

ABSTRACTS

SOCIOLOGY

Makeiev S. A. The Experience of One Talk About the War

The article describes the social and political consequences of the Crimean War of the 50s of the XIX century (which the military historians also referred to as "the first truly global war") for the society of the Russian Empire and the states of Europe. Based on the anti-war journalism for the German newspaper «Neue-Oder Zeitung» and the American one «New-York Daily Tribune» and personal correspondence of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, the author holds apt analogy with the current "hybrid war" on the territory of Ukraine, which directly or indirectly involves the most of world powers.

Key words: the Crimean War of 1853-1856, Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, Nicholas I, Europe, Crimea, Napoleon I, Alexander II, Pan-Slavism, the Russian Empire, the expansion.

Polese A. Crusade against informal: why in different cases, guided allegedly incomprehensible logic, informal practices are stigmatized, suppressed or permitted

The article is an attempt to discuss the relationship between informality and a number of elements present in most modern states: the interaction with the formal rules, the desire of citizens to comply with the formal rules and where informality becomes significant and begins to influence the political decision-making.

Key words: informality, state, corruption, regulation.

Bova A. A. Linear and regression analysis (on the example of studying of perception of personal safety in the world's countries)

In the article it is used methods of detection of dependence of perception of a personal safety from level of homicides, human development and trust to the government on the basis of various predictive models: linear regression analysis, regression with nonlinear components, neural network, linear regression models on regression tree induction. The detailed analysis allows to reveal the most informative independent variables, to achieve increase in accuracy of model, to reveal regularities, characteristic as for selection as a whole, and separate subgroups, to improve interpretation of substantial conclusions. As empirical base of research the generalised results of Gallup World Poll 2011 and materials of the Human Development Report 2013 / United Nations Development Programme on 115 countries of the world has been served.

Key Words: perception of personal safety, cross-national research, linear regression analysis, nonlinear regression analysis, decision trees.

Weston C. Ukraine after the 2014 War: Periphery or Semi Periphery?

The aim of this paper is to examine the effects of the war of 2014 on Ukraine's future socio-political economic prospects. The paper employs a parsimonious model associated with economic growth in a country, in the form of three factors of production (resource endowments): Land, Labour and Capital, with an additional factor of Innovation and Entrepreneurship. Other factors which might be viewed as deeper determinants of growth, such as geography, trade integration and institutions, are also incorporated in the model.

The IMF and World Bank have estimated that the two areas in the eastern Ukraine where most of the fighting has taken place so far account for 16% of GDP based on 2012 data. Ukraine's total unemployment was 8.8%, with Donetsk and Luhansk regions registering unemployment levels of respectively 9.1% and 8.8%. The declines in industrial production, agriculture, construction and retail (overall a projected fall in GDP in 2014 of 15% in the east with mid to high single digits in the rest of country) will surely lead to further increases in unemployment this year and possibly next year. To compound this, it is estimated that around 730,000 Ukrainians have fled to Russia and a further 117,000 have been displaced due to the conflict.

The paper draws upon the observations of external parties such as the United Nations, World Bank, the IMF, EBRD, World Economic Forum as well as others and argues that the conflict has merely drawn attention to a series of deep seated problems which have already led to sub optimal performance in terms of GDP growth, stagnant levels of Human Development Indices over the last quarter century, demographic falls, migrant outflows, under and unemployment, an increased shadow economy, institutionalised corruption, poor foreign investment, a "toxic" business climate

that has disincentivised both foreign and domestic entrepreneurs, the squandering of investment in human capital, and an excessive overreliance on foreign sources of energy.

Whilst it is acknowledged that the war has brought immense tragedy and significant costs, the paper also argues that the current position presents the country with a singular opportunity to “think afresh” and to build on relations in trade and investment with the European Union as well as the recent Deep Trade Arrangement, and seek to “anchor” itself within the “European Project”.

