol. According to U. Eco, connotation is a complementary meaning only possible in human

conscience [17; 33]. Connotation is characterized by emotiveness, expressiveness and evaluativeness.

Regarding its connotative nature, political discourse can be interpreted as a myth (information distorting reality in any manner), and within each element, a signifier, a signified and a sign can be identified [3]. The signifier is the form in which a notion is conveyed, the signified is how we understand it, and the sign is the result of associating the former and the latter. The sign, in its turn, evokes an interpretant.

The political regime as an element of the context of political discourse is found in discourse in the formal and the moral aspects. The formal plane of the semantics of political discourse is defined by the peculiarities of the communication language of the political regime, democratic or non-democratic, its established customs and mechanisms of communication. The formal plane is the psychological support of the regime providing it with the necessary level of legitimacy, with consideration for the quality of the political culture and the values of people not in power.

For a democratic regime, the style of discourse displaying the addresser is consensus-conflict scientific, for a totalitarian regime, it is the style of "prophetic scientific character" [2; 400].

For a democratic regime, the addresser is represented by the people, while for a non-democratic one, it is a crowd devoid of heredity.

However, the authoritative function of political discourse does not imply it is authority. The power itself is exercised beyond political discourse being public by its nature. In any country, major decisions are taken without the participation of the majority. But political discourse is a support for an authority, its guarantee, its function, its threat. Control over public discourse is the key task of politicians, regardless of the conditions of exercising their powers.

Kutuev P.V. Liberal ideology: between myth and policy recepies.

The article is a discussion of the causes of the popularity of the liberal ideology among Ukrainian opinion makers. Two publications from The Den' and The Korrespondent papers respectively are used as an empirical data for the case study of the liberalism hegemony. The article is taking to the task the naïve belief in self-governing markets which brought prosperity to East Asia (e.g., Japan, Hong Kong and Singapore). The classical liberalism in reality implied the presence of a strong state. The rise of British liberalism of the 19th century coincided with the rise of British colonial empire and imperialism. The promotion of the Western powers interest overseas was more often than not based on a brute force against nations of the Rest.

The case in point is an Opium wars which imposed free trade of opium on China (opium was the only commodity where European merchants had a competitive advantage vis-à-vis their Chinese counterparts). The British rule over Hong Kong was also rather authoritarian.

The perception of liberalism by Ukrainian opinion makers is often idealistic, simplistic and apologetic. "Western wisdom" is being consumed from second hand stores of ideas in a simplified and reductionist manner. Thus, the liberal ideology is seen as a magic recipe for successful modernization.

Yet, there is a considerable social sciences literature which emphasizes the role of the state in promoting the development. "Japanese miracle" was based not only on Adam Smith but also on Friedrich List ideas. Moreover, according to Giovanni Arrighi Adam Smith was not a pure liberal and branding him as a paradigm liberal is based on a very selected reading of his "Wealth of the Nations."

Socio-political practices of European powers were a far cry from tenets liberalism, during World War I in particular. During The Great War Germany, Britain and France had to resort to state intervention into the economy to ensure the production of military supplies and basic foodstuff. Unbelievable but true: the first machine-tractor stations which are usually associated with the Stalinist collectivization emerged in the UK during World War I. It is very telling that Lenin viewed state-monopolistic capitalism in Germany as a predecessor of socialism – to become socialism the state-monopolistic capitalism had to be placed under control of the proletarian dictatorship.

Students of China and India have come to conclusion that Chinese economic preponderance and advantage over India is based on a fact that Chinese were better socialists than Indians. Leninist regime in China created infrastructure which serves as basis for them being now better capitalists.

Native liberal ideologues overlook the contradictory and paradoxical nature of human history. For instance, Japanese occupation of Korea and Taiwan laid down the foundation of these nations subsequent rise as Asian tigers.

American scholars Talcott Parsons and Samuel Huntington came up with an idea that political power is accumulated in a manner akin to the economic capital. For example, South Korean

success in economic development was based not on liberalism but on a combination of a strong state and capitalism.

Thus, according to the logic of accumulation of the power the secret of the success of Hong Kong and Singapore is their ability to build a developmental state.

