

POLITOLOGY

Bachylo I.L., Sosnin O.V. Innovative development of the nation and the establishment of principles of information and civil society.

Development of conceptual framework of functioning of institutions of innovative development in Ukraine, forming of civil society is impossible without development of the information one. Their development is faced with many difficulties of philosophical level, because they are caused by processes of social transformation, in particular – by changing paradigms of national security objectives. Certainly, they reflect a objective difficulties and still form a vector of humanistic dimension of technological renewal of Ukraine.

Bielashko S. The Party Leadership as a Form of Political Participation: the Post-Soviet Specificity.

The phenomenon of party leadership in terms of the post-Soviet transformation is studied. Stages and factors of the evolution of political participation of post-Soviet elites during the establishment of the multiparty system are analyzed.

Key words: political parties, party leadership, political participation, mechanisms of political participation, post-Soviet elites, social network, patron-client system, ideology, representation

Bochar I. Human security in North America.

This article attempts to describe an example of successful cooperation of state and public sector on "human security". It is analyzed the activity of three organizations, which are completely or partly practicing the question of human security. This type of connections may be considered as special model of cooperation in the decision-making system. It may be used as positive experience in other regional systems.

Key words: human security, regional cooperation, North America

Vasylychuk E.O., Avilova O.R., Ilyin O.M. Features of forming doctrinal principles of ideological basis of soviet punk subculture (on the works of E. Letov).

In the works of E. Letov author analyzes the doctrinal foundations of the ideological basis of Soviet punk subculture and identifies key factors that influenced its formation and development.

Keywords: Semantics of death, the art world, the punk subculture

Wolf O.O. The basic legal principles of humanization policy for terminally ill patients in the world.

The article for the first time in Ukraine pays attention to legislative principles of policy toward incurably ill humanization in the world. Some international and national declarations, guidelines and standarts, charters, pacts and agreements are described which reglament patients rights as well as rights of children and different groups of incurably ill who need palliative and hospice care. The special attention is paid to some legal peculiarities of human right to adequate pain management. Also, the article analyses legislative principles of some global churches on the topic.

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

Gorodetskyi A. Informational Society as the Object of Study in Political Science.

The article focuses on the correlation between the post-industrial paradigm and the theory of the informational society; it determines the attributive insignia for informational society and indicates ways of its identification. Moreover, this study interprets transformation of functions and political role of the state on the scale of the global world.

Key-words: Informationalism, informational society, theory of post-industrial society, informational technologies, science, national state, global world, multiculturalism, globalization index, mode of development, mode of production, public power, political communication, mosaic society.

Zhovnirenko P. Small and medium businesses as a socio-political factor of leveling regional differences.

Small and medium businesses are sufficiently numerous and significant category of population that is equally represented in all regions of Ukraine and which is united the same interests, one

way of life, the same moral values. These factors if skillfully used by the state may become an important factor in the political consolidation of Ukrainian society.

Larchenko M.L. Ethnic stereotypes and their impact on the level of national tolerance.

Ethnic stereotypes show by itself the emotional simplified presentatives of person or groups in relation to there of that or ethnic association. They determine liking and arise up in the process of interethnic communication. In the offered article an author analyses the features of forming and ways of distribution negative ethnic stereotypes, and also possible consequences of their influence on a social behavior. Research of this phenomenon also allows to defines the level of national tolerance in poliethnic society.

Formation and mass distribution of negative psychological settings, stereotypes and attitudes complicates communication, facilitating the spread of xenophobia and ethnic bias, causing (or exacerbating existing) conflicts of ethnic violence. Thus, the study of the formation and effects of ethnic stereotypes, the dynamics of national tolerance level, is one of the key scientific problems, especially in multi-ethnic society.

The purpose of the article is in learning the basic ways and peculiarities of negative ethnic stereotypes (for example, the field of ethnic states) and the level of their impact on international relations.

So, try to determine what factors contribute to the formation, distribution and consolidation in the mass consciousness of negative ethnic stereotypes that, in fact, are the product of interethnic interaction. First, is the action mechanism of historical memory.

Another factor, that contributes to the formation of negative stereotypes, a growing number of illegal immigrants.

Mean while increased migration of a large number of ethnic diasporas in Ukraine and the lack of effective mechanisms of social and cultural integration generate another problem: the growth of so-called «ethnic crime».