In particular, the paper briefly considers Cyprus as a case study. In 1974, Cyprus was subject to a devastating military invasion by Turkish forces that saw it lose 40% of the land and the vast proportion of its economic base. In the two years following the invasion, Cyprus` economy witnessed consecutive falls of its GDP by over 16% before rebounding to significant growth. 30 years after the invasion, Cyprus was a member of the EU and later the Eurozone. It was ranked as a high-income country with high levels of HDI. In those thirty years, Cyprus pursued vigorous macroeconomic stabilization policies, rebuilt its infrastructure, housed a third of the pre conflict population which had fled from the north, encouraged entrepreneurship and foreign investment and wholly reoriented its economy towards services and light industry.

The paper argues that were Ukraine to become a member of the European Union, it would be far from peripheral in both political and economic terms. In political terms, it would secure a vote commensurate with its population size. In terms of its economy, this would depend on the programme pursued to secure necessary investment, develop trading links and foster entrepreneurship and a business climate commensurate with the requirements of today`s global economy.

Key Words: Ukrainian economy, Factor endowments, world-system, conflict consequences, Transition.

Gorodetska G. I. Secondary Labour Market as a Destination for Ukrainian Labour

Migrants

Concentration of Ukrainian labour migrants in the specific niches of the secondary labor market has repeatedly drawn an attention of both domestic and foreign scholars, as Ukrainians represent educated and skilled workforce. The search for the answer to this question, that is reasons of Ukrainians` involvement to the low-wage and low-qualified sectors of the Spanish economy, will be studied in this article. According to this empirical research, among the main reasons for this labor situation of Ukrainians are labor market segmentation in Spain, low transferability of skills of respondents, their dependence on social network of countrymen, and, finally, transnationalism that leads Ukrainians to review the goals of their migration project.

Key Words: Ukrainian labour migrants, Spain, segmented labour market, transferability of skills, social capital and social network, transnationalism.

Dembitskiy S. S. Theoretical Principles of Validation in Sociological Research

The article describes the main principles of the theoretical validation in sociological research. The principals referred are the complexity, the unity of qualitative and quantitative approaches, socio-cultural relevance, conceptual completeness and importance, the possibility of operationalization, interdisciplinary, socio-spatial and temporal order, predictability. Since the topic is new for Ukrainian sociology, in addition some theoretical approaches have been analyzed in the article, related to definition of concept of «validity» in foreign sociology. Also types and levels of theoretical validation were considered. In context of problem of sociological prediction author also paid attention to the peculiarities of formulating of sociological laws. The emphasis was placed on the historical sociology.

Key Words: theoretical validation, principles, forecasting, sociological laws.

Dukach I. O. Protest network before Euromaidan: organizational analysis

This paper is dedicated to social network analysis of leftist organizations in the period before Euromaidan. As the main database is used “Ukrainian Protest and Coercion Data” implemented by Centre for Society Research. Using the social network analysis, I try to build a model of the organizational structure of protest activities of leftists in Ukraine in 2011-2013 years. This network consists of nodes that represent the most influential organizations that were active in social and economic protests of this period. As links between them, I use the joint participation in at least one protest event. In such way, I try to answer the question: “Can we assume that there were no organized left movement in Ukraine and it was expressed in a lack of integrated permanent network of organizations?”.

Key Words: network, social network analysis, left-wing organization, protest.

Kavyerina A. S. Social Media in Ukraine: the Main Directions of the Researches

This paper deals with social media as a type of Internet mass media. The rapid development of social media caused a lot of issues in scientific area that were outlined in this paper. Also author analyzes the results of empirical mass media researches and offers their classification.

Key Words: social media, blogosphere, social networks, research.

Konovalov A. E. Arthouse Cinema as a Socio-Cultural Phenomenon: Demarcation of the Basic Concepts

In terms of the sociological approach the study and research of the cinema can be dealt with from different perspectives: study of the cinema as a social system, as a means of production, as communication, as an aesthetic system, as a social institution, etc. Actually, all these approaches are in the focus of cinema sociology. In a given article there is a focus on examining the cinema from the perspective of the socio-cultural phenomenon, and consideration of the art-house cinema from the proposed position is doubly important, because it is this direction, in contrast to the popular mainstream entertaining cinema is a conductor and an indicator of acute socio-cultural problems and transformations occurring in the society.