To sum up, the fatal flaw of Ukrainian champions of liberalism is their uncritical belief in liberalism as the only ideology worthy being embraced. The truth is that we need to understand the limitation of every ideology in terms of its applicability and relevance.

Lanyuk E. Politics and Aesthetics: the Forms of Interaction.

One of the aspects of politics that is still lacking of enough theoretical study is aesthetics, which deals with a perceptive attitude of a man to the World and its understanding on the grounds of the laws of beauty. The correlation between politics and aesthetics takes place at three levels – semantic, culture-civilizational and practical.

At the semantic level the interaction between politics and aesthetics is shaped by the specific semantic superstructure, which Roland Bartes (1915-1980) called the “secondary semiotic system”. Due to this superstructure takes place a notional reference of a perceptible image to a political ideology. This phenomenon can be exemplified by the means of visual propaganda, which, according to Bartes, are usually perceived not as an image, but as a “myth”. Particular people or events depicted in the “myth” yield their significance to purely political associations. The image acquires “mythological” traits due to several archetypal subjects of mythological thinking, which are common in the propaganda. These subjects include the ideas of kin, hero, enemy, Messiah and the “golden age”.

Aesthetics and politics can be regarded as concepts which share several fundamental common features within culture-civilizational paradigms. Placing the approach of a distinguished German historian Oswald Schpengler (1880-1936), developed in his major work *The Eclipse of Europe*, into the basis of research, one can speak about such features as solidified might and greatness at the time of the Oriental Civilizations (a parallel can be drawn between the Great Pyramids in Giza and the despotic power of a pharaoh); harmony, consistency of parts and the “golden medium” at the time of the Ancient Greece (ancient sculptures, which represent an ideal human body, can be compared with the models of ideal society, suggested by Plato and Aristotle); dynamics, development, unfolding into infinity during the New Time of the European history (gothic temples and perspective in paintings, which outline space, correlate with individualism and the idea of unalienable human rights as a specific “space” of human freedom).

The practical level of correlation between politics and aesthetics deals with a direct transforming influence of a political regime upon creative process in the society. Aesthetics under the totalitarianism acquires a whole number of typical features independently from the ideological nature of the regime. Its main purpose is to glorify the rulers and thus it obtains an irreplaceable value to the authorities. The development of totalitarian aesthetics usually passes two stages – the stage of futurism, which is characterized by revolutionary romanticism and negation of previous creative principles, and the stage of totalitarian realism, which is guided by the classic style and uses a figurative language of myths for glorification of the regime. The aesthetics of democracy is usually shaped by demands of the free market, which are guided by the tastes of mass consumers. This results in creation of production, in which its essence is almost totally overshadowed by its outward appearance and which is not intended to bear any deep purport.

The three levels of interaction between politics and aesthetics attest actuality and methodological justification of studying politics through the prism of aesthetics.

Moklyak S.P. Place and role of the military component of realization of national interests of states.

There has been determined the place of the military element in the national interests' implementation. There has been analyzed the views of leading countries on the role of force component in the field of defense and security policy.

Key words: national interests, national state interests, military security, threats for national and international security, modern defense strategy and policy.

Rakhmanov O.A. Formation of political subjectivity of large capital owners in Ukraine.

The article analyzes the political subjectivity of large capital owners in Ukraine. This paper provides a dynamic relationship of the Ukrainian authorities and large capital under conditions of post-socialist transformations. One of the factors forming a special type of political subjectivity of large capital owners was social and political division of the Ukrainian society, leaving them under the main arbiters of political instability.

Keywords: large capital owners, political subjectivity.

Yarova L. V. The Applied-Theoretical Analysis of Social Policy in the Studies of Ukrainian and Foreign Researchers.

The emergence of the concept of social policy is connected with the development in the second half of 19th century in Europe of theory and practice of the social state, which interferes with its politics within social life in order to stabilize and regulate it. New functions of the state, which appeared with its socialization and acquired more systematic and qualified nature, were united by the concept of social policy. Today the issues of social policies are studied by researchers from different fields, including political science, sociology, economics, law etc.