More danger is increasing and promoting far-right radical ideas.

As you can see, the nature of interethnic relations and the level of their conflictogenic depends not only on the characteristics of political, socio-economic and other systems, but also on the level of intercultural communication. Some ethnic groups are permanently at risk - is the object of xenophobia or discrimination.

Key words: national identity, national tolerance, ethnic stereotype, national minority, mass media.

Moklyak S.P. Conceptual approaches in implementing the military and technical policy Ukraine and the European security space.

There has been determined problem aspects of conceptual approaches' adaptation in the field military-technical policy of Ukraine and countries of European security area.

Key worlds: weapons and military materiel, defense industry complex, military-technical cooperation, military-technical policy.

Rafalsky I. Politics of euointegration and its role of Ukrainian national self-determination.

The politics of European integration we mean purposeful activities of state and public institutions of Ukraine, designed to achieve the fullest possible inclusion in our state and its citizens in the European political, cultural and economic and business processes and relationships that most optimally achieved by joining the European Union. Europe ', in this sense is a practical realization of the "European choice" as the ideological and strategic component of national self-determination, exercised in conditions of obtaining and securing the independence and state sovereignty of Ukraine.

Ukrainian project of European integration has not received the effective completion of the form, as he considered the political elite and society over the past ten years. This failure has led naturally to the crisis of the entire project of national self-determination, which euro integration perspective was closely associated. Together with the loss of hope for the full implementation of the "European choice" in the society spread despondency, apathy, against what has been a marked increase in social tension and political processes have moved in an overtly confrontational Race, becoming more and more conflict issues of identity - national, regional and civilization. Out of this crisis of national identity as possible in the way of rethinking the European integration project in the direction of its approach to the realities of international politics and a critical assessment of the situation in Ukraine, or b) by finding (or creating) alternative project Ukraine's full

of foreign subjects significance of the Ukrainian state for the international community and its citizens.

Sydooruk T. V. New Based Agreement Ukraine–EU: Perspectives of the Politic Association and the Economic Integration.

An in-depth analysis of negotiations for a New Based Agreement between the European Union and Ukraine. The author considers questions of positions of the parties and perspectives of the association agreement between the EU and Ukraine.

Key words: New Enhanced Agreement, negotiations, association agreement, Ukraine, EU.

Cherkas B. Conflicts in Darfur and South Kordofan: was there a genocide?

This article highlights the issue of recognition by the United States of America events in Darfur as genocide. The reasons for this decision and its consequences are analyzed. A parallel with the current situation in Sudan's another hot spot, South Kordofan, are carried out.

Keywords: Sudan, Darfur, South Kordofan, USA, Rwanda, K. Powell, UN, genocide.

SOCIOLOGY

Vahshtayn V.S. Event of everyday gesture and the poetics of social.

Paying attention to detachment of the researcher, which is one of the forms of detachment and is an outlet to some kind of not-everyday area of sense, the author raises the question: how can "own", that is given to direct observation and is an integral part of the living world, can be represented as "other" - actually, the subject of social research.

Two possible understandings of everyday life are presented: as the only indisputable reality, or as just "one of the possible ones."

An event in theoretical terms is defined as any element of social life, endowed with sense and taking place in space and time.

Three aspects of transformation the life-world into an object of theorizing are allocated: representation of continuous (stream of consciousness in everyday life - the natural setting) as discrete (reflexive setting of the researcher); notation, marking separate elements of everyday life; and retrospective perception of its events.

Two ways to consider the event are described: as a sign (symbolic representation of other event), or as space-time element of social life. Intransitivity of event is regarded as a property which defines the boundaries of contexts.

The author emphasizes on the fact that the logic of signification, as opposed to causal analysis, allows to develop an analogy between language and social life, but does not allow to analyze the everyday event in its materiality and concreteness.

Description of the physical context of event includes the degree of its relevance, which in turn is associated with the routine, the degree of physical involvement and the issue of technical mediation.

According to the author, the material of everyday dictates the logic of observation itself and questions the metaphor of the detached observer.

Referring to the problem of relation between material and symbolic orders, the author comes to the search of homology of the material and signifying components of the event, and further - to the similarity of social reality with a poetic message as an example of unity of signed and unsigned. In the analysis of everyday, "poetic" metaphor of event suggests to oppose the concept of rhythm to the "game" and the theatrical analogies. The rhythm appears as a characteristic of the relations between the elements of logical construction of event and, at the same time, as a characteristic of its occurrence in space and time.