The concept of art-house cinema is one of the most diffuse in social and cultural studies. Scientists tend to correlate this category with cinematic activities outside of Hollywood, in spite of the uncertainty that surrounds the concept of art-house cinema. To date, there have been written many scientific papers on cinema sociology, in which cinema is viewed from different positions - an empirical study of institutional aspects of the cinema, the audience, the film industry; study of the film content, the mechanisms of its impact on the audience. However, at the present stage of development and sociology, as well as the cinema, the institutional and socio-cultural approaches are the least studied and the most promising in terms of future research.

The aim of given article is to define the basic concepts in research of arthouse cinema as a sociocultural phenomenon. Scientific novelty of the results of research consists in generalization and further development of the institutional theory of the art cinema in the field of sociological study of the cinema, namely there was given a clear definition of key terms and concepts used in the study.

Key Words: art house cinema, art cinema, art house, socio-cultural phenomenon, social institution, social interactions.

Lazarenko I. S. The Creation Mechanisms of Common Sense Knowledge by Religious Personality

The paper analyzes the concept of phenomenological explanation of common sense knowledge that is the basis for the construction of social reality personality. We give specific factors that influence on the creation mechanisms of common sense knowledge by religious personality.

The phenomenological approach based on the assumption that the social world is not objective, and related with interpretations of social phenomena in individual consciousness gives impetus to the development of new research in the study of the social world of religious personality.

In the process of creating knowledge of common sense, a religious person is faced with specific factors, adjusting this process. Mechanisms of phenomena typing, or creating a first-order constructs are closely related to the level of religiosity. In the "home" group, religious community, through sermons and specialized literature religious person learns about the transcendent, and the sacred world, the achievement of which it is targeted. But in everyday life religious personality certainly falls under the influence of social institutions: education, politics, culture, mass media. Thus it cannot avoid secular and sacred internalization of norms, values, behaviors that make up its inter-subjective world.

Also in the case of a religious person the biographical situation has a specific effect. The religious person with a place of birth, family social status, ethnicity, gets a religion. Most of those who identify themselves as "a religious person" got one denomination or another hereditary, because of its parents. Or come to the same churching, which also emphasizes the importance of specific biographical situation. And the starting point, which is designated as biographical situation in most cases has a definite religious load (degree of religiosity environment).

Thus knowledge of common sense takes two sets of first-order constructs, sacred and secular. Often they undergo transformation. The level of religious identity, its "home" team, biographical situation affect the process of internalization of these constructs in everyday life.

Key Words: phenomenology, common sense, religious outlook, phenomenological sociology.

Makukh O. Ye. Trust as an Attribute of Civil Society: Communicative Aspects

In this paper we analyze the phenomenon of trust (interpersonal, institutional) and its derivatives (lack of trust, control) as integral parts of social capital and communication. They are essential components of all stable social relations. They encourage self-organization processes and definitely make an impact on the formation of environment of civil unions and the dynamics of political institutions in any society.

Trust is exceptionally important mechanism which ensures the participation of actors either in political or private spheres of human existence. It provides higher organizational type of relationship, setting of expectations, forming of dialogical relationship which actually turns to be the causing factors of communication. In terms of network logic, trust must always exist in system. It is a particular type of communication that creates and legitimizes clear rules of interaction in the communication environment.

Trust is also one of the preconditions of relations establishment. Demanding an accountability and impact it generates communication in a new quality – a control. The problem of political control is really a problem of system's ability to respond adequately to the demands of citizens. The issue of political inspection is closely related to the «distrust syndrome» and «political skepticism» what motivate a person to be active and to make a choice.

The notions of «trust» in the light of the communicative approach in political science as well as its role as a generating factor in civic self-organization are analyzed. The dynamics of personal and institutional trust of people in modern Ukraine and setting of the foundations of civil society through the networking are illustrated.

Key Words: trust, institutionnoe trust, mistrust, communication, civil control.

Marusiak T. S. Methods and forms of impact on public opinion in modern Ukrainian society

A process of purposeful formation of public opinion is analyzed in the article. The works of P. Lazarsfeld, B. Berelson, H. Gaudet, W. Lipman, M. McCombs, D. Shaw, H. Lassuella, E. Noelle Neumann have been became the theoretical basis of the study of this problem. The main forms of impact on public opinion, manipulation and propaganda methods used, including Mass Media in the modern Ukrainian Society are defined in the article.