The article examines monographs and dissertations of Ukrainian and foreign scholars which deal with various issues of social policy, including the works of Grigoriev, Gutnyk, Burdzhalov, Shayman, Antropov, Kargalova, Boriko, Miletsky, Masaeva, Kampana-Altuny, Mikhaylova, Fartukov, Fadeev, Paltsev, Feoktistov, Gerasimova, Pukhalsky, Bychkov, Sergeev, Zaripova, Panov, Romanova, Silenko, Doronin, Chetverikova, Davydenko, Derega, Gromadska, Skulysh and Kutsenko.

The analysis of the extent to which the problem is worked out in these works allows concluding that the concept of social policy is one of the key ones in scientific analysis of effectiveness of the state policy.

SOCIOLOGY

Vasilchuk Y.O. The absurdly-epatage dominants of ideological base of punk-subculture.

The specific of development of modern public processes stipulates displacement of research interests in the sphere of ontological range of problems, that provides a basis of semantic and rich in content existence of man.

The crisis oriented of modern public processes shows a presence in mass consciousness of dominants that create the illusion of break with immanent existence of man, interpret him as the contradictory and unnatural phenomenon, mortgaging possibilities the same for the searches of forms and methods of denial of existence, erecting him rational bases to the irrational and grotesque displays that acquire the different forms of absurdity.

In the politicized forms of social practice of youth subculture and one of her most radical and recusant branches of punk-subculture absurdity becomes the norm of existence, that pursues for an aim not only the denial of existent reality but also her overcoming and destruction.

Forming of year as the specific sociocultural and ideological phenomenon took place in the conditions of opposition with the official in a civilized manner-aesthetic system of values, that provided to him status ponderable to the component of youth contrculture, an internal fervor of that was base on ideas of rebelling, social protest, overcoming of valued-normative limitations and others like that, that assisted appearance of character of «antihero», that had to disrobe imperfection and insincerity of surrounding social reality.

The phantasmagoric-absurd reality for the ideological base of punk-subculture is not deviation from a norm, but becomes a norm, original point of counting out, that presents the center of attitude and world view of representatives of this youth flow, actually.

Zayets D.O. Imagining the public: sociocultural interpretation of the city's publicness.

Today the theme of urban research is relevant in social sciences in general and the urban public spaces studies in particular. The paper represents several original analytic views on the imagery nature of "the public" and "a city" phenomenon. It is pointed out capabilities of the city's publicness interpretation in the perspective of sociocultural approach and one of its main categories – "social imaginary."

Key words: social imaginary, publicness, public space, city, urban space, common place, sociocultural approach.

Melnichenko A.A. Social Engineering as a factor for sustainable development of social systems.

The author makes an attempt to show the role of social engineering in sustainable development of society, which is presented as an alternative to the priority of the future social development. An important place is given in the article description of approaches to understanding the phenomenon of social engineering.

The article notes that given the problems is interdisciplinary in nature and therefore there is need to apply force to the theoretical gains as management theory, and sociology. In addition,

stresses importance of the achievements of world philosophical thought as a general methodology of any research.

The author describes in detail the genesis of formation theory and practice of social engineering, drawing their attention to the idea of O.Kont, H.Spenser, P.Sorokin, T. Parsons, R. Merton, A. Gastev, M.Vitke, K.Popper and others. In this article the concept of sustainable development is seen as a concept of controlled development, which is basically a humanistic imperative of the future progress of mankind.

The author argues that the successful implementation of national projects in Russia is the epitome of the project management component of the inherent social engineering.

The article concludes that the success of strategic planning in favor of sustainable development is important: to implement certain projects as a feedback system, to create structures that can provide systematic data collection, their timely analysis and development of proposals on the basis of this analysis, be social engineers, able to understand the general logic of the process, the positive and negative results, time to put new tasks.

Timoshenko I.V. Socio-psychological characteristics of objects of mobbing.

This article provides a definition of the widespread phenomenon of mobbing, The article outlines the basic classification of characteristics that most often the victims of mobbing are inherent.

Kormilets A.. The review of the three-volume edition devoted to social policy «The Soviet social policy of 1920-h-30th years: ideology and daily occurrence», M., 2007, «The Soviet social policy: a scene and characters», M., 2008 and «Social policy in modern Russia: reforms and daily occurrence», M., 2008.

