

ABSTRACTS

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Chernysh V., Mahadevan P. The informational dimension of hybrid warfare

Combination of "hard" and "soft" power through the use of military and non-military means, in particular, mass media in the context of strategic conduct of modern conflicts.

Relevance of the researched topic is validated by the degree of non-disclosure of the topic in the context of practical recommendations for Ukraine on how to resolve the current conflict on its territory.

A systemic scientific analysis of the problem discussed in the article was not carried out earlier in Ukraine. Worldwide, Karen J. Alter, E. Götz, A. Grigas, G. Pridham, V. Pugačiauskas, H. Strachan are researching this issue.

The aim and purpose of the article is to investigate possibilities of using military and non-military means in modern conflicts and their impact on the course and ways of resolving such conflicts.

Statement of the main material. Modern violent protests, led by so-called "foreign-sponsored proxy warriors," cannot be defeated exclusively by military means. The concept of the "hybrid war" is a phenomenon based on the dominance of the civilian sector.

Planning, preparation and conduct of such a war is at odds with the concept, prevailing since the 18th century, regarding the need for operational control to be given to professional soldiers. In modern conditions, success of offensive hybrid campaigns depends on coordination of efforts between civilians and the military, - and the leading role belongs to civilians.

The article distinguishes between "propaganda", which is seen as the strategic use of mass media to confirm political biases among the population of other countries, and "information operations" that relate to the tactical role of the media as a tool of disinformation. This approach is consistent with the concept of British researcher H. Strachan, who believes that an excessive reassessment of the "novelty" of any form of war, including a hybrid war, is erroneous. This approach is "astrategic" because of the excessive focus on minor, easily interchangeable aspects of military operations and little attention to the wider framework in which they are conducted. This structure is predictable, if researched impartially, which makes it possible to develop a concept for counteraction.

Based on the experience gained from other conflicts, where hybrid warfare was used, and also on the analysis of the realities of the Ukrainian conflict, Ukraine would be advised to prepare for a long-term information campaign based on the internal nation-building and strengthening of inclusive politics.

Key words: propaganda, hybrid war, special operations, Crimea, Donbass, European Union, construction of a nation.

Baginsky A. Reconceptualization of modern state: autonomy, capacity, reliable governance and conflicts

The formula of an effective state has long been of interest to researchers in the social sciences. Dynamic processes of modernization of social systems, internal and external social conflicts of the present require a return to a more profound scientific analysis of the state's ability to exercise proper governance that would ensure the welfare of society in the diversity of its manifestations.

A special progress in the conceptualization of the state and the identification of its universal, proper functions was made in the second half of XX, in particular, with the emergence of fundamental macro-sociological historical-comparative intelligence, where it is no accident that the state organization and bureaucracy became the central categories of analysis.

T. Skocpol emphasizes that states are defined as organizations that seek to control the territory and through which people can formulate goals that are not limited to meeting the requirements of social groups, classes, and society. The autonomy of the state is also the presence of organized groups, to a certain extent isolated from current socio-economic interests and able to implement transformation strategies, changing or adjusting existing domestic policies and responding to foreign policy challenges.

Currently, the popular term "state capacity" has a rather blurry meaning in public use. It is important that capacity is not only the ability to do something, such as the ability of the state to properly perform its functions,

but also the existence of certain historical conditions of development and the ability of the state bureaucracy to take into account and use the resources (in particular, material) for state growth and social welfare.

The existence of the Ukrainian political regime between autocracy and democracy reflects yet another characteristic feature of statehood: the political class sends contradictory signals to the external information environment ("western partners"), to public opinion (population) and within the political class itself. Dependence on external financing leads to the need to shape the image of reform and democracy. The presence of relatively competitive elections (a characteristic feature of the hybrid political regime) predetermines the importance of building a social contract with the population, not only on the basis of economic rent.

Global political processes only intensify the internal conflicts of the Ukrainian state. The intensity of public calls and the flow of information complicates the feedback: the state has considerable resources to control, store, distribute information, but often responds slowly to external challenges, which in turn affects state legitimacy.

A recipe for Ukraine could be to increase the autonomy of the state, strengthen its fiscal and institutional base, form a new bureaucracy, separated from the socio-economic interests of the oligarchy, the emergence of a voter and a citizen who is critical of information and advocacy clichés. The reverse effect may be the intensification of political crises, reinforced by international turbulence in the context of the formation of a new global order.

Key words: state, modern state, state capacity.

Bokoch V. Religion in hybrid war in Eastern Ukraine

Based on analysis of condition of different confessions, the religious situation in occupied Donbass is researched. It turns out that religious policy in self-proclaimed republics is heading towards, on one side, to consolidation of Orthodox Church of Moscow Patriarchate, but on the other side, to crowding out of other religions from occupied territories. Through the help of Orthodox Church of Moscow Patriarchate the idea of the so-called "Russian World" is implemented among different categories of population. Russian Orthodox Church was involved into Donbass conflict and its head, Patriarch Cyril. By hiding Russian aggression in Ukraine, he is trying to picture it as "civil conflict". Pro-Russian position as to the Donbas developments is also taken by a part of bishops of Ukrainian Orthodox Church clergy. It reinforced negative attitude of Ukrainian population and lead to acceleration of the transition of religious communities under the authority of the Kyiv Patriarchate. Attempts of the orthodox religious communities to change their inferiority are related to the reinforcement of their Pro-Ukrainian positions. It is stated that in occupied Donbass territories, Ukrainian Orthodox Church and Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church turned out to be in a complicated situation. Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, Protestant religious organizations. Considering a difficult state of faithful Catholics in the breakaway republic, Vatican, the Pope provides them material aid and spiritual support. Since the policy of «DNR» and «LNR» is aimed at complete eradication of "sects" of Donbas, the actions of the occupation authorities significantly affected Protestant believers. Due to organizational fragmentation, in occupied territories of Donbass faithful Muslims failed to develop a common political position. The article states that harassment and persecution of various religious organizations, clergymen, leaving their followers to safe areas in the occupied territories of Donbass greatly diminished religious network, the number of communities, churches occupancy. The normalization of religious and church life in the region is inextricably linked with the cessation of armed conflict and its de-occupation.

Key words: hybrid war, religion, politics and religion, separatism, Donbass occupation, oppression and religious persecution, religious situation in the occupied Donbas.

Vasylchenko O. Cognitive framing as an instrument of international conflict settlement

Cognitive framing, understood as managing by social agents within their discursive practices of cognitive frames in order to achieve certain political goals, is a part and parcel of any international conflict settlement, taking into account the very social nature of the latter. At the same time, the existing narrative models of conflict regulation provide an opportunity for successful investigation and modification of semantic matrices of the parties' positions, as within informational and psychological operations. Therefore, the study of cognitive frames and their respective reframing, which changes the semantic dimension of a conflict, allows it to be resolved more quickly and effectively.

However, despite the largely neutral semantics of the negotiation process within the Minsk-1 and Minsk-2, as well as the "Normandy format", discursive practices of both Ukraine and Russia of the highest political level today are filled with numerous confrontational cognitive frames. The latter signifies about an active phase of a semantic war between the two parties, which is currently hampering the efficient settlement of the ongoing international conflict. Which, in turn, requires the parties to develop more efficient frames for sufficient transformation of the semantic dimension of the Russia-Ukraine international conflict and its subsequent settlement.

Key words: international conflict, informational-psychological influence, cognitive framing, perception management, negotiations, Minsk agreements, Ukraine, Russian Federation.

Gorlo N. Ethnopolitical risks of interaction between national minorities and kin-states

The article investigates the ethnopolitical risks that arise in the process of interaction between national minorities and kin-states. The existence of "kin-states" and "kin-minorities" is a consequence of the problem of the separation of peoples. It has been established that ethnopolitical risks are determined by such interconnected factors as the low status of minorities in the state of residence and the existence of the "Great Power" project, which stimulate a kin-state to implement the policy of irredentism.

The risks have been analyzed for all the participants of irredentist conflict, namely for national minority, kin-state and polyethnic state. A national minority, as a result of the implementation of the policy of irredentism, can worsen its position by the increasing the oppression of the state in which it resides. The elite of both parts of the separated nation can be uninterested in the union, since within the boundaries of one state the power struggle between them is potentially aggravated. For a polyethnic state, the greatest risk of irredentist policy, which is pursued by one of the countries in the region, is the threat of loss of part of the territory. According to the author, the political risks that are perceived by the participants often make it impossible to bring the irredentist conflict to the level of armed interstate confrontation and stimulate the search for other options to meet the needs of ethnic groups.

The article analyzes the peculiarities of the interaction of Russian, Hungarian and Romanian national minorities living in Ukraine with kin-states. It is shown that the forms of their interaction are not always acceptable and legitimate: issuance of passports to "ethnic relatives", organization of rallies and manipulation of linguistic issues for the sake of activating irredentist sentiments. The author analyzes the reaction of Hungary and the Hungarian national minority in Ukraine to the "linguistic" article of the Law of Ukraine "On Education" (2017).

The most optimal forms of interaction between kin-states and national minorities are determined. Some of them are reflected in the Bolzano/Bozen Recommendations (2008), including the expansion of cultural and educational opportunities for an individual in a kin-state; support for education and cultural organizations in the country of residence. Quite acceptable contacts can be implemented within the framework of cross-border cooperation. The signing of bilateral intergovernmental agreements can increase the level of protection of the rights of national minorities. The polyethnic state must conduct an effective ethnopolitics in order to form a national identity for minority representatives, which would be a priority in the individual's identification system. These recommendations are relevant to the Ukrainian authorities, which faces the negative consequences of the irredentist policy of the Russian Federation.

Key words: national minorities, kin-states, polyethnic state, irredentism, ethnopolitical risks.