Key words: public opinion, the public opinion making, manipulation, propaganda.

Kolesnik V. S., Martsenyuk T. O. Discrimination based on gender identity in Ukraine on the example of transgender people

In the context of European integration processes, Ukraine faces the challenge of tolerant attitudes towards people with alternative gender identity. At the same time, in the Ukrainian anti-discriminatory legislation (2012) sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI) is not mentioned. According to the law, a person cannot change her or his documents prior to the surgery.

Transgender phenomenon in Ukraine is a «silenced» issue and is not on the public agenda. Transgender people in Ukraine are less researched, compare to homosexual ones. There is lack of sociological research on the situation of transgender people in Ukraine, their rights and freedoms. Only few LGBT NGOs (out of around thirty) work with transgender issues. NGO «Insight» (2008) conducted two studies on transgender people in Ukraine. In 2014, «The study of transgender and their needs for care services for HIV» was published by HIV/AIDS Alliances in Ukraine. All results support the idea that the rights and freedoms of transgender persons are constantly violated, they are discriminated against in all spheres of life.

In 2013-2014, the authors conducted their own empirical exploratory research based on 10 in-depth interviews with 10 transgender people in Ukraine (among witch 2 FtM, 4 MtF, 3 agenders, and 1 crossdresser). Discrimination on the basis of gender identity is defined on two levels: socialization and institutional.

Discrimination on the level of socialization includes discrimination in education (lack of necessary professional information on LGBT topics for transgender youth); discrimination in the family (when family members deny transgender identity of their children, considering them mentally ill); and discrimination and rejection in school or at work (persecution or refusal to hire). Institutional discrimination includes discriminatory legislation, problems with documents, discrimination in health care (bad attitudes of medical personnel towards transgender people, unprofessional knowledge in transgender health etc.).

Key words: gender identity, transgenders, discrimination.

Meshchan I. V. Local community as a subject of social partnership in management of institutions of social services

The article is devoted to defining the role and functions of the territorial community as a subject of social partnership in the management of social service institutions. Social services is seen as an organized social interaction between different social institutions, including the state and civil society, between different social groups and individuals on the basis of social partnership as a mechanism of social control. Territorial community acts as an equal partner in the management area of social services, defining its priorities based on their own needs and monitoring the quality of social services by public and private institutions of social services.

Key words: social protection, social services, social partnership, local community.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Buslenko V. The left successor parties in the Visegrad group countries: repositioning in terms of political competition

The paper analyzes the transformation processes inside the former ruling communist parties in Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, which had led to the successor parties emergence on the political arena of these countries. The processes of these parties transformation into opposition has been analyzed. An attempt to justify the reasons of the returning some of these parties to power position in several countries has made. The author interprets the process of repositioning in the context of strengthening the political competition and the another party systems emergence.

Organizational and human resources and management experience, obtained from the former ruling parties, helped successor parties to adapt to the inter-party competition inside the opposition. These parties formed the left and central-left wing as an alternative for voters.

For the post-opposition, which confidently won elections in Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia and formed a parliamentary majority, there was a strong political opponent, who aspired to power again. This provided to formation of political competition not only during election campaign, but also between the electoral periods. All this contributed to more general party system emergence.

Key words: successor parties, Visegrad Group, political opposition, power, repositioning, political competition.

Kolyukh V. V. Involvement of the parliament into the process of formation of the government as the method of implementation of the constitutive function (international practice and Ukrainian realities)

In the article the features of formation of a government of foreign countries with the variety of forms of government with the participation of a parliament are investigated. The volume of authority of parliaments has its peculiarities that depend on the place and role in the mechanism of the state, but they all are carrying out principal functions inherent to, among which the constitutive feature may be distinguished.

First of all the constitutive function of a parliament depends on the form of state government, political regime and provides a broad constitutive powers relating to appointment, election, providing with consent to appointment or dismissal of the officials, as well as the formation of public authorities.

The experience of foreign countries shows that an active role in the process of implementation the constitutive function on formation of a government by a parliament plays the head of a state – a president or monarch depending on the form of state government.

