

ABSTRACTS

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Biloshytsky V.I. Civil-military relations in NATO: history and the present.

In the article essence history and specific of becoming of civil-military relations is in countries NATO, modern state of civil-military relations in these countries. Importance of their further optimization is underline by the aim of acquisition by countries NATO stable system of civil-military relations.

Keywords: democratic state, civilly-military relations, democratic civil control, civil government, provide national security, civil organization, humanitarian operation, politicaly-strategic solutions.

Dunets V. The political culture of young people in Polish scientific thought: a theoretical and conceptual analysis.

Based on the works of Polish scientists, the meaning of the concepts of political culture and the concepts of the political culture of young people were analyzed in terms of their novelty for Ukrainian scientific community. There were also presented the main characteristics and understanding of these concepts in the Polish scientific thought.

Keywords: youth, political culture, political system, the process of political socialization, the psychological approach.

Pujo G.I. Theoretical understanding of the driving forces and trends of international migration in political science.

The study of the features of theoretical understanding of international labor migration in political science is presented. The author focuses on revealing the features of the contemporary state of political analysis of international labor migration.

Key words: migrant; International labour migration; the European Union.

Radey A.S. Bureaucratic system and personality.

The author analyses the impact made on personality by the bureaucracy as a specific social institution.

A study is made of social privileges and their role in making criteria for bureaucracy's values and outlook orientation.

Key words: bureaucracy, bureaucratic ethics, bureaucratic type of personality, privileges.

Sokur S.P. Lobbying on the European Parliament given the characteristics of its functioning in the political system of the EU.

The present article is focused on the research of basics of the European Parliament functioning and the lobbying activities concerning the European Parliament on the assumption of its role in the institutional system of the European Union. Nowadays the European Parliament is chosen by direct voting and it ensures the transfer of the interests from national level to supranational, giving the opportunity to all citizens to be heard. At the same time, the European Parliament is closely linked with other institutions in the decision-making process, which leads to occurrence of lobbying activities towards it.

Chabanna M. Electoral aspect of the indexation of political system's institutional development in the context of democratization's estimation.

The development of democracy indices in political science, caused by political, primarily institutional, transformations in transit countries is an attempt to evaluate the effectiveness of the relevant political, administrative, economic and other changes, to rank countries according to the received parameters.

Construction of such indices with attention paid to the institutional aspects is made by different methodologies, e. g. on the basis of data from expert interviews or quantitative data on the activity of political institutions. If to outline general trends in creating indexes of democratic development, the criteria for evaluation of the political regime are often related to the electoral process, the presence of corruption, civil society, rule of law, censorship, market economy etc. In the article it is chosen for assessment the electoral process as the minimum criterion for democratic functioning of political system.

There is outlined the role of assessment of electoral process in the measuring of indexes of political system's institutional development, created for the classification of political regimes,

particularly in transition countries. In this context the author has compared indexes for Ukraine, for the period 2000-2011.

The electoral aspect of political regime is necessary for determination of its type on a scale democracy – authoritarianism. Although it affects the results of comprehensive indexes, however it requires an estimation of such features as: the rule of law, human rights and liberties, functioning of civil society, democratic governance at the state and local levels, rotation of elites, democratic formation of the executive power, anti-corruption policy and so on. These criteria, in various combinations are considered in research projects, with a focus on certain features of the functioning of political institutions. However, the assessment of the electoral process as a necessary formal criterion of the type of political regime, available in all indices and rankings of countries aimed at a comprehensive study of democratic change, allows considering their dynamics and vectors of the changes taking place in political systems.

Keywords: democracy, autocracy, hybrid regime, democracy index, political system, political participation, political competition, Vanhanen index, disproportionate representation index, Bertelsmann index, the democratic action index.

SOCIOLOGY

Bogdanova O., Dudko E. Factors of gaining baha'i religious identity (based on conversion scenarios of believers in Kyiv community).