Kyianytsia L. The conflict potential of inter-state relations in the Middle East after the 'Arab Spring': the current state and prospects of development

The development of the contemporary system of international relations in the Middle East is marked by a high intensity of the conflict-based type of interactions between key actor of the regional politics, which thereby has a negative impact on the relations between the Middle East and the rest of the world. This tendency may be said to have become especially acute in the aftermath of the 2010-2011 revolutionary upheaval in the Middle East which came to be known as the 'Arab Spring'. While the influence of the Arab Spring on the dynamics of the Middle Eastern system of international relations has been explored in the works of many researchers, both Ukrainian and international, the specificity of post-Arab Spring regional political processes, especially the ones that unfolded in the second half of the decade of 2010s, has often been overlooked. Therefore, this article aims to analyze the specifics of the increasing conflict behavior and conflict potential in the relations between the region's main actors in the aftermath of the Arab Spring, so as to be able to set out the contours of main coalitions and to sketch some of the scenarios of further regional development.

The research findings presented in this article may allow one to assume that the events of the Arab Spring initially led to the emergence of the rival pro-Saudi and Qatari-Turkish coalitions, with their main difference being their attitude toward the permissibility of regime change as a form of political regulation, with Iran being relatively marginalized. However, the emergence of the 'Islamic State of Iraq and Levant' led to the relative and temporary blurring of inter-coalitional differences, while the Syrian Civil War, which was used by both coalitions as the scene of their proxy war against the pro-Iranian Assad regime, was disrupted by Russia's intervention in favor of Assad. Simultaneously, the left-wing Kurdish forces took their opportunity and proclaimed their own political formation, known as Rojava, which has in turn secured the U.S. backing. Likewise, Turkey distanced itself from the U.S. after the latter's ambiguous position in regard of the 2016 failed coup d'état which risked toppling Erdogan's government. In addition, the U.S. support for Rojava would further aggravate Turkey's concerns.

More importantly, the rise of ISIL enabled Iran to break through its previous diplomatic isolation and establish closer ties with both Iraqi and Syrian authorities for the sake of fighting against ISIL, while in Yemen the pro-Iranian Houthis took over the state power, to be attacked in turn by the Saudi-led Gulf Arab states' coalition. With Iran's backing, Iraq has meanwhile managed to destroy ISIL forces on its soil and even to tame the powerful Iraqi Kurdistan separatist movement. In contrast, Libya remains in chaos, with several factions claiming to be its legitimate national government and the refugee crisis continuing unabated. Finally, Qatar has become isolated among the Gulf states, with only Turkey lending a hand of help to that small emirate as a counter-balance to Saudi influence.

To summarize, the processes currently unfolding in the Middle East, collectively known as the 'Arab Winter', tend to foster further conflict and strife between the region's key players. Therefore, the article ends with the conclusion that a further growth in conflict potential appears to be the surest prediction as to the future dynamics of Middle East's regional development.

Key words: Middle East, 'Arab Spring', 'Arab Winter', conflict potential, diplomatic crisis.

Klyuchkovych A. Institute of presidency in the context of political transformations in the Slovak Republic

The article deals with the development of the institute of presidency through the prism of state-power relations, the electoral process and political transformations in the Slovak Republic. Noted that the process of democratic transformations in the Slovak Republic is closely linked to the development of the institute of presidency, which occupies a special place in the system of power relations.

President of Slovakia has weak constitutional competences and his role includes mainly formal and representative functions. But the president's power manifests itself in the political practice, which M. Kovac, R. Schuster, I. Gasparovich, A. Kiska repeatedly testified to their activities.

It is concluded that in the constitution 1992 many provisions were formulated vaguely and provoked institutional conflicts. Constitutional amendments (1999, 2001) partly reinstated the institutional balance in the system of power relations. Slovakia is dynamically reacting to political crises and is looking for the possibility of constitutionally improving the institution of the presidency.

Special attention is given to the position of the president vis-a-vis the prime minister and the cabinet. All directly elected presidents in Slovakia have had occasional political conflicts with the government. However, the two disputing sides never escalated their conflicts in the manner characteristic of the period from 1994–1998. During the period of 1994–1998, the relations between government and the opposition have always been strained during the whole period in consequence of concentration of power by the ruling coalition at the head of Meciar, oppression and restriction of parliamentary oppositional actions and the president of Slovakia.

The author comes to the conclusion, that the institution of presidency played an important role in the democratic transformation, legitimation and institutional consolidation of the political system in the Slovak Republic.

Key words: Slovak Republic, institute of presidency, political system, political transformations, democratization.

Koppel O., Parkhomchuk O. Alternative models of world order

The article is dedicated to an essential scientific problem of international system organization, hierarchy specifics of its elements and correlation between them in the new world order forming. The peculiarities of new order composition and its global and regional trends are accentuated. A special attention has been paid

to the theoretical basis of the world order studies. Assuming that the concept of international system is the key to the whole subject of international relations, the main attention is focused on alternative models of the new world order within the system evolution of international relations. Characteristics of new world order formation, its global trends and regional tendencies and their direct influence on Ukraine are being defined as well.

In building a world order, a key question inevitable concerns the substance of its unifying principles. The Westphalian model relied on a system of independent states refraining from interference in each other's domestic affairs through a general equilibrium of power. But now the Westphalian principles are being challenged on all sides. It means the necessity of modernization of the Westphalian system informed by contemporary realities.

Comparative analyses of the alternative models of world order was performed. Special attention is being paid to Chinese and Indian development paradigms in conditions of new world order composition. China was the center of its own hierarchical and theoretically universal concept of order. The process of China's perception of its status as a global power was long and difficult. China has agreed with its self-identification as a responsible global power. The emergence of China to the position of responsible global power has become as a result of a country's development. Chinese political analysts have devoted more attention since the late 1990s to the elaboration of the concept of the responsibility of China as a global power. The concept of "peaceful rise" of China and the formula of "peaceful development" have evoked broad response.

The foreign policy activity of India is accompanied by putting forward a number of concepts, which are aimed at showing the world community the main targets, forms and methods of the country's activity in the international arena.

Authors investigated the nature of Islamic model, the main provisions of its ideology, relating to international relations and the new world order forming. Islamic fundamentalism dismantles states in quest of vision revolution based on the fundamentalist version of their religion.

It was outlined that the new world order cannot be achieved by any one country or civilization acting alone.

Key words: world order, international system, sovereignty, new world order, global trends, global states, US, China, India, Islamism.

Lepska N. Structure and typology of modern geopolitical space

In the conditions of growth of polysubjectiveness of geopolitical processes and activation of influence on them from "non-system" political actors, the geopolitical structure of the world and its spatial organization are rapidly changing. The role of the incompetent "observer" of a new geopolitical spatialization for a given state actually marginalizes it among other geopolitical players. A timely scientific reflection of today's changes in geopolitical space is necessary to prevent these undesirable processes.. This will potentially provide states that are engaged in this task, a high starting position to increase the degree of their geopolitical subjectness.

Theoretical justification of the typology and structure of geopolitical space has always borne the imprint of the socio-economic structure that determines the general principles of the life of society and the specific features of the process of state building in this or that period of development. Now there is no common understanding of the typologization of modern geopolitical space. This is due to its high dynamism, changes in the socio-economic life, its resource provision, and the like.

At the time of its formation (to the XIX century - the first half of the 20th century) geopolitics considered the geopolitical space as physical from the point of view of its two main types – continental and maritime, based on the geographical determination of the world and the industrial socio-economic structure of that time. Then the main type of production resources were natural and natural-social, located in geographical space. In the postindustrial era, new sources of energy and new production materials (including artificial ones) appear the specific weight of the intellectual resource increases. This ensures high effectiveness of the process of creating new materials, information as such. This, in turn, provides an opportunity for states to be competitive not only due to quantitative indicators of physical and geographical resources, but also their qualitative characteristics. Such cardinal changes in the social and economic order lead to the dominance of social space. The physical space, although it loses some of its priority positions, but does not disappear (for example, air and space are updated) and continues to function under conditions of another spastic balance, within which several types of geopolitical space develop simultaneously.

Modern researchers consider the geopolitical space a complex multidimensional phenomenon, into which its types are integrated, such as geographic, economic, information-ideological, information-cybernetic. In our opinion, the typology of the geopolitical space should be broadened by the addition of cognitive, mental, virtual and other types of geopolitical spatiality, which is the subject of our further scientific

research. Each of the types of geopolitical space is, on the one hand, relatively autonomous, but, on the other hand, they densely intersect each other, thereby forming a complex-structured integrity of the spatial organization of the world. The synergistic effect of interaction of all these types of geopolitical spatiality causes turbulent shifts within the overall configuration of the world structure. However, studies of the structural organization of each of the types of geopolitical space make the maximum possible strategic forecasting of changes in non-linear, multilevel geopolitical processes.

Key words: geopolitics, territory, space, geopolitical space, typology of geopolitical space, spatial organization of the world, structure of geopolitical space.

Pavliatenko O. Conditions and factors of separatism spreading in Ukraine: ethno-national aspect

Opposition to separatist tendencies in Ukraine is impossible without studying the ethnic composition and dynamics of ethnopolitical development of the country's regions. Minimization of the conflict-related potential of interethnic relations in polyethnic Ukraine is an important part of the measures to ensure state sovereignty and territorial integrity of our state.

After the collapse of the USSR, separatist tendencies in Ukraine were short-lived and marginal, activated during the political crisis, economic and social instability, leading to polarization of public opinion and intensification of the struggle for the distribution of power resources in the country.

The new tendency of ethnopolitical processes in Ukraine is their transformation under the influence of external actors. Using destructive mechanisms of influence on them, they are trying to destabilize the domestic political situation in the country. Such centers of influence were the revisionist-minded Russian Federation and the radical political forces of Hungary and Romania, which, appealing to the past and the times of the territory of Ukraine in their composition, are trying to provide new separatism.

Today, the regions of the South - Eastern region, Zakarpattya and Northern Bukovina, in which compact Russian, Hungarian and Romanian national minorities live, form a zone of ethnopolitical instability. Their territory can become a springboard for further radicalization and spread of separatist sentiment, which is one of the tools of the Russian hybrid war against Ukraine.

Consequently, separatism has become a long-term ethnopolitical technology of blasting Ukrainian statehood. Therefore, actual and necessary in modern conditions is the development of mechanisms for preventing and combating separatism as part of ethno-national policy in order to ensure the territorial integrity of Ukraine.

Key words: ethno-national politics, separatism, national minorities, ethnopolitical security.