In order for government is vested with the authority it is needed the approval of the candidature of the prime minister or whole government by a parliament i.e. giving a vote of confidence.

Depending on traditions and features set forth in constitutions, the procedure of forming a government has its distinctions in different countries.

In juridical and political science literature there are two most popular methods of formation of a government: parliamentary and extra-parliamentary. Extra-parliamentary way of forming a government is mainly used in presidential republics. Appropriately the role of parliaments in the process of formation of a government is negligible, since the power of a head of state and head of government are combined in the hands of a president whereas the position of a prime minister is not presented.

In parliamentary republics and monarchies a government is formed in the parliamentary procedure, the essence is that a parliament is directly involved in the formation of a government, affects its composition, and thereby determines political course of the state as a whole.

The mandate to form a government in such countries obtains a party or party coalition which won parliamentary elections and received a majority of seats in parliament. Thus, the formation of a government depends on the balance of power in a parliament.

When analyzing the practice of formation of governments of foreign countries, the author reveals the mechanism of appointment of the Prime Minister and all of the government in the Ukraine.

In the result of the research the author resumes that the procedure of forming the Government of the Ukraine by the Verkhovna Rada of the Ukraine is ineffective.

Based on the experience of foreign countries it is advisable to provide a mechanism of expressing the vote of confidence by the Parliament and approving the Program of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in the process of the appointment the Government by the Parliament.

Key words: a constituent function, a parliament, formation of a government, a president, a prime-minister, a constitution.

Kornilova V. V. Strategic policy of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization on system of partnerships: challenges and prospects

NATO cooperates with a range of international organizations and countries in different structures. Over the past two decades, the Alliance has developed a network of structured partnerships with countries from the Euro-Atlantic area, the Mediterranean and the Gulf region, as well as individual relationships with other partners across the globe. There is such system of partnerships: Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council, NATO's Mediterranean Dialogue, Istanbul Cooperation Initiative, Partners across the globe.

Alliance pursues dialogue and practical cooperation with 41 partner countries and engages actively with other international actors and organizations (United Nations, European Union, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe) on a wide range of political and security-related issues. NATO strives to secure a lasting peace in Europe, based on common values of individual liberty, democracy, human rights and the rule of law. Strategic Concept identifies "cooperative security" as one of NATO's essential core tasks. It states that the promotion of Euro-Atlantic security is best assured through a wide network of partner relationships with countries and organizations around the globe. These partnerships make a concrete and valued contribution to the success of NATO's fundamental tasks.

Many of NATO's formal partners as well as other non-member countries offer substantial capabilities and political support for Alliance.

Key words: system of partnerships, framework of partnership, expert group, Strategic Concept, cooperation, renewing, transformation, security.

Kryvoruchko N. Energy security of the Czech Republic in the context of cooperation with the United States

In the context of weak European security policy and violations of international law by the Russian Federation, the security of Central and Eastern Europe requires special consideration. The article analyzes the situation and the possibility of ensuring the energy security of the Czech Republic in terms of cooperation with the United States. Using the potential of this partnership creates a warranty upgrade ways to diversify energy and amending the national strategy of energy use. The author concludes that support for nuclear energy, nuclear research and production of shale gas in the Czech Republic by the United States will provide an opportunity to strengthen the energy security system and counterbalance Russia's influence in the region.

Key words: energy security strategy, the threat, the Czech Republic, the Russian Federation, the United States.

Krugley I. US policy towards the implementation of the Iran-Pakistan pipeline

The article investigates U.S. foreign policy in relation to the creation of the Iran-Pakistan-India pipeline. Revealed the degree of research topics studied by experts of Russia, the United States, and the countries of Central Asia, China. Some groups of experts pay attention only to specific points of negative attitude US to a pipeline Iran-Pakistan-India. Some (mostly American) experts indicate opposition gas pipeline from Iran to gas pipeline from Turkmenistan to Pakistan. Others, mostly Central Asian specialists pay attention purely to economic benefits of the project pipeline for South Asia.

There was educating of the reasons because of what the U.S. relates so negative to Iran gas pipeline project. The article explains why the sale of hydrocarbons by Iran and its enhanced

economic cooperation with its neighbors gets into confrontation with the U.S. "Strategy of the New Silk Road" in the region of Greater Central Asia.