It is widely known that, since the end of the state atheism policy, Ukraine witnessed a rapid increase in the number of religious organizations and communities of a variety of faiths as well as in the number of people who identify themselves with a particular religion. While an overwhelming majority turned to Christianity, which is a historically traditional faith for Ukraine, some others made different spiritual choices. However, very little research has been done on religious conversion in Ukraine, whether to traditional or non-traditional faith.

Based on in-depth interviews with converts to Baha'i and observations in Baha'i Kyiv community, the article explores discourses through which people explain why they chose this faith in a predominantly Christian environment. It identifies world-view and organizational aspects of Baha'i faith that were conducive to conversion as well as pays close attention to cognitive and emotive components in conversion scenarios. It also explores the functionality of Baha'i faith and community for its followers, which helps understand the consolidation of the new religious identity.

The article suggests a number of propositions about the process of gaining a new religious identity, which are relevant for further development of religious conversion theory. Among other points, it argues that conversion with a strong cognitive aspect is not necessarily gradual while conversion with a strong emotional component is not always rapid, although correspondent interrelations were suggested in some earlier theories. It emphasizes that, to understand better one's choice of a particular faith, we should aim to identify factors that increase convert's subjective well-being through whether relieving suffering or increasing his or her quality of life in certain aspects and opening new possibilities for self-realization.

Key words: religious conversion, religious identity, Baha'i, non-traditional religions in Ukraine.

Yenin M.N. Ideological transformation of modern society: electoral installations of Lugansk residents.

The article is devoted the analysis of general tendencies of transformation of political ideologies of modern society. In opinion of author, in today's society ideology does not execute functions which were characteristic for them in industrial society. One of displays of ideological crisis is a presence of weak ideological identity, its insignificant connection with electoral attitudes. The author shows absence of aspiration to realize class and group interest, absence of rational reasons of voting on the example of analysis of electoral choice of Lugansk inhabitant.

Key words: ideology, electoral attitudes, identity.

Kuprieieva I. Research of protest activities based on the internet sources: problems and perspectives of improvement.

The development and spread of the Internet has increased the methodological arsenal of scholars. In this article the author presents the perspectives of modernization of already established and absolutely new sociological methods that became possible with development of new technologies.

The first example concerns improvement of previously developed method of protest event analysis. This method has proved attractive as it facilitates the consideration of a wide variety of movements and actions, enables both historical-comparative analyses and quantitative analysis.

But use of web-media let this method to study protests both regionally and globally and to get the status of the most complete and systematic method for accounting of all protest events.

The second example is connected with potential link between search queries in the Internet and protest moods of the Internet users. The method of search queries analysis, despite its novelty, has gained recognition among researchers from various fields of science. For the first time it was implemented in the USA to predict disease outbreaks and now this project is known as Google Flu Trends. It allows the researcher to choose some search queries and after a few seconds to receive data on the dynamics of searches for a certain period of time. Sometimes this methodology is capable to track protest moods even better (quicker) than classical survey.

For sure this method has not yet received academic recognition because of its early phases of development. Nowadays there is a possibility to test it in parallel with established methods in order to enrich knowledge and extend study of protests.

Key words: protest activity, protest event analysis, frequency of search queries, Google Trends.

Marusyak T.S. Deformation of legal consciousness: typology and limit of norm.

This paper presents a conceptual model of the deformation of legal consciousness, whose elements are: the concept of "deformation of legal consciousness", a comprehensive classification factors of approaches to defining the boundaries of the normal and deformed condition, characteristics and features of legal consciousness of modern Ukrainian youth.

Keywords: legal consciousness, deformation of legal consciousness, normal legal consciousness.

Nersesian G.A. Sustainable development begins in the minds of people: social and philosophical aspects of interpretation of the concept.

