

## ABSTRACTS

### SOCIOLOGY

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#### **Kotlyarov I., Kostyukevich S., Yakovleva N. The balance of fundamental and applied training in engineering education as a factor of innovation development**

This article explores the problem of disparity (disproportion, imbalance) between theoretical training and practical training in the technical universities of Russia and of Belarus. The authors suggested that the imbalance could be as a consequence of drastic changes in a structure of curriculum which could happen in the second half of the 20th century. The comparative analysis of the curriculum of 1958-59 with the curriculum of 2011-12 confirmed this. Given the fact that, in the USSR and in modern Russia and in Belarus, the curricula of technical higher education institutions were and still are standardized (institutions use a model curriculum), the authors concludes that the technical universities of both countries have a huge disproportion in favour of theory in their curricula. The authors believe that this disproportion should be eliminated; otherwise, it will prevent developing of technologies in these countries.

**Keywords:** theoretical training, applied training, modern innovation strategy.

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### POLITICAL SCIENCE

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#### **Baginsky A. Ukraine in "funnel of causality": time of qualitative changes**

The article deals with the evolution of the political system of Ukraine in the context of the methodology of political time. The influence of different levels of time measurement in the current political process is analyzed. For analysis the theoretical model "funnel of causality" is used.

**Keywords:** political development; political changes; Ukraine's political system; political time; political process.

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#### **Biloshytskiy V. Specificity of manifestation of civil-military relations in EU countries**

In the article essence is considered of civil-military relations, the specific formation of the system of such relations in the countries of the European Union. Underlined importance of their subsequent optimization with the purpose to obtain by countries of the EU of stable democratic qualities.

**Keywords:** democratic country, civil-military relations, democratic civil control, civil government, providing of the national security.

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#### **Buksinski T. Powers and laws in the age of globalization**

In the age of globalization the contradictory tendencies are present: (1) Power is becoming of largely independent of the power structures in individual states, yet it exerts an influence on states. Non-states entities are gaining more and more power and influence; (2) There is the increase of the role and importance of soft power and semi-hard power; (3) global laws arise in the process of autonomization of laws in relation to state. They are created largely independently of the will of states and imposed on states; (4) More and more non-state bodies are entitled to create the laws; (5) The contemporary world witnesses a growing status of the soft and semi-hard laws. They regulate the relations between states and institutions; (6) The large states (superpowers) striving for hegemony in the world do not comply with international and global laws and they do it often with impunity; (7) Some small states and fundamentalist or nationalist movements engage in brutal wars and acts of crime, contrary to international and global laws; (8) The global laws due to their generality and vagueness are variously interpreted and often are used to justify the action of violence; (9) There is the need to make efforts to ensure the more precise elaboration of global laws and more rapid increase of the role of soft power in national and global spheres.

**Keywords:** globalization, soft power, semisoft power, international laws, global laws, states, non-states entities.

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### **Weston C. The Radical Right in Britain: The UK Independence Party – A New Force in Politics or a Political Soufflé?**

The purpose of the paper is to examine the rise of the radical right, in the form of the UK Independence Party, from its origins in 1993 to constituting the largest UK political party currently in the European Parliament and the recent election of its first member of parliament to the House of Commons in October of this year.

The paper will examine the rise of this party in the light of social trends in the UK over the last fifty years and, in particular, the emergence of a group termed the “left behind” arising from the decline of Britain’s working class, the impact of changing social values and the increased marginalisation of this group whose distinguishing traits are: less skilled, economically insecure, less well educated and old. Its increased electoral support will also be examined in the context of its European neighbours which has seen increases in popular support for the National Front in France, the Northern League in Italy and the Freedom Party in Austria, as well as the Tea Party in the USA.

We will also briefly examine, as a case study, the course of the Social Democratic Party (SDP) in the 1980s which saw hopes of a breakthrough by a third political “force” in the wake of a number of stunning by election victories but which was ultimately subsumed into the Liberal Democrat Party, a partner in the present governing coalition. The failure for the SDP to make a breakthrough has important implications for the future of UKIP as it seeks to “break the mould” of British politics today.