The author has investigate in all details the events which associated with the signing of contracts, various actions by the heads of countries like United States, Iran, Pakistan and India toward the project IPI (Iran-Pakistan-India). In addition, author did the analysis of economic necessity of Iranian gas for Pakistan. The author also pay attention to the cause of India's exit from the project before it even begin started, an alternative embodiment of the United States in the form of nuclear technology.

Key words: gas, hydrocarbons, FDI, Greater Central Asia, United States, Pakistan, Iran

Malynovska N. V. The Foreign Policy Strategy of France at the Turn of XX-XXI century

In the article it rises the question of searching French concept in the international relations, as its multivector policy has affected the rapid change foreign policy. The aim of research consists in the analysis concepts of French foreign policy during the geopolitical changes at the turn of XX-XXI century.

During the last twenty years France's foreign policy is consistent, but ways of doing characterize it as a chaotic and unsystematic. Its sequence is traced in the protection of national interests and preservation of influence in the international relations. It is reflected in the concept the European architect and zone "a global responsibility" of France.

The President of France this period (F. Mitterrand, J. Chirac, N. Sarkozy, F. Hollande) saw their mission and duty in their participation in the consolidation of European unification. J. Chirac was convinced that only Europe can multiply the possibility of France to play a role in the world, corresponding to its ambitions. Therefore, the EU gave France a political coloring, pursued its own policy in the structure, which since its establishment provided equality and partnership, which gave rise a confrontation among its members.

Ambiguous perception received humanitarian and military intervention of France in the Arabian states in particular Rwanda, Afghanistan, Cote-d'Ivoire, Libya, Mali.

After the change in of the bipolar world multi-polarity, there is no need in an explicit leader, the superpower, that affects on the other states. Don't willing to admit it at the national level, France wants to continue live by the old rules in the new world.

Key words: France, foreign policy, intervention, cooperation, European Union, colonial possessions, deklinizm.

Shapovalova A. I. Foreign policy transformation in the view of social constructivism

The issue of foreign policy transformation evokes significant scientific interest. But at the same time it is so multi-faceted that attempts at its theoretical understanding has been rather sporadic and incomplete. For social constructivism the transformative aspect of international life is a natural object of analysis since the construction of social phenomena is, in fact, a primary and principal way of transforming international realities.

Although, this aspect remains insufficiently covered in the existing literature due to two main setbacks, namely, asserting secondary and reactive nature of ideational changes in foreign policy which, according to prevailing idea, may occur only in response to certain objective in material or institutional circumstances. In order to properly comprehend the mechanism of ideational changes we should first get detached from the view that practical material shifts are a basic starting point for any transformational processes in state's foreign policy. Instead, we should encompass into our perspective ideational changes not provoked by exogenous material factors but initiated by actors themselves and aimed at programming international environment and not only reacting to its input. In that case the research task will consist in revealing the ways of transformation of social meanings and structures thereof that constitute state's foreign policy identity and motivation.

Transformation of social meanings cannot be confined to their loss of relevance for actors. Ideational changes take place not only because actors renounce certain ideas. Social structures, including foreign policy identity and motivation, often exist in the form of multi-level hierarchical constructions within which the role of particular ideas may be transferred from one level to another. Besides, social structures may be imbued with different meanings or associated with different practices that also constitutes important changes though less tangible than those spurred by evident external crisis.

The most significant in this sense is the change of ontological quality of those social meanings – from purely casual or instrumental preferences to constitutive identification features that are perceived as given and require persistent reproduction, and vice versa. Actually, what is in focus is the possibility of two-way transition from the realm of the logic of consequences to the realm of the logic of appropriateness. In the first case we are dealing with the process of social construction exemplified by objectification and internalization, in the second with the process of deconstruction

by means of problematization and externalization of valid social meanings. Since these processes run in highly competitive public space, the most influential factor for them is the availability of alternative versions for the social meanings in question and for practices associated with them.

But the mere presence of an alternative discourse disputing a stable social meaning does not lead to automatic changes in the foreign policy complex. A challenge emanating from articulating and asserting alternative meanings may be neutralized through discursive strategies that downgrade these alternatives or minimize their discrepancy with the existing social structure or incorporating them to it. In the last two cases actors may initiate certain changes correcting the existing structures themselves.