Herman M. G. Theories of social capital in the analytical perspective of European integration processes.

The scientific exploration deals with theories of social capital in the analytical perspective of European integration processes. Analyzed the methodological and conceptual component of the potential areas of European studies, which may be implemented using the concepts of social capital. Particular attention is paid to the relationships between the concepts of social capital and modern theories of European integration.

Keywords: social capital, European integration processes, the institutional design of civil society

Zubenko D.V. Development of festival movement in contemporary Ukraine.

The article substantiates the necessity of scientific research of festival movement because of increase of its overall social value. In addition, the necessity is explained with possibility to use the potential of festivals to solve some social problems.

The author clarifies the notion of festival and traces the historical development of this phenomenon from the emergence of human culture to the present. Based on current understanding of festival, its components and subjects of creation of the festival space are marked. There is also an attempt to classify festivals according to the most common criteria.

The basic possible functions of festivals in society are allocated: the communication one (including communication between artist and audience and creative communication at the art festivals), educational, recreational, value, and environmental. The dependence of festival's value on the purpose, which is set by the organizers, is especially emphasized.

Possible negative impact of festivals on the social environment is separately identified: mass character of events as a favorable ground for conflicts, popularization of works of questionable quality, stimulating of consumer instinct.

The author proposes to study festivals basing on European experience, in particular - the project «Euro-Festival: Arts Festivals and European Public Culture», which studies the use of aesthetic forms by festivals to reflect social and political life.

Despite the difficulties associated with insufficient attention of the state to cultural life and economic disorder, the author emphasizes the need for research of festival movement and making constructive ideas for the realization of its potential.

Keywords: festival, festival movement

Kazakov V.S., Shevel I.P. Gambling and computeromaniya as forms youth subcultures and generational conflict (parents and children).

In an investigation of types of psychological addiction (gambling, kompyuteromaniya) and social groups that arise on their base, and formed or emerging subculture of these groups have much in common with each other. The author believes that the obsession with games, activities on the computer and the Internet creates the conditions for transformation of the real behavior of the individual in the virtual actions in actual reality, representing a danger for both the individual and society as a whole.

Keywords: conflict, subculture, psychological dependence, the game, "armed bandits", computer, Internet, gamers, hackers, Generation M, an illusion, virtual reality.

Nikitenko O.P. Organizational communications in social media (on example of using Twitter media platform).

This article addresses organizational communications in social media on the Twitter micro-blogging service.

The study shows that dynamic development of the social media, including media platform Twitter, with an aspect of informativeness, provide a unique opportunity in organizational communications, to be closer to the client, to be "in touch".

Rakhmanov O. Ideology of large capital owners: the experience of theoretical and applied research.

The article analyzes the theoretical and applied research of large owners' ideology in the process of capitalist development. In classical studies determinant factors of ideology owners considered economic (K.Marx), status (T.Veblen) and religious (M.Weber). In modern research capitalist ideology appears as a specific form of reaction to the state of "tension of role functions" of big business that integrates their entrepreneurship role with growing social demands of society. Individualistic nature of business-owners is gradually changing for the wider social initiatives.

Keywords: large capital owners, ideology

Shvets D.Ye. Conceptualization of the model of administrating higher education in Australia and New Zealand.

The article considers the innovational management-model of high education on Australien and New Zealand, structure-functional dimensiones of different institutes of educational process.

Key words: innovational management-model, high education, management-model of high education, institutes of educational process.

SOCIAL WORK

Ipatov E.F., Pavlovsky V.V. Invariants of standards of social work.