Keywords: social policy, population social protection, disabled people, socially unprotected categories of citizens.

Myhailov V.S. Modern approaches to research of Sino-Far Eastern civilization worlds.

Among the civilization entities, which existed during the historical period, a special place is occupied by Far Eastern civilization (so called China-Far Eastern civilization's world) with the backbone in modern China territory.

This is actually the world's only civilization to have survived since antiquity. In spite of the fact that its foundations were arisen for 3-4 thousand years ago its descendants after a long period of decline, isolation and colonial subjugation are demonstrating positive and stable socio-economic dynamics at the national level in the last decades.

The purpose of this paper is an attempt to provide fundamental characteristics analysis of this civilization and to work out the framework of a research program aimed at understanding the phenomenon of civilization in terms of I. Lakatos. To achieve this goal it's necessary to explore the genesis of the 'civilization' concept and to discuss its methodology in the light of Chinese and Far Eastern world's essence. This paper deals with a study of modern historiosophical, ontological and macrosociological concepts to identify distinguishing features and characteristics of chosen civilization entities in order to form a background for further, more in-depth research.

SOCIAL WORK

Wolf O. The role of global, subregional and national institutions, civil society in the humanization policy concerning in terminally ill in some countries of the world and Ukraine.

The article firstly in Ukraine describes the role of global, subregional, national institutions of civil society in humanization of policy towards incurably ill in the world and Ukraine. Approaches to elaboration of practical components of humane relation to the ill are described: different forms of such care provision; multidisciplinary aiming to complex care; adequate pain management provision in the end of life.

Key words: palliative and hospice care, patient rights, human rights, euthanasia, civic society.

Savitsky V.I. About the matter of „military social work“.

Coming from a point of social work being a kind of social activity, from factors which are regulated by subjects and objects of social care, the matter of "military social work" is defined as an answer to the following question:

In which way the social security of a person connected to the military forces is being provided, how the social help to such a person is provided, how the social guaranties, corresponding his/her responsibilities to protect the homeland and native folk, are provided.

The article provides insight into the particularities of the social work, presenting it as a matter of the science and not as its object.

In contrast to the commonly used term of a “militarily social work”, the necessity to widen the terminology of the social work and to use the concept of “military social work” is being strongly emphasized in the paper.

This concept which much better and fuller unfolds the very sense and significance of the social help to the human being whose life and occupation is related to the military activities, and is being defined as course of social work with its principles, patterns and functions, and not as an element of combat preparation of the military forces. This is the main and principal aim of the article.

Military social work as a science reflects the patterns of a particular process, of a particular kind of a social activity, and as a science has its own particular matter, formulation of which predetermines the specialty of this knowledge complex – social help to the person, who is linked to the military in that way or another.

As a subject (in the aspect of the philosophic conception of activity) the military social work has its own special particular object of research – social problems which are defined as “social illnesses of the public organism” [9].

The theory of the military social work is given by the definition of the social work on its own, its very substance, logic, patterns, principles, methods, etc.

In its contemporary interpretation it is presented as charity, sponsorship, sometimes philanthropy, patronage, that's as a help to the one in need.

The main aims of the military social work, as of the social work in general, are

Sociological - weakening the effects of the factors, which destabilize society, prevention of social conflicts, providing a balance, stability, and harmony in the society (that's the social work functions as a social “shock absorber”, a mechanism which weakens discrepancies and disorder in the society).

Philosophical – rescue the one's life, and at the end, rescue of the human being, and the human race.

The matter of the military social work is defined by a fact, that this is a science about an establishing and development of charity, about the providing of social help to the military personnel, and to those, who was or is linked to the defense of the homeland.

The matter of the theory of military social work as a matter of research is the person in need, but such one, who is linked to the military.

This can be a military personnel, a war veteran or a veteran of military service, family members of a military personnel, a woman in the family or children, who need help, a discharged military personnel or the one preparing for a discharge, a deviant military personnel or the one inclined to suicide, or even the youth preparing for the military service.

The very important feature of the matter is the definition and characterization of the functional principles and tools of this special knowledge.

Thus, the matter of the military social work is knowledge about a complex of purposeful organizational, legal, and educational measures, undertaken by civil and governmental institutions, the military administration agencies, social institutions.