It means that alongside crisis-driven frustrational changes aimed at dismantling the existing social structures there may occur also changes of more adaptive modificative character whose task lies in adjustment of the existing structures for the sake of their stabilization and preservation of their validity. Adaptive changes may envisage partial revision or deconstruction of the existing social meanings and practices associated thereof while general ideational structure defining actor's identity or motivation is not dismantled but is getting reinvigorated and reinforced. Since most states and decision-making elites are not interested in eliminating own subjectivity and seek to sustain continuity of their identity, the majority of foreign policy changes tend to be of adaptive and not frustrational character. Although, sometimes the cumulative effect of such adaptive changes may lead to profound transformation of state's foreign policy.

Foreign policy transformation is not a purely 'introvert' process proceeding exclusively within state's domestic social context. Construction and deconstruction of international system's social structure inevitably entails shifts in state's foreign policy structure because it requires fixation and reproduction in its discourse and behaviour. Plurality of social meanings in international and domestic social contexts allows the ruling class to conduct foreign policy transformations in a way that conforms to exogenous and endogenous challenges while preserving coherence of the own identity and motivation.

Key words: foreign policy, transformation, social constructivism, deconstruction, adaptive changes.

SOCIAL WORK

Wolf O. O. Legislative foundations of social policy humanization of terminally ill in the 2012-2014 in Ukraine

In this paper we analyze the phenomenon of trust (interpersonal, institutional) and its derivatives (lack of trust, control) as integral parts of social capital and communication. They are essential components of all stable social relations. They encourage self-organization processes and definitely make an impact on the formation of environment of civil unions and the dynamics of political institutions in any society.

Trust is exceptionally important mechanism which ensures the participation of actors either in political or private spheres of human existence. It provides higher organizational type of relationship, setting of expectations, forming of dialogical relationship which actually turns to be the causing factors of communication. In terms of network logic, trust must always exist in system. It is a particular type of communication that creates and legitimizes clear rules of interaction in the communication environment.

Trust is also one of the preconditions of relations establishment. Demanding an accountability and impact it generates communication in a new quality – a control. The problem of political control is really a problem of system's ability to respond adequately to the demands of citizens. The issue of political inspection is closely related to the «distrust syndrome» and «political skepticism» what motivate a person to be active and to make a choice.

The notions of «trust» in the light of the communicative approach in political science as well as its role as a generating factor in civic self-organization are analyzed. The dynamics of personal and institutional trust of people in modern Ukraine and setting of the foundations of civil society through the networking are illustrated.

Key Words: trust, institutional trust, mistrust, communication, civil control.

Gusak N., Semigina T., Trukhan S. Strategies and challenges of social work with internally displaced persons

In Ukraine, one of the new challenges for social work, which itself is a relatively new kind of professional activity, has become an emergence of the internally displaced persons (further in text – IDPs).

The purpose of this article is to identify the key characteristics of social work with internally displaced persons. The research is based on the analysis of national and international legal documents, statistical data and semi-structured interviews with the representatives of governmental and non-governmental organizations that provide services for internally displaced persons. The authors of the article consider the problems and needs of internally displaced persons, describe international and national work experience with them and suggest key interventions in social work with IDPs.

Modern social work comes from the fact that the displacement violates social ecology of human, causes deprivation, social exclusion, increases the risk of violence and the emergence of psychological “catch of dependency” and so on. In working with IDPs, social workers can use short-term (crisis intervention, outreach work, task-oriented model of social work) and long-term intervention strategies focused on system-ecological model of social work and community development.

The conducted research revealed that public social services have very few professionals with the appropriate training level of modern social work, who have a repertoire of techniques needed for effective crisis intervention and have skills for cases of force majeure conditions. And volunteer organizations that actively started to be involved in helping the internally displaced people, have lack of a systematic approach and qualified professionals.

The article emphasizes that social support system of such persons should be based on the ideals of professional social work: empowerment, activation and release of the need for social workers.

Key words: internally displaced persons (IDPs), professional social work.