This article attempts to understand the social and philosophical aspects of interpretation of the concept of sustainable development. The author analyzes the views of thinkers and scientists in finding contours of sustainable development and the welfare of society in historical tradition. The basis of sustainable development, researchers are laying the various factors and determinants.

On the basis of current theoretical developments of the author concludes that the main problem of sustainable development is presented as a problem of harmonization of social interactions and social relationships. It is about understanding the social and philosophical categories of "fairness" and "measure" of social development in the context of social and cultural reproduction. The author tries to describe the relationship between the categories of fairness and reasonable measures by understanding needs. That injustice as a violation of public relations is a measure detonator changes in the social system development through the crisis, involution, regression and more.

Particular attention is paid to the value of the reasonable needs of society as a determinant category "extent" – the degree (level) meet reasonable needs. Smart needs – it's the real needs of man and society, which are only consistent with the possibility of the human race, the full and harmonious development of man. To understand the criteria of reasonableness needs to be considered man as the highest goal of social production and development.

In this paper, an important place is the question of the relationship of social sustainability, where the determining and decisive role is played by a man. In structural and institutional organization of public social and economic life of a person in a social process of life in all forms of manifestation must learn through reason (based on the understanding of the laws of dialectical realism) identify the relationship, which violated the concept of proportion, which is determinant in social perception is justice. Man must learn to live wisely – in all fairness, the laws of science and world order being competently and measure their social instincts and needs. It's the only way to build a sustainable social development.

Keywords: man, mind, measure, fairness, reasonable needs, sustainable development.

Nechitaylo I. Continuity in education as a condition for improved its quality: sociological interpretation.

The main idea of the paper is that, from a sociological point of view, the screeching of the quality of education we can talk only if education institute helps equalize social opportunities rather than deepening social inequality. The aim to expose sociological maintenance of concept of succession in education as principle the observance of that provides high quality of education and smoothing of social chances of individuals and groups is put. To the achievement of this aim an author carries out more detailed consideration of features of intercommunication of education and social inequality.

Keywords: code, continuity in education, education, teaching treatment, quality of education.

Ryabchuk A.M., Prokopenko A.Y. Communication in online games as a factor of improving communicative skills in real life.

As Internet access is becoming more widespread, the number of people who engage in online computer games is also on the increase. Such games are a form of entertainment but can also be used to train specific skills that a person may be lacking. They may also be an attempt by the player to overcome some existing problems in real life or to escape from these problems. The article presents the interrelation between specific communication in online games and communication in real life. It uses data from a series of in-depth interviews via "Skype" with a group of players of popular online games. A medicalizing approach to "Internet-addiction" perceives communication problems in real life as one of the side-effects of online computer games. However, these problems in real-life communication may have existed even before the person begins to play. Among the problems that caused our respondents to turn to online computer games were feelings of shyness and loneliness, not wanting to be excluded from a group of friends, or problems in family relations they wanted to escape from. Furthermore, beginning to play online games in such situations may improve communication skills in real life, as was witnessed in our interviews. One of the respondents met his future wife while playing games, another one used computer games to make friends in other countries. Therefore, instead of an interpretation of "internet-addiction" as a purely negative phenomenon, a more complex view is given by including positive effects of online communication and collective games. The paper also reveals some aspects of online games that may help to resolve already existing problems in real life that include the possibilities to chat with members of one's game "clan" anonymously and on any topics, even unrelated to the game, or a possibility to make first steps in establishing a friendship or a relationship by having a common shared interest. As new types of communication in online computer games appear, and the number of players is growing globally, this topic requires more thorough and nuanced further research.

Key words: Internet addiction, communication, online games, gamer.

Sukhova K.O. Dynamics of attitudes towards the EU among Ukrainian public.

The paper analyzed the attitude of Ukrainian society towards the EU. Secondary analysis of survey results showed that the general public supported Ukraine's European integration. For example, research has shown that the majority of Ukrainians were convinced in the desirability and necessity of European integration of Ukraine and preferred this foreign policy vector to other options (such as the Customs Union).