Yavorsky M. The phenomenon of populism through the prism of the history of political thought (intuitive search and conceptualization of the term)

In the current context of the reintegration of East and West, Europe faces an increasing problem of the emergence of extreme right-wing political parties. During the last decade, European society has witnessed a real rebirth of populist ideas in many developed democracies. The purpose of our study is to follow the process of the birth of the phenomenon of populism and its evolution throughout world history.

The roots of populism date back to the II-I century BC in the time of the Roman Empire, when the ideological and political flow of the popularists had appeared. Populators used the bright oratory art, with which they intended to influence the crowd, but no significant progress was achieved by this movement. The ideas of populism can be found in the works of the writers and philosophers of the Enlightenment, in particular the French enlightener Rousseau; during the English bourgeois revolution of the XVII century, when, for the first time in English history, the non-privileged citizens of society were drawn into the political process.

Populism as the direction of a political strategy appeared in the United States after the Civil War. Thanks to organized protest actions of farmers against US financial policy, the American economy changed, populists again brought the thesis of "the happiness of a little man", his material well-being and spiritual harmony into the palette of political life in the United States. We can observe the vivid manifestations of populism and its evolution on the example of the activity of the Populists in Russia, the revolutionary events of the Paris Commune, the Russian Revolution of 1917. At this time, populism relied on the idea of charismatic leaders who often mythologized their "own designs."

Such countries of Latin America as Argentina, Venezuela and Brazil, became the fertile soil for the new brounch of populism of the twentieth century. The emotional settings of the masses, eloquent rhetoric, media support and liberal reforms gave short-term results and high support to populist leaders.

Modern populism uses the slogans of combating migrants, which shatter the Christian traditions, undermine the economic foundations of developed countries. Striking evidence of this was the coming to power of populist leaders in Norway, Denmark and the United States.

Key words: populism, leader, political phraseology, political process, ideological struggle, struggle for economic and political rights.

Yakovleva N. The dynamics of changes in the system for electing people's deputies of Ukraine

Various types of electoral systems for election of people's deputies of Ukraine have been characterized in the article: during the 1994 election the majoritarian system of vote by absolute majority had been utilized; in 1998, 2002, 2012, 2014 a mixed system had been utilized with 50 % of the VRU being elected employing the majoritarian system of vote by relative majority and the other 50 % with employment of the proportional system; in 2006 and 2007 a proportional system with closed lists had been utilized.

Advantages and disadvantages of each type of electoral system have been categorized. The advantages of the 1994 majoritarian system of vote by absolute majority are: first instance of multi-party nomination and presence in the parliament of the deputies with support from over 50 % of population. The disadvantages are: long time required to form the parliament and lack of political structure thereof.

The advantages of utilization of the mixed electoral system are: political parties become permanently active, half of the deputies advocate the interests of specific territories, balanced representation of national and regional elites. Major disadvantages are: considerable reduction of the majority constituencies, risk of electoral fraud on local level, potential difficulties in forming the coalition.

Employment of the proportional electoral system in Ukraine was characterized by the following advantages: parliament structured according to the party affiliation and presence of individual sectoral professionals in the party lists, while the substantial disadvantages were: reduction of party-building on the local level and lack of transparency in formation of the lists of the political parties that lead to political corruption.

Prospect of codification of the electoral legislation of Ukraine has been estimated. This may be considered a significant progress towards conformity to the European standards. The foundation for the next alteration of the legislation has been laid by the VRU in Bill # 3112-1 of the Electoral Code of Ukraine proposing employment of proportional electoral system with open lists for elections of people's deputies.

Key words: electoral system, parliament, Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, people's deputy, election campaign.

Yanovska O. Institutionalization of the volunteer movement in Ukraine: security dimension

The article is dedicated to the institutional development of the volunteer movement in Ukraine and its impact on the security situation. First and foremost, there is an increasing of volunteer mobility of Ukrainians and the emergence of the new flexible forms of volunteering, taking into account the crisis period of mass protests of December 2013–February 2014 in Ukraine and the military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine from 2014.

The authors pay the special attention to 2014 year as to the year which events gave the significant impulse to the development of charitable and volunteer activities in Ukraine. The individual initiatives to assist members of the Revolution of Dignity, which eventually turned into organized associations, is testimony to this fact. For example, 82 volunteer organizations were registered only in 2014.

The article has also outlined four main areas of the volunteer activities in Ukraine, which are devoted to resisting the external aggression and its consequences. These are the collection and delivery of the necessary resources to the zone of the anti-terrorist operation, the providing of medical assistance to the victims during its conduct, the assistance to the forced migrants, the search for missing persons and the release of prisoners.

The main challenges, which the volunteer initiatives are facing up, are studied. Particular attention is paid to the gaps in the legislation on the volunteer activity, the tax pressure on the volunteering and charity, the activity of the pseudo volunteers and the cases of abuse among volunteers, the lack of coordination between the state and the volunteer movement, etc.

The subsequent studies of this topic may be related to research of the improvement of mechanisms for interaction between the state authorities and the volunteers, which may help to create the appropriate conditions for a new level of this activity.

Key words: volunteer movement, state security, external aggression, institutional development, self-organization of the population.

Berezdetska L. An attempt of the analysis of military conflict in the East of Ukraine within the framework of trauma theories

Until recently, the issue of military conflict for Ukrainian society was not relevant, since such a conflict in Ukraine did not exist. After the conflict began in the Donbass, there is a whole range of social problems that are linked with it. This conflict still does not have a clear semantic interpretation - both among the Ukrainian population, the international and science community. There is not even a clear definition what though happening in the East - a military conflict or a terrorist action. If it's a military conflict – who are actors of it? These things, both at the level of everyday and scientific communication, require clarification: what are we dealing with?

Sociology studies a social conflict individually (type - military and modern form - hybrid war) and cultural trauma of various social groups. But we almost do not have the researches that consider modern wars from the perspectives of the theory of cultural trauma that extends to collective agents. So, the purpose of the article is to look at the current military conflict in the East of Ukraine within the framework of the theory of cultural trauma.

Different approaches to the definition of social conflict are described, the concept of military conflict and its modern manifestation - hybrid wars are analyzed, the issues of the conflict in the Donbass is considered. The theory of cultural trauma is represented in the naturalistic, psychoanalytic and constructivist directions. The development of the concept is given through its connection with collective memory. The approaches used focus on studying the military conflict on the features that are inherent in the hybrid war. The military conflict is described as a discursive practice in the public space, through which articulation, discussion and reflection of a traumatic event takes place, and collective identity is interpreted.

The proposed approach allows us to improve the empirical operationalization of the notion of military conflict in further research. The following characteristics are distinguished of concept: violation of socio-cultural formation, as a result of trauma - both for social groups involved in the conflict and collective agents; ways of describing and understanding events that caused trauma in public discourse; allocation by the public of the subjects of responsibility in the event; feeling of trauma in the cultural sphere through the discussion of the meaning of what is happening; reorganization of identity through discussion of its values and markers; a look at the past through collective memory and its comprehension; look into the future as a separate element of identity; the connection between the directly psychologically traumatized group and the collective agents; stereotyping of an injured group in mass media and society. Also, ways to overcome the cultural trauma that has developed in Ukrainian society are proposed.

Key words: social conflict, military conflict, cultural trauma.

Bielousova N., Beznosiuk O. New forms and techniques of learning for students with inclusion in the university "Ukraine" under the program of development of the social rehabilitation tourism

The territory of Ukraine is a huge field for studying, monitoring, describing and exploring natural and historical and cultural resources. The rich palette of historical events, on the background of natural resources potential, has resulted in the presence of various touristic attractions that can arouse interest, enthusiasm, and pride in our past. These objects are used or can be used in the tourist sector.

In Ukraine, the issues related to the peculiarities of a person with a disability, her life, and even more so - rest are extremely rarely raised. Few believe that this holiday may be active. Therefore, the purpose of this article is to consider tourism as one of the methods of social rehabilitation precisely in Ukraine, which can fundamentally change the life of a disabled person, fill it with a sense, broaden the notion of the surrounding world, and promote the adaptation of people with inclusions.

In the Ukrainian interpretation, inclusive tourists include not only people with disabilities, but also those who were in The zone of the ATO, Chernobyl victims, temporary migrants from the East of Ukraine, pregnant women, children from large families and others.

Considering the goal of using tourist objects, the level and direction of rehabilitation, today it became relevant to develop a series of routes for these groups of Ukrainian citizens. In this case, public organizations play an active role, for example, the Association of Inclusive Rehabilitation and Social Tourism and Higher Educational Institutions, for example, the Department of Social Psychology of the Uman State Pedagogical University named after Pavlo Tychyna and the Department of Tourism Management of the Open International University of Human Development "Ukraine" (Kyiv).

For the University "Ukraine", the Youth Injury Relief Program is not new. The university was the first in Ukraine to offer educational services to people with disabilities with different nosologies for almost 20 years ago.

Currently, 706 students are studying at the University under the State Program for the Support of Children with Disabilities, who in the future will have the opportunity to replenish the number of qualified specialists from different fields of activity and can feel socially necessary for Ukrainian society.

The peculiarity of the educational process at the University "Ukraine" is the adaptation and socialization of people with disabilities, which are involved not only in the educational process, but also in active recreation. Therefore, the Center for Inclusive Rehabilitation and Social Tourism, which became a part of the All-Ukrainian Association for Rehabilitation and Social Tourism, was recently opened on the basis of the Department of Tourism Management.

Together with regular students, inclusive students are trained in practice, attend museums, and take part in interesting events: public, sports, and scientific. The joint efforts of teachers and students began to develop tourist routes, which will be adapted for people with disabilities of different nosologies, including handicapped people. For the future, it is planned to test the data of tourist offers and offer them to travel companies as a new tourist option.

At the Department of Tourism Management of the Open International University of Human Development "Ukraine", for the first time, a training program was proposed, in which, in addition to the standard disciplines of the speciality "Tourism", disciplines "Inclusive education", "Inclusive social rehabilitation tourism" (educational level "Bachelor") are offered.

We hope that the wave of inclusive tourism development projects will be useful for ordinary tourists, and the routes are specially equipped for the needs of tourists with special needs, will serve as an example for imitation and will promote the development of tourism business in general.