Actuality of research theme consists in that all research activity in social work in any case is related to the problem of standards. The mechanism of accumulation of collective experience is standardization by means of that the accumulated information transforms to the system of the generally accepted standards (stereotypes), complemented by the certain rules of their operation. On their essence, standards are the system of stereotypes that pierce social activity on all levels (local, ethnic, national and others like that). Existence of invariants in the dynamic system of social work provides its multifirmness and succession that does not deny, but logically assumes the variety of variations of its descriptions. The construction of conception of social work invariants brings us over to the conclusions that a dominant role in this complex belongs to the raising of aims of social work. The phenomenon of collectivity makes invariant basis of world view of a people. On is present on all the levels of its vital functions: in the process of work, consumption (storage) and retransmitting of results of social activity. In the consequence of changes of human life terms, some elements of valued-normative complex gradually lost actuality and died off; other-modernized, formed in new values standards that were fastened in collective consciousness. The development of the variant process depends on the social capacity for modernization, and vitality of innovative variant – from the degree of the sociocultural specific of community. It is conditioned by both internal logic of development of social work and features of functioning of her in sociocultural space. The correlation of the forms of the sociocultural adjusting of folk society also varied, however dominant was always remained by invariants that were based on the experience of a people.

Myrvoda K.G. Social conditions of life of persons with mental retardation in Ukraine.

This article considers the topical issue of social conditions of people with mental retardation living in Ukraine. Tackling this issue is very important for building a tolerant, humane society and the welfare state.

All people with mental retardation need social support and assistance regardless of level of their intellectual capacities, because social adaptation of a person with even the lightest mental retardation is a challenge. It is clear, that the heavier level needs greater amount of assistance. Families which care for these children or adults need assistance. Fortunately, there are certain mechanisms of social assistance to such people in this country: legislative, financial (governmental pensions and benefits), institutional (state residence and care institutions). Unfortunately, they are limited and have some adverse trends at the moment.

First of all, not all people with the mental retardation are granted the legal status of disabled people. That's why some of them are deprived of public assistance. Ukrainian by-laws often conflict with the laws that determine the governmental aid to such people, or simply do not contain mechanisms for implementation of the declared state obligations. It seems that such legislative mechanisms support the unwanted things: promote the transfer of all children and adults with the mental retardation (regardless of their abilities and behaviour) in a large specialized isolated boarding schools, refuse to provide appropriate education for children with severe mental retardation and other trends that considered undesirable for people with the mental retardation by specialists and by international practices. Governmental pension and benefit for family's care are less than twice subsistence wages, and such families are often incomplete (mother and a child). If such individuals live at state boarding schools, they fall into the category socially excluded and get the syndrome of hospitalism. Also in such institutions the rights of people with high mental retardation are often violated. Their living conditions are improper (there are also some quite serious violations and abuses).

Thus at the moment in Ukraine the social conditions of people's living with mental retardation are quite vulnerable and often severe, especially if such people do not live with their parents, and attend boarding schools. This demonstrates the need for constant monitoring of this problem and the creating of the adequate mechanisms of social protection for this category of population.

Chutora M. V. Deinstitutionalization as one of the social technologies of destigmatization of mentally ill.

The article highlights the process of destigmatization the mentally ill through a process of deinstitutionalization as one of social technology to destigmatization this category of persons. Analyzed and summarized the achievements and mistakes in applying this technology in

order to prevent them in the future.

Key words: mental health, stigmatization, destigmatization, technology destigmatization, deinstitutionalization.

LAW

Baranov A. Internet and Law: object and subject of regulation.

The article deals with the actual problem of legal regulation of social relations associated with the use of Internet technologies. Based on the analysis of numerous scientific articles found that the overall legal position in accordance to approaches to the management of public relations related to the use of Internet technologies, is currently not developed. The main reason for the prevailing today in the legal theory of ambiguity in the regulation of social relations related to the Internet, based on totally unreasonable single object of the research reviewed and the Internet as a telecommunications subsystem information infrastructure and the Internet as a means to implement a variety of functions of different activities. This conceptual methodological error leads to the formation of a single, but heterogeneous object of relationship, which makes the daunting task of forming a consistent theory of legal regulation of social relations connected to the Internet. The paper gives the author's definitions of "Internet" and "Internet network". Based on these definitions it is clearly defined the complex object of the legal relationship, which consists of two parts: the Internet as a means of implementation a variety of functions of the various activities and the Internet as a telecommunications subsystem of information infrastructure. Based on the legal relationship of objects, defined the subject of regulation. In the author's classification this is the information relations and information-infrastructure relationships. Information-infrastructure relationships inherent to the relationship directly connected with the network of the Internet as a telecommunication network. Suggested in this work the definitions of the object and subject of the regulation create a systematic framework for the formation of a consistent legal theory of social relations regulation, which connected with the usage of the Internet and Internet technologies.