The activity of the subjects of military social work aimed to social security of the one in need, to the fulfillment of the rights and needs of the person, who has linked his/her fate with the military, and to the support of that particular group of the population.

I.V. Shaposhnikova. The organization of social work within the framework of socialization of modern youth.

The purpose of this article is the development of the main directions of social work within the framework of successful socialization of modern youth.

The actuality of the problem deals with the fact that the modern society, which is on the way of reformation, is not capable to make the young generation accept the noble aims and resist the criminal wave and violence in the environment of young people to-day.

The scientific works of such foreign and Ukrainian scholars as A.Maslou, Dzh.Міда, D.Khorke, D.Dzhosoma, L.Kolberga, M.Titmi, I.Kona, V.Lisovskogo, Yu.Volkova, V.Maguna, A.Yakovleva, N.Aitova, G.Osipova, M.P. Lukasiewicz, A.K. Taschenko v.V. Moskalenko, M.I. Mikhal'chenko, V.I. Volovicha, L.G.Kharchenko, S.V. Savchenko have made the theoretical basis of this research.

The author of this article formulates the following general methodological principles which are in the basis of co-subject research of the process of socialization: the principle of social determination, the principle of self determination, the principle of active co-operation, the principle of systematic consideration of natural and social factors, the principle of consideration of

socialization from the position of the determined process of including the personality into the system of public relations.

The author offers the followings directions of organization of social work for successful socialization of modern youth: research work, urgent help, rehabilitation work, prophylactic work.

The offered organization of social work for the youth during the process of their socialization will allow: to reduce temporal and labor difficulties ; to promote satisfaction of population while appealing for help; to promote the high-quality side of work.

LAW

Aponchyk T.M. The administrative reform in Poland. Changing directions and results, as a positive example for Ukraine.

The article covers the main directions and results of the Polish administrative reforms in 1998-1999. It focuses on the most problematic aspects and difficulties of implementing the administrative reforms in Poland. The article defines and analyses positive and negative effects of changes in the country, including the reforms of public authority bodies at regional and local levels. Conclusion it is stated that the newly established system of the regional authorities is in conformity with the European Union standards and that enables using polish experience of reforms in the context of European integration for Ukraine.

Bejevets A., Moreva K. Free legal aid: problems of the development.

At the modern stage of it's development Ukraine has a serious problem of legal protection of people who are unable to pay for legal assistance.

There are two types of gratuitous legal aid: primary and secondary ones. The primary gratuitous legal help is to inform a person about his rights and freedoms, appellate procedure against actions of the state authorities (providing legal information; providing advice and explaining legal issues, drafting applications, complaints and other legal documents, ensuring the individual access to the secondary legal aid and mediation).

Secondary gratuitous legal aid is to create equal opportunities for individual access to justice (protecting from prosecution, representing clients' interests in court, drafting documents of a procedural nature).

Free legal assistance is offered at the expense of the State budget of Ukraine and other sources.

A significant step to solve the problem was setting up legal clinics which enable law students to practice and to provide free legal assistance to those who needs.

In our opinion, national legislation on free legal aid provision needs further reform, including the international legal rules application in the legislation of Ukraine. This will help the state to ensure proper implementation of international human rights commitments and also to provide legal support and access to justice in accordance with European standards.

Golosnichenko I. P., Golosnichenko D. I., Denchuk R.A. Development of local self-government and his role is in a communal property management.

The article discusses the development of local self-government and its role in the public property management. The elements of local self-government in Kievan Rus (veche democracy) and the epoch of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, according to the Magdeburg law and the Constitution of the UPR, as well as the period of the formation of Ukraine after 1990 are considered. The role of local self-government in Ukraine in the protection of municipal property and property management, which is owned by the community, is accentuated.

Historical and legal aspects of local self-government are analyzed. It was noted that self-government basic principles are: the problems of power and control, the ability of central government to determine which areas of social life can be controlled locally and delegating them to the local communities and agencies.

The subjects of government problem have been studied by the experts on administrative law, although the problems of property control by the bodies of local self-government in Ukraine are still to be researched.