Key words: inclusive tourism, people with disabilities, social rehabilitation, socialization, adaptation.

Vashchynska I. Theoretical interpretation and the modeling of the concept "group loyalty"

The article presents the main approaches to the definition of "group loyalty" in socio-human sciences. On this basis the structure, levels, factors and fields of formation of group loyalties are distinguished, and the scale of their content is proposed.

We have found that group loyalty has a four-component structure that contains cognitive, affective, conative and behaviour elements. This means that full group loyalty will contain certain knowledge about one or another social group, emotions and evaluative judgments about it, expectations and action planning, as well as practices. The proposed above components we have conventionally included into two procedural spheres of human life - mental and behavioral. Based on this structure, we propose to distinguish two main approaches to the definition of group loyalties: the content of the first approach is to study loyalty as an attitude, and the second is to study this phenomenon as behavioral pattern.

Speaking about the factors of formation of group loyalties, they can be grouped into two clusters - intentional and conventional. Intentional (psychological) factors are associated with personal intentions and motives. These include the following subtypes:

- intentional affective type (loyalty is constructed to satisfy the moral and psychological needs of the individual);

- intentional instrumental type (loyalty is constructed for personal advantage).

Conventional (social) factors are given to the person by a certain social environment, they are formed collectively. These include the following subtypes:

- conventional traditional type (loyalty to a social group is formed rather as a tradition but not as a conscious necessity);

- conventional instrumental type (group loyalty is formed by persons through the intuitive construction of the scale of belonging to one or another social group, based on their own feelings, awareness and perception of status, preferences, norms, values and forces of the group).

Taking into account all of the above, we have constructed a conceptual scale of the content of phenomenon "group loyalty". Our main assumption is that group loyalty can have at the same time full loyalty to "we-group" and complete anti-loyalty in relation to "they-group". Under these circumstances, the average value of this scale is the absence of loyalty (the indifferent status).

Consequently, we propose to define group loyalty as a commitment to a social group characterized by recognition of similarity to members of a social group, by a feeling of positive emotions about it, by the social connections between its representatives and by their group behaviour.

Key words: group loyalty, hiifenizm, intensional factors, conventional factors, conceptual scale of group loyalty.

Hlebova N. Social competence: sociological aspects of the investigation of factors of successful collective professional activity

The article deals with the principal sociological concepts of investigating social competences as a sociological object in the context of modern interdisciplinary makings. The sociological accompaniment principles of the process of the individual's social competence development as a factor of forming subject component of the system of social norms in the professional environment are being proved.

Key words: social competence, social norms, professional environment, professional communication, sociology of competence.

Dembytskyi S. Independent Ukraine in geopolitical discourse: milestones and accents

The article analyzes research focused on the geopolitical problems of modern Ukraine. On this basis, the author highlights key topics that are important for studying of the geopolitical orientations of the Ukrainian's population. The content of article is divided according to three big periods in the history of modern Ukraine: from 1991 to 2004 (the era of the first presidents), from 2004 to 2013 (between the Orange Revolution and the Revolution of Dignity), from 2013 to the present day (European choice and military conflict).

Key words: geopolitics, geopolitical orientations, Ukraine.

Zhovnir A. Ensuring information security in the conditions of the formation and development of e-learning

The article is devoted to the disclosure of the role of media education and digital competence as key mechanisms for providing information security in the context of e-learning. The article considers the key preconditions and factors of updating the idea of providing information security in the context of the educational institute. The popularization of these concepts is primarily due to the rapid pace of the information infrastructure development, processes of informatization and computerization of educational activities. In this regard, the article highlighted the potential informational threats and risks associated with the tendencies of commercialization and Westernization of the educational institute.

Accordingly, the purpose of the article is to determine the role and significance of information security, as well as key tools for its provision in e-learning. The article generalized theoretical and methodological approaches to the definition and interpretation of the information security notion, and also highlighted the role of media education and digital competence as key mechanisms for information security providing in the context of e-learning. The key structural components and functional assignments of digital competence and media education were revealed.

We came to the conclusion that today the issue of information security, especially in the context of e-learning, still requires a rather deep conceptual and instrumental improvement. We have tried to propose a number of practical recommendations that would be aimed at improving the state and educational policies in this field. In general, they all emphasized the necessity and importance of creating a consolidated approach that involves the development and use of effective models and tools for providing information security of the e-learning environment and its inhabitants.

Key words: information security, information threats, e-learning, media education, digital competence.

Kononchuk O. Analysis of methodological aspects of the index "Freedom in the World"

The article deals with the methodological aspects of the index "Freedom in the World", namely: 1. evolution of the methodological base, which partially changed over 45 years, since the Raymond Gastil index only began to be used to measure the level of freedom in the world; 2. each element of a three-tier ranking system consisting of scores (100-point scale), ratings (from 1 to 7), and status (free, partly free and not free countries/territories).

The reports of "Freedom in the World" over the past few years are analysed and a comparative analysis of the global, regional and cross-temporal levels of research is developed.

In the global comparison the dynamics of changes in the number of countries that are characterized by the corresponding status during the last five years of the study is shown, and the number of people in the world living in free, partly free and not free conditions is presented.

A regional comparison of freedom in 6 regions, based on data presented in the study of Freedom House 2017, is conducted. The author graphically compares the regions.

A cross-temporal comparison of Ukraine between 1992 and 2017 is developed, and the dynamics of growth and decline of the level of freedom in different years of Ukraine's independence is presented.

The analysis of the "Freedom in the World" index by international scientific community is demonstrated, criticisms on the methodology of index, the selection of national experts for comparing reports in individual countries/territories, the choice of indicators and the process of evaluation as a whole are presented. It is also noted that the index despite the number of shortcomings is most adapted to modern realities. The methodology of index is used as a basis for building of new indexes of democratization. The data from "Freedom in the World" is used in researches by scientists and civic organizations around the world, and free availability of reports and ratings makes it the most accessible not only for scholars, but also for ordinary citizens interested in democratization processes in the world.

Key words: democratization, democracy index, democratic audit, comparative analysis.

Kravchenko V., Korolevska A. Gender neutrality in Swedish society

Over the last decade the importance of the gender component in society and the influence of society itself on the definition of personality became apparent. If sex is programmed naturally, the gender is constructed socially.

The push for the total equality between sexes by the liberal community is slowly reaching its goal, and now attention is gradually being shifted to a new problem – gender liberty.

Today the issue of gender determination appears in many aspects and in many countries.

In our study to understand the possible problems and prospects of gender liberty, as an example, we will look more closely at Sweden – the country that is on the forefront when it comes to gender matters.

Sweden has achieved significant results in building a society free from gender inequality. But there are some people that want to go further. Many activists in Sweden pursue one goal – the creation of a society that completely erases traditional gender roles and stereotypes, even on the everyday level.

A number of Swedish pre-schools have attracted international attention through their pedagogical practices, which involve diminishing of the gender differences. One of such practices is the use of gender-neutral pronouns and the avoidance and correction of behavior that is traditionally considered gender-based. Such schools completely remove the terms "girl" and "boy" from circulation. Instead, they try to address each child by their name or by using a gender-neutral pronoun, which in Swedish sounds like "hen".

In "Egalia", one of such pre-schools, everything from decorations to books and toys is carefully selected to ensure gender equality and to avoid traditional perceptions of gender roles and parental role in particular.

A study by the University of Uppsala found that while gender-neutral pedagogy alone may not reduce the tendency of children to use gender to categorize people, it reduces their propensity for gender stereotyping and gender segregation, which can expand the opportunities available to them.

It should also be taken into account that in schools of this type, gender innovations constitute a new set of rules and behavior – language is regulated, and children's actions are carefully monitored and corrected by concerned tutors. Ultimately, this complicates everyday aspects of children's lives, from how they form friendships to which games they play and which songs they sing. Therefore, the question arises whether, in their pursuit of maximum liberty, part of the Swedish society does not actually deprive its future generation of freedom and the right to choose.

Key words: gender, gender neutrality, gender education, pronoun "hen".

Liubchuk V. Non-traditional methods of sociology for non-sociological specialties (experience of application)

The article analyzes non-traditional methods of teaching sociology, which can be applied to non-sociological specialties. The article is based on the experience of using the essay method on the specialty

"Social work" and the method of drawing on the specialty "Fine Arts". The method essay intensified the sociological knowledge available to students, helping them not only to speak on a given topic, but also to predict the development of events. The drawing method helped to establish interdisciplinary connections between sociology and drawing, to convey their own vision through visual means. The using non-traditional methods of teaching sociology in non-sociological specialties has its own specifics, in particular, it is necessary to take into account the personal and professional qualities of the teacher, the direction of preparation of students and the characteristics of a separate student group.

Key words: teaching method, traditional teaching methods, nontraditional, innovative teaching methods.

Oros O. Determination of violent behavior among adolescents

The determination of violence in the children's environment is extremely relevant to the topic of sociological research, due to the fact that it is a fairly widespread phenomenon. Nevertheless, tracking the dynamics of changes in this problem among adolescents is very difficult due to the age limitations of legal liability and the lack of fixation of violent actions if they do not have signs of an illegal act.

Attempts to explain the causes of violent behavior are concentrated in the biological, psychological and social theories of deviant behavior. Determinants that increase the probability of adolescent violence, are complex and are divided into three groups: risk factors relating to the individual; micro-social risk factors for relatives (family members, friends, sexual partners and peers); macro-social risk factors for the local community and society as a whole. For UNICEF researchers, social factors are divided into two categories: 1. Political, cultural and legislative. 2. Social and economic, environmental.

Violence from other children is very often the case when children are institutionalized, due to the lack of privacy and respect for cultural identity, disappointment, overcrowded premises, and the inability to separate particularly vulnerable children from older, more aggressive children. An especially important social factor in the range of social determinants of behavior of children that demonstrate the displays of physical violence is reacting on the facts of violence of children in the community and society after their exposure "post factum"(post hoc). A feature of this factor is that it can not be a direct factor in violence and a passive condition.

The results of our research prove that subjective models of children with delinquent behavior are characterized by maximum uncertainty. Their imaginary future is in uncertainty, frightens them, generates pessimism and desperation. These factors can cause displays of aggression and physical violence by children in relation to others.