The Ukrainian population associated the European Union with prosperity, strong economy, stability, powerful army, a high level of democracy and protection of rights and freedoms, transparency of the political system, and the rule of law. Thus, one can conclude that in general Ukrainians considered the EU to be a model of democracy.

Despite the fact that in given timeframe Ukrainian integration into the EU was only possible option of integration for more than a half of Ukrainians, it is important to take into account that 20% of the population of Ukraine didn't have clearly formed opinions on the matter. Thus, when considering this question it is necessary to make allowance for the fact that about a fifth of the Ukrainian population was not sufficiently informed or not sufficiently interested in the question of the integration vector of the foreign policy of Ukraine. The latter fact, in its turn, confirms that support for European integration among more than 50% of the population of Ukraine is an important factor when considering the preferences Ukrainian society.

Based on the above analysis, one can conclude that during the 2012-2013 support of pro-European vector of foreign policy remained higher than other alternatives, e.g. the pro-Russian vector. The positive image of the EU and the association with the development of democracy, rule of law, economic stability and other perspectives associated with it, make it possible to assume that the majority of Ukrainian population hoped that Association Agreement with EU would be signed in November 2013. Refusal to sign this document was contrary to the expectations and preferences of the general population, and, therefore, caused the protest actions. Thus, the coordination of foreign policy decisions with public opinion is essential for the maintenance of the recognition of the legitimacy of the current government.

Keywords: European Union, opinion polls, Ukraine, public opinion, European Integration.

SOCIAL WORK

Abramova K. Social and psychological characteristics HIV-positive children in the modern Ukrainian realities.

The article reviews the main social-psychological characteristics of HIV-infected children identified common psychological reaction mechanism the child's body to this illness and how they

flow. The results of the monitoring study of socialization of HIV-infected children aged 12-14 years enrolled in secondary schools and found that HIV- infected children require primarily social and educational support and the support of families in which they are raised.

Keywords: HIV, care, prevention, social and psychological adaptation, socialization.

Rudska A.I., Soldatova A.S. Social rehabilitation of children with cerebral palsy using hippotherapy.

Cerebral palsy (CP) is one of the fairly common diseases that lead to varying degrees of severity of child disability. Studies show that in recent years no trends towards reducing morbidity were observed. The problem of restoration of disturbed effects in patients with cerebral palsy is not losing its relevance.

Today there is no clear system for elimination for present pathological dominant of central nervous system (CNS), but there are many rehabilitation programs aimed at correcting it. This identifies the need for new approaches and methods aimed at optimization of renewable influences. One of the innovative rehabilitation methods for persons with disabilities is hippotherapy.

In the article summing the results of our study, we conclude that the social rehabilitation in terms of hippotherapy for children with cerebral palsy will be more successful and effective when carried out since early age and covering the full range of rehabilitation techniques with individual selection specifically for each case.

Key words: the social rehabilitation, cerebral palsy, children, hippotherapy, social work, complex rehabilitation, socialization.

LAW

Zolotarova N.I. Research methodology of the administrative law enforcement in the environmental safety.

The article dwells on problems of justification of the research methodology of administrative law enforcement in the field of the environmental safety. The selection of appropriate research methods of the specified object is made. The dualistic nature of the research methodology in the field is shown.

Various definitions and methodology of jurisprudence are demonstrated and a dual approach to defining the research methodology of the administrative law enforcement in the field of the environmental safety is studied. On the one hand, the research should be based on the methodology that is employed by the legal science, and on the other hand, it should be based on the methodology of the science of the public administration.

In fact, for the study of the respective subject and object not all the methods and techniques provided legal science are used, but only those that are necessary for a particular object and subject. In our case, the object of study is the administrative and legal relations of the environmental protection, and the subject of the research is the administrative law enforcement activities in the field of the environmental security, and hence a set of research methods should correspond to the object and method.