Public property management is presented as a system with municipal property as an object and local self-government bodies as a subject. Because of public management the system of subject and object is quite complicated. Local self-government bodies are empowered to control property both on behalf of the local community and in its favor. There is no simple subordination in the above system. Subjects of management activities are regulated by the legislators so that at various levels each one of them is empowered with specially defined functions and powers while

their actions also depend on the object of management and the object of municipal property, objects of municipal property which have their own specifications should serve the interests of local community not only on the district and regional levels.

The interests of the community living in neighborhood including individual interests should be also protected.

Yegorova V.S. The guarantees of activity for judges of courts of general jurisdiction

The basic safeguards are established by law for judges of courts of general jurisdiction. The conclusions and proposals for improvement of legal regulation in this area are made.

An important element of the constitutional and legal status of judges of courts of general jurisdiction is the guarantee of their activity, which ultimately determines the constitutional and legal status of judges. And under the guarantees for judges we understand the set of general and special methods and means of exercising the rights and duties of judges.

General guarantees of judges of courts of general jurisdiction are determined by the level of development in all spheres of social and political system of Ukraine, the authority of the judiciary in society and state, as well as the rights and freedoms of citizens and especially the right of appeal to the court to protect their legitimate rights. Special guarantees for judges of courts of general jurisdiction - a system of organizational and legal ways and means to exercise their rights by judges and responsibilities. Under the legal guarantees we understand the presence of a developed comprehensive legal framework that defines the constitutional and legal status of judges of courts of law and judiciary. Organizational and legal guarantees provide an effective mechanism presented by state and local authorities.

The improvement of the safeguard system of general jurisdiction depends on the future existence of judicial power in Ukraine. Despite the positive progress of judicial reform in Ukraine, constitutional and legal status of judges of courts of general jurisdiction has not influenced the society.

Zviagina I. N., Zviagina K. S. Mediation in the criminal process of Ukraine.

The current trend of Ukrainian criminal process points towards development of mediation between victims of crimes and their offenders (restorative justice). In this article the authors analyze the possibility of utilizing mediation in the criminal process of Ukraine and formulate proposals for the improvement of the legislation. They address concerns about criminal justice and urges legislators to be more sensitive to the restorative approach in reforming criminal justice system of Ukraine.

Ukrainian leading law scholars and practicing lawyers strongly support the idea of implementation in restorative justice. Their opinions are based primarily on the current criminal procedural law and penal practice of the USA, Finland, Germany, Poland, Australia and other countries. As noted in the article, despite the fact that use of mediation in the criminal process has been studied in recent years, process of implementation of mediation in the criminal process still lacks clarity and any successful outcomes.

The authors focus on the existing institution of reconciliation in articles 8 and 27 of Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine, the draft law on «Mediation in criminal matters» and the draft law on «Amending Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine in relation to mediation (reconciliation) proceedings». They also examine position of the European Union and the Council of Europe concerning mediation in penal matters, related recommendations and decisions.

Mediation can be perceived as a separate optional stage of criminal process and as a way to exercise rights and interests together with judicial resolution of criminal case. In some instances mediation can be an alternative to criminal process if it was applied before commencement of criminal proceedings, meets the interests of the victim and offender, and crime is not associated with public interest of the state.

In short, there is no doubt that mediation in criminal cases can serve as prevention tool and supplement the existing criminal procedure. Furthermore, it could reduce high criminal caseloads in Ukrainian courts. The last step at the beginning of mediation use is to make amendments to the Criminal Procedural and Criminal Codes, which should lay the foundations of mediation in criminal cases.

Zolotaryova N.. Earth as an object of legal protection: the question current state.

Some cases of abuse of office by certain heads of government and local self- government are report such as land appropriating, allocating plots in the recreational areas, prosecuting for the offence.

The concepts of land protection and soil protection are separated. Soil protection is regarded as a part of land protection, which is more comprehensive concept. Some information on fighting

land crimes by law enforcement bodies is given. In 2010 the prosecutors' office of Ukraine brought up 1214 criminal cases resulted from Environmental law violations. While administrative penalties were imposed on 209371 offenders.