The main reasons for the inability of children to rely on the negative influence of social determinants are: firstly, the physiological and psychological features that are characteristic of children in general: social immaturity, which contrasts with violent physiological maturation, the desire to experience new sensations; and secondly, the inability to predict the consequences of various actions inherent in adolescents strong desire for independence.

Key words: violence, violent behavior, determination of violent behavior, children of adolescence age.

Pilipenko Ya. Demarcation configures "military conflict", "armed conflict" and "war"

The article examines the etymological content of the concepts of «military» (voyenny) and «military» (viys'kovyy). It is established that the concept of «military» (viys'kovyy) refers to the army or relates to a serviceman. The concept of «military» (voyenny) refers to the war, associated with it. Consequently, the author established that in relation to the conflict, the use of the concept of «military conflict» (voyenny) is appropriate.

In the Military Doctrine of Ukraine military conflict is defined as «the form of resolving interstate or national conflicts with the bilateral application of military force; the main types of military conflicts are war and armed conflict».

In the Military Doctrine of Ukraine armed conflict is defined as «armed collision between states (international armed conflict, armed conflict at the state border) or between the warring parties in the territory of one state, usually with support from the outside (internal armed conflict)». Consequently, armed conflict is a conflict of any level, the main feature of which is the use of weapons.

The war means a socio-political phenomenon associated with the radical change in the nature of relations between states, folks, nations, classes and social groups opposing sides and the transition from the use

of non-violent forms and methods of struggle to the direct use of weapons and other violent means to solve certain social political, economic, ideological, as well as national, religious, territorial and other contradictions.

Thus, the author singled out common and distinctive features of the concepts of «military conflict», «armed conflict» and «war». Consequently, the common in these concepts are the subjects of interaction, namely, the states or conflicting parties in the middle of one state and the presence of the use of weapons. Demarcation of these concepts may be carried out according to the criterion of the motives of occurrence. That is, political motives that are necessary for the emergence of a military conflict and war are not necessary for the emergence of an armed conflict. Such a criterion is central to the demarcation of the «military conflict» and «war» from the «armed conflict».

The distinctive features of «war» from «armed conflict» and «military conflict» is the formal act of its announcement; the rupture of diplomatic relations and the cancellation of bilateral agreements between the warring parties; the introduction of a special legal regime; qualitative change in the state of society.

The author suggests the connection between these concepts with general, special and individual categories. Where is the notion of «military conflict», which is generic in relation to «war» and «armed conflict». In turn, the «armed conflict» is special, and the concept of «war» is individual category.

Key words: military, military, military conflict, armed conflict, war.

Prasiuk O. Positioning of the images of political parties at the time of election campaigns in Ukraine

The article reviews the positioning of political parties as a process of creating their recognizable image on the basis of one or several parameters. Having regard to the role of media communications in a modern political process, the political positioning is basis of understanding political process, authentication of political parties and forming of electoral choice. A theoretical comprehension of this process is important in the context of understanding of public opinion and functioning of institutes of public power.

The key attributes of the public image of Ukrainian political parties that are used in the process of positioning are singled out. The first attribute of positioning is ideology, but it gradually loses its decisive role. This situation is connected not only with the imperfection of the conceptual ideological filling of the activities of political parties, but also with the peculiarities of political culture and political consciousness of the citizens themselves.

The personality of the political leader is the most important parameter of political positioning. All political parties, that succeeded in the elections, have prominent leaders. This technology involves two aspects: «leader-personality» (the emphasis is placed on the charisma of politician, professional and business qualities, political biography and personal reputation) and «leader-post» (that way of positioning implies an interpretation of the image of a policy through a stable association with an occupied political position).

The new attributes of positioning in the last parliamentary elections were the use of military ideas and the appearance of «new faces» to the elections. Militaristic motives had become a new trend in political positioning. They were realized through the use of military attributes and symbols, the involvement of participants in the anti-terrorist operation in the East of Ukraine and volunteers in the lists of parties. People who were elected to parliament for the first time were called new faces. So, it is believed, that they were able to change the political system because they were experts in certain spheres. This idea was used in different ways by different political forces in the last parliamentary elections.

Key words: positioning, political communication, political image, political activity, publicity, media, political parties, political elections.

Usenkov M. Circulation of the political elite by the example of 4-8 formulations of the Parliament of Ukraine

In this article the author analyzes the characteristics of circulation of the political elite of Ukraine, at this stage of development of the country. The author considers, the political elite are a very important social group, because it can make decisions through the government that can affect a large number of the population. Biographical method was used as a method of research. The array 197 biographies. The object of studying were the individuals who were elected at 4-8 convocation of the Parliament of Ukraine and at the time of elections had been included in the top ten list of candidates from their political parties.

Positional approach was used for the definition of elite. The author believes that if an individual takes the "high" post, it means this individual has a certain amount of power. Whereas in the absence of such a position arises the question of the affiliation of the individual to the political elite at all?

The author identifies three main components of the process of circulation of political elite: transposition, rotation, excorporation. Incorporation is the process of entering into the political elite. If you use a positional approach, the indicator of incorporation is receiving post. Rotation is transferring from one post to another equivalent post. Excorporation from the elite is a process of exclusion of the individual from the political elite completely.

In the research, the author planned to confirm or refute two hypotheses. The first: the circulation of the political elite in Ukraine is cyclical; one group of political elite replaces another. The second: at this stage of development of the country, the circulation of the political elite has accelerated. The article gives empirical data for each individual of the analyzed parliaments.

In conclusion the author comes to the decision that the circulation of the political elite in Ukraine is cyclical and at this stage of development of the country the circulation of the political elite has accelerated. The author also notes the negative trend that excorporation of the elite is becoming more and more stringent. Losing the political battle will mean not only removal of financial flows, but it will be possible jail time and even more strict options.

Key words: elite, political elite, circulation of elites, incorporation, rotation, excorporation.

Tsykhuliak I. Retrospective of the spiritual and social aspects of the springs of Greek-Catholic spirituality in the second half of the XIX century

The article deals with the objectification of the "austrian" period of life of the Greek-Catholic priesthood of Galicia. Without resorting to deep geopolitical revisions, the article eliminates the aspectal panorama of the sociopastoral initiatives of the church. The circumstances and challenges due to which the priesthood of the region succeeded in a successful implementation of a socially important ecclesiological and cultural mission were analyzed. Influenced by the geopolitical conditions of the second half of the XIX century, the church became not only the educational establishment of the Ukrainian intellectuals but also, undoubtedly, a crucial element of the unity of the Ukrainian nation. The research framework covers a period that not only changed the socio-cultural situation of Lviv and Eastern Galicia, but also the social architectonics of the European civilization of those days.

In August 1772 in St. Petersburg the sides of the coalition triad, which included the Russian empire, Catherine II, Prussian king Frederick II and the Habsburg monarch Cisar Joseph II, signed a treatise according to which the territory of Galicia was annexed to the multinational Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Having encountered in the new sociopolitical realities, the hierarchy of the Greek Catholic Church tried to use the situation as fully as possible for the entire care of its representatives, interaction and contact with the society. By building structures of church organizations, the priesthood greatly contributed to the spread of education among the Ukrainian peasantry, the strengthening of the national consciousness of the masses and the formation of a sense of self-esteem among them. The priests were not only a spiritual sacred icon, but also to a large extent an important political elite of the Galician Ukrainians.

Since the only leading group of the Russian population was the priesthood, the priests were forced to become the only educational brunch of the Galician society for a long time. Being in a difficult material condition and depending on the will of the Polish tycoons, the priesthood shared the burden of their social status with the peasants.

As a result of state reforms, the priesthood got an opportunity to receive an education ("Barbareum" in Vienna, Lviv seminary, theological faculty of Lviv University) and engage in the more active educational activities among the people. While taking care of the economic development of the village, the priests also educate a new generation of conscious Ukrainians. The church was focusing on the social care of the unprotected layers of society and poor peasants. The church also took care of the orphanages and the houses of the elderly and sick. The actions of fighting with drunkenness and wastefulness of the peasants were of great importance.

Realizing that aim of political and agricultural affairs does not entirely correspond to the mission of the pastor, the priests tried to educate the future leaders of the people, the future intelligentsia, to whom the leadership could be conveyed.

During the era of Austrian domination the work of the priesthood in the social field and the ability to move away from a secular activity can serve as a model for the UGCC in the present day, when the priesthood again faces the problem of combining a pastoral care and an active civic position in its activity.

Key words: society, church, monarchy, social doctrine, Galicia, religion

Shelukhin V. Internet piracy as a rational choice: evidence from the Becker model and J. S. Coleman's conception of micro-to-macro transitions

According to expert estimation, 33% of informal sector of Ukrainian economy is shaped by piracy. Special 301 reports on copyright protection argue that Ukraine has serious problems with legal regulation of copyright protection. The U.S. federal government suspended the duty-free treatment of Ukrainian goods on December 22, 2017. The main cause of the act was inadequate copyright protection policy in Ukraine. This kind of policy provides favorable context for digital piracy, especially Internet piracy – using the Internet as a tool for illegal consumption of different types of goods (books, music etc.). The research paper deals with internet piracy in Ukraine. Following analysis is based on theory of rational choice with particular attention to the Becker model and James S. Coleman's conception of micro-to-macro transitions. The principle of utility maximization is a core element of the theory. According to G. Becker, person becomes "criminal" (pirate, in this case) "not because their basic motivation is differ from that of other persons, but because their benefits and costs differ". The paper focuses on the case of pirate Telegram channel "The Book Depository in Ukrainian" (2035 followers). Pirates donated some money for one print copy of a book, bought it, after that they scanned it and made available in the channel for free. All followers of the channel who donated as well as who did not, got an access for the e-copy. The author explores socio-structural preconditions of internet piracy, negative externalities and provides optimal condition for normative regulation and penalty. From the economic point of view, the optimal regulatory strategy will stultify internet piracy. Negative externalities were calculated according to the "loss function" that was provided by G. Becker for crime (3. 946. 240 UAH). The existing regulatory strategy is not optimal. The formal model for optimal fine (f'') is $f''=(3*Y)*N$, where Y – "income" of pirate after crime, N – number of pirates in the network.