In the study, the principles and categories of dialectics, the legal methods, the conclusions of science of public administration in general should be used, as well as the regulations of the management activities of the executive authorities, in cases determined by law, the management of the local government that is based on delegated authority.

Holosnichenko D.I. Human rights powers, their use by the state agencies for various purposes.

The human rights powers of various government agencies are analyzed, and it is emphasized that not only the police are their carriers. The particular attention is paid to the authority of the election commissions to the consideration of appeals. It is proposed to adopt the Law of Ukraine "On the territorial election commissions" that should define the core of the competence of this authorities of Ukraine.

It is emphasized that the introduction of the powers of the right of interference in the relationship of the renovation of the violated human rights by using the coercive measures that is a sign of legal protection, and the bodies that are designed primarily for such tasks can be called human rights authorities.

The powers of the election commission towards the review of the cases of the electoral disputes are analyzed, and it is concluded that the need for unification of the appeal in terms of the electoral relationship. The legislation of Ukraine has recently settled in more detail the

powers of public authorities that are necessary to protect the rights of voters. However, it is needed to continue monitoring of the legislation in order to avoid duplication in the regulation of the relations, as well as to prevent discrepancies in separate legal acts devoted to elections and referendum.

The High Council of Justice is studied as an organ that has the human rights responsibilities. It is emphasized that the human rights, along with other powers and obligations that are granted to this Council, are also proper to the executive authorities, the local governments and their officials.

The activities aimed at the consideration of appeals are governed by the Law of Ukraine "On the appeals of citizens". However, this law is quite outdated and now there is an urgent need for an adoption of the Administrative Procedural Code of Ukraine which would set not only the order of the state and municipal services, but also would regulate the procedure for appealing decisions of the public administration and its officials.

Nashynets-Naumova A.U. Theoretical and legal principles of information security of Ukrainian society.

In the article examined forming of the balanced public policy and effective realization of complex of the concerted measures in relation to defense of national interests in an informative sphere, creation of the developed and protected informative environment organization of functioning of the system of informative safety, the component components of that are national interests in an informative sphere, serves, threats and dangers to these interests, informative safety as instrument from creation of favorable terms for their realization, that in totality are the object of management of state administration organs, system of providing of informative safety, management subject, moreover, basic directions of politics of national safety in an informative sphere, and also internal and external environment. Informative safety is provided by the complex of measures of the system of providing of national safety of Ukraine, that includes totality of public organs, public organizations, public servants and separate citizens.

Kalchenko S.V. System of European Standards in Sphere of Challenging Electoral Violations and Examination of Electoral Disputes.

The issues of a systematization of well recognized European standards in a sphere of challenging electoral violations and examination of election related disputes are discussed in the paper. Taking into consideration that traditionally the standards concerned were studied within a scope of to the broader sphere of international (European) electoral standards, the author has concluded that so far the issue of the standards in a sphere of challenging electoral violations and examination of electoral disputes has been addressed not in a consistent manner. Thus, the aim of the paper it to conduct an analysis of existing sources of the standards concerned, and to develop a system of these standards.

In reliance upon corresponding sources, namely: normative and legal acts of binding force (the European Convention on Human Rights); non-regulatory legal acts (the reports and documents adopted by the Venice Commission of the Council of Europe, OSCE, and other institutions), and the case law of the European Court of Human Rights, a catalog of standards in sphere of challenging electoral violations and examination of election related disputes has been developed.

The above mentioned catalog provides for requirements that shall be implemented in national legal systems. Particularly, the following requirements are to be met:

- a procedure for challenging electoral violation either to court or to relevant electoral management body shall be established;
 - a person concerned shall not enjoy the right to choose a procedure to challenge a violation either to court or to relevant electoral management body;
 - all voters, candidates and political parties nominated candidates shall enjoy the right to challenge an electoral violation;
 - a procedure for challenging violation shall be simple in practice;
 - a procedure to challenge inaccuracies in voters lists to court shall be available, however it should be prohibited to examine such cases on the E-day;
 - everyone shall enjoy the right for elective remedy to protect a violated electoral right;
- etc.