According to the statistics administrative law violations in Ukraine tend to increase steadily. In addition to chemical pollution, soil degradation occurs as a result of salinization, acidification, and especially water wind erosion. To prevent such negative phenomena the state adopts a number of legislative acts and takes environmental protection measures.

A lack soil depletion also damages agro landscape preservation, 60% of black soils being actively used in agriculture.

Lukianchykov E.D. An examination of a person as a mean of the informational support for the investigation.

The great attention is paid to the particularities of cognitive activity in connection with the crime investigation according to the form of action established by law. In fact, the means of court evidence formation are measures of investigation and other legal proceedings. One of these investigation measures is the examination as a form of investigative expertise. Besides, it is found as an independent measure of investigation.

The reasons to adopt the decision concerning the realization of investigation measures are being analyzed, so that sufficient information about specific characteristics can be identified with the help of human body (suspect, defendant, plaintiff, witness). The possibility to identify the traces of the crime is also being discussed.

The examination concerns the involvement of human rights diplomacy that is why it is proposed to guarantee the following statement in the new Code of Criminal Procedure that the opinion of the prosecutor is the juridical reason for the examination.

The existing Code of Criminal Procedure describes two types of examination: investigative and forensic medical examination. But there are still doubts concerning the lawfulness of using the forensic medical examination for the investigation. The main problem is connected with the fact, that the identification of the body condition, including the level of alcohol and narcotics in the blood, requires some special knowledge, so it is easier to do the forensic medical expertise without human examination. The examination as a measure of investigation doesn't require any human body expertise.

In this article the author expresses the idea of the possibility of forced examination for suspects, defendants, plaintiffs and witnesses. It also offers the possible way to resolve the problems concerning this matter.

Mikulina M. Naturalness, physics, biologic are determinants of the personal unproperty rights which provide natural existence of physical person.

Many civilians such as V.A.Ryasencev, M.N.Maleina, G.F.Shershenevich, O.O.Punda, M.O.Stefanchuk, R.O.Stefanchuk, N.V.Ustimenko, L.V.Malyuga, L.V.Krasicka but other, researched about the variety of looks on becoming and maintenance of personal unproperty rights, institute which provide natural existence of physical person.

In relation to concepts which scientists use – «natural existence» or «physical existence» operate - the synonyms of «existence» is «life» «Existence», can be explained as «to live» or «to be in reality».

Personal unproperty rights which provide natural existence of physical person some researchers name physical, in other words these possibilities are needed for physical existence, of a person for satisfaction of his biological and financial necessities; the others name these rights as rights on own personality (own forces of subject), which a man got from nature, and that is why there is a possibility of realization of interest without participation of other people. Also, these rights are considered to belong to the man as a result of his birth. A person has this right ever lastingly.

In conclusion the personal unproperty rights of physical personality, which provide his natural existence, have certain features which take into account the fact, that every person has this kind of right due to physical existence.

Polyukhovych V.I. The state control over the share market as the form of realization of organizational - economic function of state regulation.

The author with a title of this article has set the task to consider the contents of the state control over the share market as a form of realization in organizational - economic function of state regulation, to define its structure, kinds and to offer changes in the legislation.

The review of the legal regulation in the state control over the share market gives the basis to the following generalizations. The state control over a securities market has complex character and represents settled by norms of the right set of forms in realization majestic regulations which

provides observance of laws and other legal acts in the share market, assists realization of a financial policy of the state, maintenance of process of formation and an effective utilization resources, creation of conditions for the free manipulation of financial resources in the share market, warranting of protection of the rights of investors and other participants of relations on a securities market. A direct subject of the state control are operations of participants of a securities market, financial services which is connected to release and the manipulation of securities, and other kinds of activity which provide the manipulation of securities. Subjects of control is NCSFM and the self-regulate organizations (as it is independent, and on the basis of the powers delegated). Under inspection subjects of the state control over a securities market is professional participants of a securities market, emitters. The certain forms of the control of the state in the share market, subjects of realization of control activity and under inspection it subjects of managing make the monitoring system on a securities market. The state control over the share market as the form of state regulation includes the control of quality indicators, the control of quantity indicators - the financial control and supervision.

Stetsyuk I.V. The presence of separate supervisory functions leads to two supervisors in the field of civil protection.