**Keywords:** the UK Independence Party, working class, Great Britain, radical rights.

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### **Vinnykova N. Political decision-making in the spectrum of political governance regime characteristics**

The paper focuses on identifying the key analytical categories of the political and operational features of decision-making by using methodological tools of network analysis in spectrum of pluralistic, elitist, corporatist and neopatrimonial regimes. We assume that the concept of political networks offers suitable methodological tools to describe and differentiate groups of public and private, public and informal actors (organizations and individuals) that are included in the process of creating the political agenda and have a stable relationship between them.

Ranging network relationship in the context of operational characteristics policymaking found that personalized informal linkages determine organizational authority forms in the context of elitism and neopatrimonialism. Representative linkages occur when subjects with various organizations engaged in communications at the official level, which is typical for pluralistic forms of governance. Institutional linkages are forming when the information transfer and exchange between organizations carried out without the involvement of personalities with their organizational roles, including the format of interaction mediates in corporate decision-making control systems.

Recruiting elite of client-based patronage networks by acquiring bureaucratic capital and incorporation by networked forms of corrupt practices are common modes of neopatrimonialism principles of authority forming and introduced in the political systems of corporatist governance style. Institutionalized forms of government and social networking community’s cooperation, as well as crowdsourcing feature developed democracies.

The study emphasize that network approach allows focusing on specific aspects of the decision-making process and the functioning of political systems in different aspects of regime models.

**Keywords:** political decisions, political regimes, democracy, pluralism, corporatism, neopatrimonialism, autocracy, political networks.

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### **Vlasenko A. Authoritarian consolidation in Russia: diversionary strategy of public opinion formation**

The article seeks to explore the authoritarian consolidation in the Russian Federation by looking how the diversion of the public attention from the domestic issues and refocusing it on the armed conflicts in the near abroad resulted in the formation and dispersion of consistent state ideology, production of ‘informed’ propaganda, and establishment of shared goals and values of the state and the society. It is concluded that all these factors led to the strengthening of authoritarian regime in Russia, making it robust to external influences.

**Keywords:** Russia, public opinion, political propaganda, authoritarian consolidation.

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**Handjurov J. Political science periodicals in Ukraine: chronology, typology and scientometrics**

The article explores the process of formation and evolution of periodicals about political science in the system of social communications. The factors of typological transformation of magazines in the context of a meaningful specification of information resources of political science are revealed. The author explores the factors of structuring the periodical as a professional in political science, outlines the thematic features of the content and results of related publications monitoring.

**Keywords:** political science, periodicals, typological classification, sociohumanitarian sphere, scientometric database.

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**Grymska M. Main stages of history of far-right political parties in postwar Germany (the case of National Democratic Party of Germany)**

Development of far right political parties in Germany after World War II has been presented. Main stages of their formation are distinguished and each of them broadly characterized. Development of the National Democratic Party of Germany and its ideological principles have been described. The role of NPD in political party system of contemporary Germany has been identified and the hypothesis that its impact on the political agenda will only grow is considered.

**Keywords:** ideology, political parties, far right political parties, Germany, National Democratic Party of Germany.

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**Domochko M. S. Cooperation with African regional organizations as way of implementation of the foreign policy priorities of South Sudan**

In the article the implementation of the foreign policy priorities of the Republic of South Sudan in cooperation with regional organizations in Africa is provided, the possible prospects of cooperation and the importance of integration processes in Africa are decrypted, African organizations involvement in the settlement of the civil conflict in South Sudan is investigated.