Finally, it is underlined that documents of bodies of the Council of Europe, OSCE, and the case law of the European Court of Human Rights constitute an extensive scope of standards that should be taken into consideration by national legislators in development of effective mechanisms for protection of electoral rights.

Borets M.V. The concept and nature of state regulation and supervision as management functions in the area of prevention and resistance of legalization of profits, obtained in criminal way (money laundering).

This abstract explores the nature of concepts: "regulation", "supervision", "state management", "state regulation and supervision", "state regulation and supervision in the area of prevention and resistance of legalization of profits, obtained in criminal way (money laundering) and terrorism financing", "administrative and legal regime in the area of prevention and resistance of legalization of profits, obtained in criminal way", "the elements of administrative and legal mechanism of realization of state regulators of Ukraine their authority in the area of prevention and resistance of legalization of profits, obtained in criminal way (money laundering)".

The state management in the area of prevention and resistance of legalization of profits, obtained in criminal way (money laundering) has a range of qualities: based on law; has an active, purposeful nature; has a system-wide nature, management influence is carried out on the all components of the system; has organizing nature; expressed in legal and organizational forms; uses both as direct administrative and indirect economic methods; the subjects of state regulation and supervision within their competence control the compliance of subjects of primary financial monitoring law requirements.

The state regulation and supervision in the area of prevention and resistance of legalization of profits, obtained in criminal way – is activity of subjects of the state financial monitoring, what constitute the purposeful influence on the behavior of subjects of primary financial monitoring through the regulatory and supervisory activity in this area, the realization of the positions of regulatory acts and application of measures of administrative enforcement concerning revealed offenses.

Keywords: state management, regulation, supervision, state regulation, state supervision, area of prevention, resistance, legalization of profits, criminal way, money laundering, terrorism financing, administrative and legal regime of counteraction, elements of administrative and legal mechanism, realization of state regulators of Ukraine.

Tsymbalenko Y.Y. Legal aspects of public procurement management as a mechanism of Ukrainian economic development.

Studies are undertaken in the article, give an opportunity to come to the conclusion, that the effective use of state facilities directly depends on application of corresponding mechanisms, important place among that, occupies the proper legal settlement of mechanism of the public purchasing. That in turn plays the special value at realization financial and, in particular, fiscal policy of the state and development of the Ukrainian economy.

In process drawn conclusion, that settlement of relations in the field of purchases for the personal funds it is necessary corresponding enterprises to change general conception of Law, but not limited to the fragmentary changes to his separate positions, that will result in contradictions between the norms of Law.

Dubniak M.V. Organization-legal problems of using «know-how».

The article deals with organizational issues of the right of "know-how", in particular, the lack of legal definition of the "know-how" term in national and international law. Therefore there is a number of problems related to the understanding and use of the object "know-how" in practice, the definition of the legal regime of "know-how", the means of protecting information, and its separation from other objects of intellectual property.

A mention should be made that objective to inform readers about the definition of "know-how" as an independent object of intellectual property and outline the range of issues that should settle the legal norms.

It is spoken in detail why it is important to specify the moment in time when the "know-how" was created, because information covered by "know-how" term is confidential, and the author does not reveal it, until it becomes necessary to conduct "know-how" in civil circulation. There is no legal way to prove who is the author of "know-how" in the event of a dispute.

In this article you will find the highlights of issues regarding the impossibility of applying standards of the protection of industrial property rules in defense of "know-how" information.

Great attention is paid to determining the types of information that can be attributed to the "know-how" term and distinguishing "know-how" of industrial property objects - innovative suggestions, inventions, utility models.

Another important moment mentioned in the article – importance of separating the legal concept of "know-how" of other intellectual property rights, particularly of trade secrets.