In 2011, the reform of state power in Ukraine combined functions of the State Inspectorate of Civil Protection and Technical Safety and the State Department of Fire Safety.

The area of the State Inspectorate of Civil Protection and Technical Safety covers the implementation of preventive measures aimed at, operating in the most dangerous communities and covering the activities of central and local executive bodies, local authorities, to ensure their protection and territory protection from emergencies of natural origin (landslides, floods, hurricanes, etc.) and man-made disasters that occur on the waterworks (catastrophic flooding during hydraulic break, spilling hazardous sludge, etc.), chemical plants (injury chlorine, ammonia and other highly hazardous substances), the main gas pipelines (leaks and spills of oil, ammonia gas) pollution areas and threat to life and health, to public infrastructure (boiler, electrical system, providing food, material resources, etc.) and at other sites (including those that are in the area of the harmful effects of potentially dangerous objects and objects of high risk) accident which may lead to emergency man-made disasters, including the state or cross-border level.

In addition, state supervision of civil defense and technological safety covers the control of the activities of the rescue services and groups and its own momentum.

Activities of the State Department of Fire Safety aimed at preventing emergency situations involving fire, and the management system of the state fire prevention, which includes regional offices, departments, support services, research institutions, fire and technical educational institutions, State certificate authority.

Article 19 of the Commercial Code of Ukraine stipulates that control and supervision of business activities of entities are affected by the observance of legislation on fire safety in production and labor, as well as compliance with standards, rules and regulations which establish mandatory requirements for the conditions of economic activity.

Accordingly, the requirements of fire safety are a mandatory part of other legal acts which are departmental fire service, volunteer departments, and local fire department, enterprises, institutions and organizations connected with health under the Law of Ukraine "Labor Protection."

State Department of Fire Safety under Article 7 of the Law of Ukraine "Fire Safety" and paragraph 3 of the Regulation on the State Department of Fire Safety, approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine from April 11, 2002 № 500 (expired) (hereinafter - Regulations), is of State Fire Service, which includes regional offices, departments, support services, research institutions, fire-technical schools, National Center for certification, and manages it.

Unlike the State Inspectorate of Civil Protection and Technical Safety, which is purely supervisory (controlling) authority State Fire Safety combines supervision (control) and operational functions. In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 14, he not only oversees the implementation of fire safety rules, but also organize their own fire fighting, carrying fire rescue, and participates in disaster recovery, disasters and natural disasters.

According to the Criminal Procedure Code of the state fire safety are also bodies of inquiry in cases of fire and violation of fire safety in Ukraine. As part of the inquiry bodies legally carry out certain investigative functions, during which according to Article 2 of the Law of Ukraine "On Government Oversight (control) of economic activity" of his action does not apply to bodies of inquiry.

Thus, the State Inspectorate of Civil Protection and Technical Safety and legally are functionally incompatible organs function legally as much beyond the concept of "state control". This is confirmed by Article 7 of the Law of Ukraine "On Fire", which states that it is the State Fire

Service carries out functions of supervision (control) and not vice versa - a body of state supervision (control) serves as the Fire Service.

Given the above, the existence of the State Inspectorate of Civil Protection and Technical Safety and the State Department of Fire Safety must be the existence of separate supervisors with their individual territorial authorities.

Taranenko M.M. The object of the riots.

The article describes the object of the riots.

Criminal responsibility for riots (section 294) is provided in Section XII of the Special Part of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, which is entitled "Crimes against public order and morality." The specified united by their generic object similar, but different in its objects by species group crimes. Among them there are those who infringe on public order, and those that infringe on morality.

The main direct object of the riots is social order. It should be noted that the full meaning of "public order", unfortunately, not fully defined in the theory of criminal law, and therefore causing quite natural scientists debate about its interpretation. In our view, this problem requires a logical solution. as detailed scientific definition of "public order" has not only theoretical but also significant practical importance.

In the main direct object riot, which is the public order, singled out additional binding sites of the crime - depending on the specific form of its manifestation, such as life and health of people, constitutional human and civil rights, property, order management or public safety.

Of particular interest scholars in that context is that of "public safety". The article was also carried out a detailed analysis of the views of scholars on this issue.