**Keywords:** South Sudan, Africa, foreign policy priorities, the African Union, civil conflict, IGAD.

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**Odarchenko K. Analysis and research perception of the image and image policy**

The study of such concepts as the image is extremely important in the current conditions of formation of public policy makers in Ukraine. It is important to understand that the image - it's not just the trappings of leadership, but also the deeper aspects of his behavior, rhetoric environment. Sematic, quantitative studies have given us a clear picture of the perception of politicians electorate. Classification preferences and understanding of the image of the "ideal" policy. To understand what factors are key in the formation of a positive image and the image of public persona and politics

**Keywords:** image, political image, political technologies, imagemaking.

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**Rzhevskaya N. Strategic prognostication as a conceptual basis for the foreign policy of the country**

Strong reasons, first of all, scale ones, are always the main to show the great interest in terms of prognosis. Strategic prognosis gives a chance to get the clue for understanding and predicting some political events on the international arena. Statesmen of the active countries that are taking part in the international politics, are interested in steady and appropriate conceptual ensuring of their strategies on the international arena. Strategic prognosis is the key to success in this case.

**Keywords:** strategic prognosis, foreign policy, strategic prognosis efficiency

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**Rudnytska U. Prospects of Baltic and Black Sea regional cooperation in condition of Ukraine-Russia conflict.**

The article examines the place of Ukraine in the geopolitical architecture of Europe and the world in terms of Russian aggression. The ideas of Ukrainian and foreign scientists concerning the strategic role of the Baltic-Black Sea region in early twentieth century are analysed as well as the existing experience of cooperation in our time. Perspectives of reinforcing cooperation at present are examined and strengthening of the region as a potentially influential geopolitical player are

studied. The commercial and logistical advantages of regional cooperation are analyzed and the necessity of cooperation in the energy and security spheres is emphasized.

**Keywords:** Baltic-Black Sea region, geopolitical structure, cooperation, security, defense.

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**Rumyantseva S. V. The transparency of the electoral process: necessity and implications of implementation in Ukraine**

The concept of transparency in the election is analyzed in this article. The transparency is viewed in terms of approachability, authenticity and legality of the information about electoral process in Ukraine. The category of transparency is conventionally divided on few components. Conclusions are made regarding possible positive outcomes due to compliance of transparency in the election in Ukraine.

**Keywords:** transparency, election, electoral system, information, approachability, authenticity, legality.

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**Slobodyan O. Military policy of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO): History and Modernity**

The historical aspects of development of military policy of the states of ODKB are exposed. It is indicated on reasons of the Russian military-political prevailing on post-soviet geopolitical space. It is marked Russian intentions to provide the subsequent prevailing in a region.

**Keywords:** military policy, military policy of Russia, military-block policy, military-political activity, military-political course.

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**Spyrydonova K. Ukrainian crisis as a factor of creation the security community in OSCE**

The author examines the participation of Ukraine in the OSCE and the involvement of the Organization for the settlement of the crisis in and around Ukraine 2014-2015 as a factor in determining the appropriateness and effectiveness of the OSCE in ensuring European security.

**Keywords:** OSCE, crisis in Ukraine, common security.

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**Sukhova K. Advantages and disadvantages of state communication of the Ukrainian government: the case of eurointegration policy**

The article aims to evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of the state communication of the Ukrainian government in the sphere of European integration. It is argued that the official messages of the Ukrainian government shares many similarities with the actual perceptions of the EU among the Ukrainian general public. Nevertheless, the influence was extremely limited: out of five issue areas, highlighted in this article, the full-scale influence can be traced only in one topic. Even though these results might look perplexing, the public communication of the Ukrainian government is characterized by a number of advantages.

Among the latter it is worth emphasizing highly effective strategy of developing and nurturing the perceptions, which already existed in the Ukrainian society. Thus, the government was working with already accepted beliefs, and this tactic considerably facilitated the achievement of public communication goals. In addition, the government chose effective channels of communication, which made the information and messages available to the considerable proportion of Ukrainian citizens. Also the government chose the tactic of persuasion, which is considered to be the most effective in the theory of public communication. Finally, the topics selected for consideration nicely suited the public expectations.

Nevertheless, the public communication was also characterized by a number of disadvantages. The Ukrainian government failed to form a united, coherent central message, therefore creating confusion within the audience. In addition, the messages were not directed at specific target groups, but instead addressed the whole Ukrainian society, a strategy which considerably decreased the effect of public communication. Finally, the government presented the flawed data and made unwarranted conclusions, as well as neglected taking into consideration the citizens' feedback.