Lukianchykov E.D., Lukianchykov B.E. Non-public investigation (search) activities, classification.

The essential novation of the new Criminal Procedural Code is the institute of the non-public investigation (search) activities as a means for formation of the evidence in the criminal legal proceeding. According to the character and cognitive possibilities these investigation (search) activities become alike as special investigation activities created in the law of Ukraine "About the special investigation activities". The application of the special investigation activities is made by the executive subdivision created in the law "About the special investigation activities".

The coincidence of the cognitive approaches and methods applied during the investigation activities and special investigation activities permitted to some scientists to draw conclusions that the new Criminal Procedural Code applied the new investigation model involving the investigation activities and the special investigation activities.

In the article it is proved that the new Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine determines only the criminal procedure means of proving. The part of these means has some resembling with the special investigation activities but it doesn't become. The order and the cause of the applying of the non-public investigation (search) activities is determined by the procedure law. The activities can be made by the investigators and the officers of executive subdivisions according to the instructions of the investigator. The special investigation activities are the prerogative of the executive subdivisions and its applying of the others persons isn't admitted in any case.

It is made attention to the insufficient precision of the determining of some norms of the Criminal Procedural Code. It gives the different versions concerning the listing of the non-public investigation (search) activities and the passing of some procedure actions and the general provisions created in the paragraph 21 of the Criminal Procedural Code to the non-public investigation (search) activities.

It is specified that the classification of the non-public investigation (search) activities can be made by different causes: by the order to have the permit for the applying, by the character and the volume of the intervention in the rights and the interests of a person, by the procedure status of a person-responsible and the participation of the others persons in the investigation activities, by the character of the information got during the applying of these activities.

Chepulchenko T.O. On the Ombudsman for Children as an additional mechanism of protection.

This article analyzes the legal framework of children's rights in Ukraine, which should be seen as part of human rights. We give international experience to the mechanism of protection of children's rights, in particular, considered the functioning of the ombudsman institution in the field of children's rights in other countries. After a number of countries today founded the Institute of Independent Commissioners (Ombudsmen) or commissioners of children's rights. This demonstrates not only the commitment of the country to enforce the rights of the child, but also the willingness to take responsibility for the fulfillment of this obligation. It also carried out an analysis of this institution in Ukraine - Commissioner for Children's Rights. It is noted that the main objectives of the Commissioner are:

- 1) continuous monitoring of adherence to constitutional Ukraine children's rights, the implementation of Ukraine's international obligations in this field and entering into the prescribed manner the President of Ukraine proposals to curb and prevent the recurrence of violations of human and legitimate interests of the child;
- 2) making proposals to the President of Ukraine training bills, acts of the President of Ukraine on Human and legitimate interests of the child;
- 3) the implementation of measures to inform the public the rights and legitimate interests of the child.

However, despite the positive developments in the field of children's rights and the introduction of a new institution, there are some gaps in the Office of the Commissioner for Children's Rights.

Kostenko I. V. Benefits for scientists as a legal problem.

The total resources for scientific research institute titlature - regulations which granted the legal basis for the functioning of the Institute of scientific and scholarly titles of

certification in general, statistical information, and other official and documentary materials, as well as a series of narrative sources. Most sources are published in the official publications, some of the source base, archival material from the national archival institutions. The available source materials adequately describe the state of the legal regulation of academic degrees and titles in Ukraine at all stages of its development.

The article is devoted to the historical and legal aspects of the system of benefits and privileges for scientists. The key moments in the history of the formation of scientific benefits is examines, the current status of its is analyzes, and identifies ways to overcome the crisis in the actual functioning of the system

Also, in article historical traditions and modern lines of dynamics of the system of scientific degrees in Ukraine and correspond questions of terminology for a designation of concepts of attestative activity as institute of award of scientific degrees and assignment of academic statuses was consider. The present condition and prospects of legislative process are analyzed.