Key words: internet piracy, theory of rational choice, J. S. Coleman's conception of micro-to-macro transitions, Becker model, utility maximization.

LAW

Benedyk V. Some aspects of legal restrictions concerning joint work of relative persons application to the heads of the health care units

The article is devoted to the system-structural analysis of the national anticorruption legislation provisions as well as norms relating to the legal status of heads of the health care units (in particular, heads of the hospital departments) concerning legitimacy of legal limitations related to the joint work of relative persons in aforementioned sphere. Attention is drawn to the vulnerability of heads of departments and their close people in the aspect of protection of labor rights in the context of the indicated problem.

It outlines that based on the content of art. 3 and 27 of Ukrainian Law "On the Prevention of Corruption" interpretation of the category "official", functional analysis of the legal status of the heads of units of health care institutions (heads of the hospitals) leads to the conclusion concerning inadmissibility of the application of any restrictions relating to the work of relatives.

The article also notes that, although the application of these restrictions to heads of the hospitals is not permissible, it does not deprive them, as officials, of the possibility of potential or actual conflicts of interest and the duty of their proper resolution.

Attention is paid to the vulnerability of the head offices and their relatives in the aspect of the protection of labor rights in the context of the problem.

Key words: corruption, restrictions on the work of close persons, conflict of interests, heads of departments of health care institutions.

Guyvan P. Some issues of the temporal coordinates of fair trial

The work is devoted to the study of topical issues of compliance by the national judicial system with reasonable terms of cases. The content of the relevant European requirement, which is an element of fair trial, has been clarified. The interpretation of the requirement of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms that the duration of production should be reasonable is given. The practice of the ECHR has been studied, which establishes a set of factors that can influence the legal certainty of the temporal characteristics of fair trial. Non-compliance with them allows us to conclude that the state violated the human right to consider his case within a reasonable time. It is important that such violation will be fixed and there will be a responsibility, even though the case will in the end be considered, and the interests of the person will be protected. Because all the same, the right to timely consideration will be violated, the implementation of which is sometimes more important than the formal protection of material authority.

It is concluded that reasonable time limits allow to establish the boundary of the state of uncertainty in which the participants of the process are located. Some factors are analyzed, leading to a protracted process: both objective and subjective. On practical examples it is proved that an unreasonable delay in the consideration of a case is often connected with the illegal refusal of the court to accept the statement of claim, the return of the appeal or cassational appeal.

The content of the concept "the right to access to court" is also analyzed. Unlike the right to a fair trial, the right to access to court is not absolute. It may be subject to restrictions permitted by content, since the right to access to a court by its very nature requires regulation by the state. This includes time constraints, financial burdens, requirements for the form of treatment, and the like. So, assessing the possibility of restricting access to a court in connection with a person's failure to comply with legal procedural requirements, the court must examine how far the limitations are established with the socially acceptable requirements, expediency and morality of such restrictions in each particular case. The violation will result in an act where the applicant was denied access to the court by leaving her complaint without consideration, and thus the principle of proportionality was violated as an element of fair trial. It was established that the groundless ignoring by the courts of Ukraine of procedural restrictions in access to court, if there are no factors of proportionality and proportionality between them and a socially significant goal, is a violation of the pairs. 1 of Article 6 of the Convention. It has been established that the illegal restoration of the time limits for appealing judgments that have long entered into force are also quite widespread in the national legal proceedings.

It points to significant changes in the national procedural legislation aimed at avoiding and preventing an unjustified delay in the process. Now the question will be the practical application of these norms in the implementation of legal proceedings.

Key words: fair trial, reasonable time, timely legal proceedings.

Javadov H. Attraction to participation in business of the third parties who aren't saying independent requirements concerning a dispute subject at a stage of preparation of a civil case for judicial review

Article is devoted to a research of attraction to participation in business of the third parties who aren't saying independent requirements concerning a dispute subject at a stage of preparation of a civil case for judicial review. It is offered to concretize conditions of execution by the parties of a duty to report to court about persons on whose rights and duties the judgment, respectively in the statement of claim and a response can influence the statement of claim. The possibility of the ban for the parties to involve on the initiative the third party who isn't saying independent requirements concerning a dispute subject after conducting preliminary court session and also the ban to the parties after adjudication is considered to make the regression claim to the person about which it hasn't been reported to court. The expediency of activation of interest of persons on whose rights and duties the judgment, to participation in business, by establishment of the rule about distribution of prejudicial force of the judgment can influence all persons whom the court had notified about an opportunity to take part in business, irrespective of their actual introduction in business is proved. A conclusion that full and timely establishment of persons on the rights and which duties future judgment, and taking measures to attraction them to participation in business can affect is important aspect of efficiency of preparation of a civil case for judicial review is reasoned.

Key words: efficiency of civil legal proceedings, preparation of business for judicial review, persons who aren't saying independent requirements concerning a subject of a dispute, the party.

Yefimov M. The preparatory stage of presentation of a person for identification in the investigation of crimes against morality

The scientific article is devoted illumination of some aspects of the investigation of crimes against morality. The organizational and tactical especially of the producing for identification at the investigation of this crime are examined.

The author defines a presentation for identification as an investigative action consisting in the presentation to the person of the objects that she had observed earlier in connection with the crime event in order to establish their identity or group membership. The general grounds for presentation for identification are defined. Among them, a statement was made by a person during the interrogation that she could recognize the object that she had observed earlier and remember his signs and differences well; during interrogation the person names only the general features of the object, can not accurately describe his differences, but expresses the confidence that he will be able to recognize it when he sees it.

Also, the focus is on preparatory measures for conducting a certain investigative (search) action. The author identified the following among organizational and preparatory measures: the preliminary questioning of the person who recognizes; definition of place, time and method of identification; creation of optimal conditions for conducting this investigative action; determination of the method of fixing the course and the results of recognition; selection of statisticians and understandings; preparation of necessary scientific and technical means; ensuring the protection of criminals who are in custody; briefing of all participants of this investigative (search) action.

Key words: morality, investigation (search) action, presentation for identification, preparatory stage.

Zvozdetska I. Legal culture of parliamentary procedures' subjects

The article is devoted to the analysis of the legal culture of subjects of parliamentary procedures. The interpretation of the term and the legal features of this legal phenomenon are studied. It is summarized that the legal culture of subjects of parliamentary procedures is defined as the degree of legal development of the subject, the nature of his legal practice, the level of knowledge of legal norms and objective assessment, prediction of the further development of society and state, the form of participation in the transformation of the legal reality, the level of legal activity, mastering the culture of legal thinking.

The legal culture of subjects of parliamentary procedures can be manifested in such activities as:

- participation in the reformation of the organization and activities of state authorities and local self-government; reforming the organization of elections to representative bodies by applying one or another type of electoral system;
- increasing the role of civil society institutions in lawmaking, implementing the constitutional status of the parliament as the sole legislative authority, strengthening in accordance with the principle of the distribution of powers of its constituent and control functions;
- creation of a proper system of information support law-making and other activities of state bodies; the use of wide-ranging national debates on bills, especially those that directly regulate relations between man and the state, establish the rights and obligations of citizens;
- application of forms of direct democracy, in particular the use in accordance with the Constitution the people's legislative initiative, an all-Ukrainian referendum on draft laws directly related to the relations of man and the state, social needs of citizens; the introduction of a local referendum to resolve legal issues of local importance, etc.

Key words: parliamentary procedure, legal norm, legal culture, legal development, law, society, state.

Kravchuk O.O. Three types of legal status of an individual

The author points out that individuals in legal relationships can act in different legal status: 1) in the status of a natural person (human and citizen); 2) in the status of an individual entrepreneur; 3) in the status of another self-employed person. From this point of view, it is noted that the legislation of Ukraine does not properly delimit the legal status of an individual in certain relationship.

An individual entrepreneur, having registered this status, does not lose the status of a natural person. Moreover, he/she can simultaneously exist in both statuses, incl. in labor, civil, tax relationships. For example, an individual entrepreneur, incl. having employees, can also work for an enterprise or for another individual entrepreneur as an employee, and his income from such work will be wages, not the income of the individual entrepreneur. This, at first glance, does not cause any doubts, just as the right of an individual entrepreneur to participate as a natural person for example in the relations of inheritance (transfer or receipt of property by inheritance). However, when it comes to the relationship of renting or buying and selling property, obtaining or granting property and money on a loan or a gift, question immediately rise: is the operation (leasing or selling) carrying out as part of business or not (traditionally, a non-bank loan or a gift of funds is called in modern Ukrainian business as a turning or irrevocable financial aid). And the legislation does not regulate the delimitation of the status of a individual as a party of the transaction. It is obviously a gap in the law, and often creates serious problems in practice. There are, for example, fiscal restrictions of rights of entrepreneurs to use fixed assets in economic activities. This is due to the lack of delimitation of property of the entrepreneur, and to the lack of mechanism for transfer of property for use in economic activities and vice versa.

To solve the problem, the author suggests the following. First, it should be determined at the legislative level that when selling property, renting it, providing services, performing work, carrying out other transactions in which an individual registered as an entrepreneur can act as an entrepreneur or as a natural person, individuals must determine in writing: in what status does he/she act in the transaction. By default, it should be considered that an individual who registered as entrepreneur acts in the transaction as entrepreneur.

The second way is the establishment of rules for the formulation of the beginning of use of property in the economic activities of entrepreneur and its withdrawal from economic activities. This method involves the applying of document like universal declaration. Introduction of this leads to the individual entrepreneur's peculiar property isolation, however, does not abolish the principle of his/her responsibility for his/her obligations with all property.

The author also proposed to exclude the restriction on depreciation of fixed assets of individual entrepreneurs and other self-employed persons on the general system of taxation and on accounting of expenses related to maintenance of such fixed assets.

Key words: legal status of an individual, individual entrepreneur, self-employed person, determination of legal status, depreciation of fixed assets of an entrepreneur, state registration of rights, subject matter, subject of the transaction.