**Keywords:** public opinion, public communication, public administration, communication policy.

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**Tomenko M. Formation of the political system of modern Ukraine (1990 - 2004 years.)**

The article analyzes the formation of the political regime in Ukraine in the period 1990-2004 gg. The author concludes that in this period of dominance had been two opposing trends: one - in the direction of democratization of the society, and the other - the rationale for the authoritarian regime in order to further economic development. However, today, any attempt to introduce such a regime in the present conditions appear artificial and unnatural.

**Keywords:** democracy, totalitarianism, authoritarianism, political regime..

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**Usenko O. Specificity of institutionalization of the Ukrainian-Russian border: from internal administrative to external state border**

In the article author investigates the process of formation of the state border between Ukraine and Russian Federation. The collapse of the Soviet Union was key checkpoint for all social institutions of society, in particular – for the state border. Area between Ukraine and Russia changed significantly, because here the state border didn't actually existed

The border described as social institution, which passed a certain process of institutionalization. The process of institutionalization of the Ukraine-Russia border is quite heterogeneous and to this day remains incomplete. In official and everyday discourses place and role of this section of the border changed several times, sometimes – drastically.

The author pays special attention to the phases of institutionalization: official decision on the division of the territory; the delimitation in the contract; the demarcation on the ground; establishing administrative control on the border. Each of them described in symbolic and legal aspects.

Process of institutionalization for considered frontier has its own specific characteristics. First of them – that it changed it's status from "internal administrative" border to "foreign state border". The second characteristic is that today Eastern border of Ukraine more and more often describes as Eastern border of Europe Union, especially after signing two parts of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement.

**Keywords:** state border, social institution, institutionalization, internal border, external border, the Russian Federation, the Soviet Union.

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**LAW**

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**Taranenko M., Taranenko M. Jr. The idea of revival of national statehood in program documents of political parties and organizations in Ukraine (late XIX-early XX centuries)**

The article describes the final - the political stage national revival of Ukraine XIX- early XX centuries. The authors analyze the process of emergence and development of the Ukrainian lands that were part of the Russian and Austro-Hungarian empires, political organizations and parties in their policy documents define his attitude to the problem of national self-Ukraine. As witnessed analysis, most newly formed Ukrainian political branches, both in Galicia (Ukrainian Social Democratic Party (USDP), Ukrainian National Democratic Party (UNDP) and the Dnieper ("Brotherhood tarasivtsi") Revolutionary Ukrainian Party (RUP) , Ukrainian socialist Party (USP), Ukrainian National Party (UNP), among its priorities competition saw independent Ukrainian state.

However, during his next of some of them changed their benchmarks. In particular, the Ukrainian Revolutionary Party chose to socialist ideals, and for Ukraine's independence, its immediate goal determined its autonomy within Russia.

As a result, the revolutionary movement that tried to combine as nationalist and socialist tendencies split into separate forces. Yes, some of his representants as M. Mikhnovskyy (UNP), strongly advocated the dominant nation-state-building values, not while refusing to socialist ideals. Their opponents, such as M. Melenevskyy (USP), in contrast, preferred the social-democratic slogans. Third - D. Antonovich, V. Vinnichenko, M. Porsche (USDRP) sought to combine national and socialist values.

In contrast, political parties left-radical-minded parties that adhere to liberal-democratic orientation in their programs limited only getting Ukraine autonomous rights in the Constitutional Russian (Ukrainian Democratic-Radical Party (UDRP) and Ruthenian-Ukrainian Radical Party (RURP) which at its inception reads the introduction to the Western Ukrainian lands "true autonomy" within the Austrian Empire.

Along with the national patriotic forces in Ukraine there are frankly anti-Ukrainian political parties. In particular, Moskow-philés created Russian national party, which had influence among Ukrainian and existed only through government subsidies and support Russian Polish aristocrats.

**Keywords:** autonomy, constitution, monarchy, independence, programs, political parties, republic, independence, federation.

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