Kuzmych O. A guarantee as type of legal relationships is with participation of the third persons

The article is sanctified to the analysis of guarantee from the point of view of legal relationships with participation of the third persons. The specific of guarantee and on the whole warranty obligation is analysed. Coming from the concept of the third person as a subject of civil legal relationship and signs that characteristic is for one of forms of participation of the third persons in civil legal relationships, drawn conclusion, that a warranty obligation is one of types of legal relationships, participation of the third persons опосередковується that, where a guarantor comes forward as the last.

The grounds of origin of warranty obligation and maintenance of legal bond of guarantor are analysed with a basic(main) civil legal relationship, as a result drawn conclusion, that an origin for the guarantor of corresponding duties does not contradict p. 1 article 511 CC of Ukraine, so as their origin consent. In addition, on results the analysis of maintenance of legal bond with a basic(main) civil legal relationship as provided, drawn conclusion, that right in a reverse action, that arises up for a guarantor as a result of implementation to them of warranty obligation, it does not follow to examine as a right that is owned by a guarantor as the third person as independent subject of civil legal relationships. Such right exists out of limits of warranty obligation as additional.

Key words: guarantee, guarantor, third person, legal transaction, debtor, creditor, basic(mainly) civil legal relationship.

Kuzmin D., Ivashchenko M. Legal basis use wind and photovoltaic energy private households

In this paper the legal framework of exploitation the wind-power and photo-electrical energy converters in private households are analyzed. It was evaluated the order of electrical energy usage fabricated by renewable sources.

It was revealed that legal framework of exploitation the wind-power and photo-electrical energy converters by private households are determined by complicate and branched-out system of legal acts which consists of norms regulated the activity in renewable electronics. Despite this, there is missing the complex legal act devoted to usage safety, constructing and exploitation of wind and solar energy equipment in private households. Design and further acceptance of legal act which would regulated the relationships connected to the exploitation of wind-power and photoelectrical energy converters in private households can have a positive effect on the renewable power engineering development in Ukrainian private sector.

Key words: operation of wind and photovoltaic energy converters, wind and solar power engineering, renewable energy, private households, renewable energy sources.

Makovetska V. Ensuring the right of the child to the proper education in the family of labor migrants

Recently issues that are associated with the phenomenon of migration are increasingly raised in the world. In Ukraine migration processes have been known since its independence, and over the years, the migration of the population has become more and more massive. For the Ukrainian society, labor migration, which is caused by various socio-economic factors, is particularly widespread. In this regard, among scholars, discussions are often concerning to its impact: they distinguish both the positive and the negative aspects of the migration process of the population.

In this article, the impact of labor migration is considered in the context of ensuring the right of the child to proper parenting in a situation where parents, working abroad, are forced to leave their child with other people. When solving the material problems of the family, parents can not properly pay attention to the education of their own children. As a result, an entire generation of abandoned children grows up.

By examining the legal and regulatory aspects of the family upbringing, we see that the duty to raise a child incumbent, first of all, on parents. In this case, their behavior should be accompanied by the commission of appropriate actions aimed at the spiritual and physical development of the child, the formation of his/her personality, care, concern, etc.

The analysis of the current legislation of Ukraine shows the existence of certain legal and organizational principles of state regulation of external labor migration. However, there are no legal provisions regarding the right of the child to be raised by parents working abroad. In view of this, the article proposes certain solutions, the adoption of which at the legislative level will help to resolve the situation concerned.

Key words: labor migration, upbringing of children, right of the child to proper education, social orphanhood, education of children of labor migrants, temporary care of children of labor migrants.

Morozov D., Bondar V. The use of special knowledge during covert investigation (invisible) actions in the investigation of illegal sows or growing the sleeved make or honey

It should be noted that the crime provided for in Art. 310 of the Criminal Code is quite common and, as a rule, committed by individuals or in combination with other crimes in this sphere (for example, articles 307, 309, 311, 317 of the Criminal Code) or by persons who were previously prosecuted under this article.

We have long and consistently upheld the idea of applying special knowledge in the framework of the integrative model as a means of optimizing forensic and technical forensic support of crime investigation and prevention that will provide a full cycle of work with forensic information, immanently contained in material imaging trails through differentiation and interaction of all procedural forms of special knowledge aimed at establishing legally significant facts of the past events in dokazyvaniyasootvetstvenno at:

- 1) participation of specialists in criminal proceedings;
- 2) the performance of examinations in criminal proceedings, which are in the proceedings of the bodies of preliminary investigation;
- 3) the formation and conduct of inspections of objects on the relevant information retrieval systems and collections.

The specific tasks of inspecting illicit crops of cannabis and poppy, which will be the establishment of:

- 1) the biological species of plants sown or grown;
- 2) signs of care for crops;

- 3) the presence of extraneous plants that mask cultures containing drugs, their biological appearance;
- 4) location and area of crops
- 5) the state of detected cultures containing drugs at the time of the examination (the maturation stage, dressed, the prescription of the sowing, the state of the soil, the number of plants, the approximate size of the crop)

The recommendations formulated in the article allow us to draw conclusions about:

- the need for proper regulatory regulation at the departmental level for the features of integrated work of specialists in criminal proceedings of this category;
- consolidation of the submitted recommendations in the algorithms of the work of the investigator (prosecutor) and specialists of the corresponding profile and specialty in order to maximize the preservation of diverse and diverse criminalistic information for creating a full cycle of work with it, as well as solving the problems of criminal proceedings.

Key words: special knowledge, narcotic drugs, specialist, illicit sowing or growing of sleeping pills or cannabis, illegal cultivation of narcotic plants.

Nesprava M. Human Rights and Freedoms in the Christian Tradition'

The problem of human rights has not lost its relevance since the French Revolution and the United States' victorious struggle for independence. It became especially topical in the years of the Second World War. At each of these historical frontiers, significant legal acts were adopted to guarantee human rights and freedoms. But in the second decade of the XXI century, this problem arose with new acuteness. Terrorist attacks, separatism, illegal migration have become a real challenge to international law and order. Unfortunately, these threats have not escaped Ukraine either. The conflict of principles of human rights and state sovereignty has led to numerous conflicts. Their heavy consequences forced politicians and experts to focus on the fact that the prevailing the secular interpretation of human rights and freedoms' concept foundation results critical failures. So, there is a task to reveal the true existential sources of human rights and freedoms concept. In addition to the practical political and legal aspect, this issue also has a significant scientific philosophical and law significance.

The article aims to reveal the role of the Christian tradition in the formation and development of human rights and freedoms concept.

This research opposes the radical secularist views and argues that human rights and freedoms, which was recognized by international law 70 years ago as a result of UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights adoption, have their roots in God's Law. This law was notified by Moses 1300 years before Christ, but the Gospel became their real genuine spiritual source. Christ's commandments of love and charity addressed not only to their neighbors, but also to persecutors and offenders, laid the humanistic value foundation of the human rights system. Acceptance of human as God's creation, which has a mission of salvation through Christ, determines the core definition of human rights and freedoms concept - human dignity. The starting point in the theoretical substantiation of human rights provenance is the concept of natural law, initiated by the famous Catholic theologian Thomas Aquinas. According to Aquinas, natural law derives from God's law. The logic of Thomism caught up with Protestant philosophers dialectically led jurisprudence from the general Christian concept of natural law to natural rights and human rights. So, they are objective and independent of the other people's actions or inaction. Protestantism has put individual freedom at the head of Christian values. At the same time, the Christian tradition proceeds from the fact that freedom without responsibility and love leads to the loss of freedom. This thesis was thoroughly substantiated by Immanuel Kant, and was philosophical formulated in his famous categorical imperative. Endeavor to solve the dilemma of the co-relation between freedom and responsibility led Christian thinkers to the necessity of substantiating the cardinal virtue - justice. The category of justice logically generated the concept of equality, which is the cornerstone of human rights and freedoms concept. Other fundamental provisions, including non-discrimination norms, come from it. Christian respect for human dignity and the aspiring for equality naturally give rise to such a basic principle of human rights concept as solidarity, which is most characteristic of Orthodoxy, and embodied in the norms that proclaim the right to a decent standard of human being. Thus, a holistic Christian tradition is the primary source of all three generations of human rights. This fruitful source continues to supply the value content of human rights and freedoms concept, which is the kernel of international and civilized states' legal systems.

Key words: human rights, Christian values, natural law, right to life, human dignity, freedom, responsibility, justice, equality, solidarity.

Nurullaev Ilkin Sadagat ogli. Peculiarities of universal legal mechanism of international cooperation in prevention of definite types of crimes (on the example of corruption)

Corruption is any course of action or failure to act by individuals or organizations, public or private, in violation of law or trust for profit or gain.

Corruption affects all regions of the world and all levels of society, but the impact is greatest in developing countries. Every year, developing countries lose USD 50 million to 100 million through corrupt acts (World Bank estimate, 2004).

Corruption undermines political, social and economic stability and damages trust in institutions and authorities. It also fuels transnational crime. Terrorists and organized criminals are aided in their illegal activities by the complicity of corrupt public officials. Corruption is of particular concern for the world's police and judicial systems, as corruption in one country can compromise an entire international investigation.

There is clear recognition by the international community that further work to enhance cooperation between law enforcement authorities is needed in order to coordinate global action against corruption.

The causes and effects of corruption, and how to combat corruption, are issues that are increasingly on the national and international agendas of politicians and other policymakers. For example, the World Bank has relatively recently come around to the view that economic development is closely linked to corruption reduction (World Bank 1997) and there have been numerous anti-corruption initiatives in multiple jurisdictions (Heidenheimer and Johnston 2002; Preston and Sampford 2002). Moreover, the very recent Global Financial Crisis has revealed financial corruption, and spurred regulators to consider various anti-corruption measures by way of response.

„Corruption is the abuse of power by a public official for private gain”. No doubt the abuse of public offices for private gain is paradigmatic of corruption. But when a bettor bribes a boxer to „throw” a fight this is corruption for private gain, but it need not involve any public office holder; the roles of boxer and bettor are usually not public offices.

Corruption is both a major cause and a result of poverty around the world. It occurs at all levels of society, from local and national governments, civil society, judiciary functions, large and small businesses, military and other services and so on.

Corruption affects the poorest the most, in rich or poor nations, though all elements of society are affected in some way as corruption undermines political development, democracy, economic development, the environment, people's health and more.

Corruption is a complex social, political and economic phenomenon that affects all countries. Corruption undermines democratic institutions, slows economic development and contributes to governmental instability. Corruption attacks the foundation of democratic institutions by distorting electoral processes, perverting the rule of law and creating bureaucratic quagmires whose only reason for existing is the soliciting of bribes. Economic development is stunted because foreign direct investment is discouraged and small businesses within the country often find it impossible to overcome the „start-up cost” required because of corruption.

Corruption is now recognized to be one of the world's greatest challenges. It is a major hindrance to sustainable development, with a disproportionate impact on poor communities and is corrosive on the very fabric of society. The impact on the private sector is also considerable - it impedes economic growth, distorts competition and represents serious legal and reputational risks. Corruption is also very costly for business, with the extra financial burden estimated to add 10% or more to the costs of doing business in many parts of the world. The World Bank has stated that „bribery has become a \$1 trillion industry”.

The rapid development of rules of corporate governance around the world is also prompting companies to focus on anti-corruption measures as part of their mechanisms to protect their reputations and the interests of their shareholders. Their internal controls are increasingly being extended to a range of ethics and integrity issues and a growing number of investment managers are looking to these controls as evidence that the companies undertake good business practice and are well managed.

The international legal fight against corruption has gained momentum in more recent times through the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions and through the entering into force of the first globally agreed instrument, the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) in December 2005. The United Nations is helping countries combat corruption as part of our broader, system-wide campaign to help bolster democracy and good governance. The United Nations Convention against Corruption is a powerful tool in the fight.

Corruption - is a misuse of power and position and has a disproportionate impact on the poor and disadvantaged. It undermines the integrity of all involved and damages the fabric of the organizations to which they belong. The term corruption means the abuse of a public office for personal gain or other illegal or immoral benefit.

Corruption is a serious problem for police, both due to the severity of the crime and the difficulty of prosecuting corrupt officers internally. Also corruption is a disease that destroys a country from within, undermining trust in democratic institutions, weakening the accountability of political leadership and playing into the hands of organised crime groups. Corruption can only be tackled successfully through the will and commitment of leaders and decision-makers at all levels. Corruption afflicts all countries, undermining social progress and breeding inequality and injustice. When desperately needed development funds are stolen by corrupt individuals and institutions, poor and vulnerable people are robbed of the education, health care and other essential services.

Key words: the United Nations, the Declaration of the United Nations on the struggle against corruption in the commercial operations, The UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, The UN Convention Against Corruption.

Pashinskiy V. Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in the system of subjects of providing the defense of the state

The article investigates modern theoretical approaches and the legislative definition of the place of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine among the subjects of administrative and legal support of the state defense. The functions and powers of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in the system of defense of the state and the question of their classification are considered.

The level of ensuring the national security and defense of Ukraine depends primarily on the effectiveness of the functioning of state authorities as actors of defense, a clear division of powers, responsibility and a coherent interaction between them. Among the actors of defense, the key role is played by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, which at the legislative level defines the functions and tasks of the subjects of state defense.

The administrative and legal status of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine as a subject of defense should be considered through the availability of respective functions, powers and competencies in the field of defense. In our opinion, the powers of the bodies of public administration as subjects of the defense of Ukraine are a set of rights and obligations established by regulatory and legal acts aimed at the implementation of state policy in the field of defense related to the preparation for armed protection and defense state in case of armed aggression or armed conflict.

At the same time, within our competence, we understand the legal definition of the place and role of the state authority in the system of subjects of defense of Ukraine by means of normative consolidation of goals and tasks directed at the implementation of state policy in the field of defense. Legislative function is a priority of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, including as a subject of defense of Ukraine. The Constitution of Ukraine defines the main authority for the implementation by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of this function: the adoption of laws. According to Art. 5 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Defense of Ukraine", the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, within the limits of the powers determined by the Constitution of Ukraine, carries out legislative regulation of the issues of the sphere of defense. Thus, the fundamentals of national security, the organization of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the legal regime of martial law and state of emergency are determined exclusively by the laws of Ukraine; the procedure for sending units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine to other states, the admission and conditions of stay of armed forces of other countries on the territory of Ukraine are established.

On the basis of the analysis, one can propose the following classification of the functions of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in the system of subjects of defense of the state: 1) general functions: a) legislative (norm-setting); b) constituent (organizational); c) parliamentary control (control); d) planning; 2) special functions: a) representative; b) budgetary and financial; c) foreign policy.

Among the functions of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in the field of defense of the state, the legislative function with the help of which defines the system of defense of the state, the powers of all actors of defense. The effective implementation of the legislative function by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the timely implementation of public relations in the field of defense, in the current conditions of Russian military aggression, is one of the main factors for ensuring the defense of the state and conducting defense reform.

Key words: defense of the state, subjects of defense, functions of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, powers of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, legislative function.

Tkachuk T. The mechanisms of counteraction to information threats of external sources

The effectiveness of the mechanism for ensuring national security is determined primarily by its ability to contribute to the preservation of the unity of nations, the stability of public relations, the protection of national cultural values, the overcoming of political, military, economic, social crises, the creation of prerequisites for stable development, and the ability to effectively counter threats to national security. This brings to life mechanisms for countering threats to national security, including information threats, which at the present stage are characterized by increased danger, because the information confrontation is building up its capabilities as a result of the rapid growth in the volume and importance of information in the modern world.

Mechanisms of counteraction to information threats of external sources are a combination of different types of activity of bodies of state and military management, public organizations and political institutions, etc., as well as images of their relationships that allow to operatively influence external threats to information security or manage the risks that they are conditioned, for the purpose of their localization and neutralization.

The evaluation of the relevant mechanisms is based on: the state information policy, its impact on security parameters; identification of the degree of risk of deviations of parameters for the stability of the information security system; determining the external circumstances in which the deviations occur: increasing or decreasing risks.

Thus, the mechanisms for countering information threats from external sources, primarily based on risk management principles, allow the blocking of destructive elements, properties, processes that destroy the information security and national security system as a whole, and stimulate constructive elements, properties, processes, which contribute to its functioning and development.

Key words: national security, information security, information threats, mechanism of counteraction to information threats.

Shulha Ye. Legal measures of preventing administrative delinquency: the criteria of efficiency

In this article, the study of the criteria for the effectiveness of the application of legal measures to prevent administrative delict. The category of "efficiency" was considered through the economic prism of the ratio between the results obtained and the resources expended on their achievement, which resulted in the criteria for the effectiveness of the prevention of administrative delinquency, namely: maximum, medium and low. It has been determined that preventive measures to prevent administrative delinquencies should be based on the principles of legality, purposefulness of prevention, complexity, resource and organized security, quality and effectiveness, etc. As a result of the study, the definition of "prevention of administrative delinquency" was given a set of parameters based on social conditions capable of realizing the preparedness of the preventive system for the awareness of social needs in preventive activities, their transfer to the system of goals and the achievement of results that are consistent with the goals set.

The concept of efficiency, emerging in the field of economics, in the future became general scientific and belong to all branches of knowledge. However, the processes of intensification of social development led to the need to use this category in all the areas of social work and management, including the field of crime prevention and administrative delinquency.

The functioning and development of the system of the prevention of administrative misconduct causes the urgent need to develop criteria, as well as qualitative and quantitative approaches to the concept of efficiency. In this regard, it should be noted that at present it is very important to obtain accurate data on the achievement of the goals of legal education, which is due to the calculation of many social factors determine the behavior of social groups and individuals. Important is also the task of obtaining data on the relationship between the objectives of the preventive measures and their results. Such kind of information would allow us to draw conclusions not only about the quality of executive activity, but also about the obstacles on the way to the realization of the set goals.

Meanwhile, if a quantitative approach, when analyzing administrative tricks, is given some attention, then the qualitative approach, as the study showed, does not pay close attention. This leads to the fact that before the appointment of preventive measures are suitable template, without sufficient grounds. And this, in turn, is connected with the waste of social resources and the unjustified substitution of the usual educational work by more rigorous measures of influence - administrative punishment.

Increasing the effectiveness of prevention of administrative mistakes requires the development of each parameter of effectiveness, the observance of the necessary balance between them, as well as a

holistic approach to their systematization. This, in our opinion, is connected with the necessity of carrying out a special analysis of the content of the selected parameters and their attachment to certain elements of the prevention of administrative offenses.

All these makes it possible to formulate a general definition of the effectiveness of prevention of administrative delicacy, which should be understood as "a set of parameters based on social conditions that can really ensure the preparedness of the preventive system to the awareness of social needs in preventive activities, their transfer to the system of goals and achieve results that meet the goals set » From the content of this definition it follows that a different ratio of the purpose of the activity itself and its results means greater or less effective prevention of administrative delicacy, that is, objectively determines the existence of a certain degree of effectiveness. All this allows us to distinguish between three main performance criteria: maximum, medium and low.

Therefore it should be noted that the measurement of the effectiveness of the prevention of administrative delicacy does not necessarily require numerical indicators. They can be based on relative values of type: low, average, maximum, which contain three relative intensity gradations. In this regard, the methodological significance is the provision according to which the measurement of the objective or its quantitative expression organizes preventive activities and makes them the main one.

Criteria for the effectiveness of prevention of administrative misconduct is a concept that has a specific content and characterizes the general social assessment of preventive activities abstracted from the specific conditions of its implementation. The general criterion of effectiveness is the reduction of the level of administrative delicacy and positive changes in its structure. This criterion may be considered in relation to delicacy, both in general and according to its level in a particular region, and to be calculated according to separate groups of administrative misconduct and is necessary in order to periodically determine the rate of reduction of delicacy.

Supporting criteria include the level of lawful behavior of individuals, the level of coverage of preventive measures by those who committed administrative misconduct, the indicator of the completeness of the use of signals about the presence of delict factors, the state of administrative delicacy at the objects, reduction of property damage from detected and latent administrative misconduct, etc.

Key words: administrative delicacy, prevention of delicacy, criteria for the effectiveness of the prevention of delinquents, administrative and tort relations, administrative misconduct.