

ABSTRACTS

SOCIOLOGY

Ishchenko V. Old left and new left in the Ukrainian protests before Maidan.

In the most definitions of terrorism, the key concept is «violence». The purpose of violence is to achieve the desired development for the terrorists: the change of power, the destabilization of society, the undermining of economic and information stability of both the states as a whole and individual segments in their economy in particular.

The structural-functional approach to the study of terrorist organizations means their consideration as social groups consisting of the following components: political, financial-economic, integrative (disciplinary), ideological. But for the study of modern terrorism the analytical tools of structural-functional approach is not enough. In particular, it is necessary to use the conflict paradigm that would allow considering the origin and development of terrorist organizations as a conflict of interests of the ruling classes, their activity as a catalyst for social change in countries which are donating terrorism and countries which are the object of aggression. Theory of background practices would be useful to uncover the motivation of terrorists, their awareness of everyday life, the degree of their involvement in the struggle and commitment to ideological patterns.

The terrorist organizations now are specific territorial units and important technology in the hybrid war in the modern world. The hybrid war can be defined as a aggression of one state against another through non formal groups represented by the military (often by guerrilla warriors) and non-governmental organizations, local communities, communication with which is formally denied. The state, which leads the hybrid war is not positioning itself as a member of a military conflict, describing it as a civilian one. Events in Donbas were a ruled process of implementation of complex social technologies: the information war, the distortion of democratic procedures, the use of terrorism tactics, combat operations in populated areas etc.

Keywords: left-wingers, right-wingers, protest.

Weston C. Trump`s Watergate?

The highlights are as follows:

The Watergate scandal is considered in its own regard. Notwithstanding a significant presidential victory in November 1972, Nixon`s presidency was essentially over by October 1973 and he resigned in August 1974 ahead of a likely impeachment. Contrary to later mythmaking, Nixon`s departure was by no means assured by the country`s system of “checks and balances” and separation of powers.

A key factor in ensuring Nixon`s downfall was that the Democrats had majorities in both houses of congress and were able to ensure the Republicans joined them in the investigation. In the Trump administration, the Republicans have effective majorities in both houses – including the important Senate where impeachment can only proceed with “the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present”. Simply put, the Democrats don`t have the votes. There is also good reason to believe that the Republicans will not accept a Watergate style investigation, notwithstanding a mutually shared (with the Democrats) antipathy, if not outright hostility, for Putin and Russia.

While the Republicans may join with the Democrats to ensure Trump does not raise sanctions against Russia, they are unlikely to collaborate on a removal of the President.

Nixon`s departure, ensured by the Republicans, was eased by the knowledge that the Republicans had a “trusted pair of hands” in Gerald Ford taking over the role of Vice President from a discredited (and indicted) Spiro Agnew in October 1973. It would still take another ten months to remove Nixon notwithstanding. Ford would go on to lose the presidential election in 1976 due to providing Nixon with a presidential pardon. The Republicans do not want to pursue a similar path by removing Trump and running the risk of having to pardon him as part of a deal to leave office. That said, the Republicans will wish to see the effects of the mid term elections to be held in late 2018 as a “reality check” on Trump and his effect on their standing.

The Cabinet under Trump has no comparative figures to Kissinger and Schlesinger of the Nixon administration, with the possible exception of the Defense Secretary, Jim Mattis. The cabinet as formed is

a “Trump creation” and lacks any substantial standing in its own right. Its Secretary of State, Rex Tillerson, is, together with his colleagues, reliant on, and works at the pleasure of, Trump. The cabinet is unlikely to force out Trump (Vice President and over half of cabinet are required to do so under the US Constitution) as, in fact, neither did Nixon’s cabinet. The cabinet will remain bystanders.

The media and press are, by virtue of modern technology and the internet, not as well equipped to tackle the presidency as in the Nixon era. That said, then, as now, the press and media was reliant on the hostility of the presidential incumbent and leaks by administration insiders, to help it do its job. So far, there has been no “smoking gun” to lead to the president but there has been unrelentingly bad news for Trump as his choice for National Security advisor was forced to resign and his Attorney General has faced calls for consideration of his position. Leaks may yet undermine Trump’s presidency but they will not force him out on their own.

The judiciary has been tentatively viewed as a “thorn in the side” of the Trump presidency. But, so far, the White House Counsel and the Office of Legal Counsel (see above) have not made their presence felt due, in part, to Trump’s chaotic transition. They will, as under recent presidencies, become more effective in driving forward Trump’s political agenda (if only to realising some of his election trail promises) and pursuing his aims. These bodies have vastly more significant resources at hand than was ever the case under Nixon. Furthermore, whilst Nixon obeyed the Supreme Court judgement against him, this was an historical anomaly. There is every reason to believe, by nature of his very personality and resources available, Trump will be unlikely to be so pliant. Furthermore, Nixon’s resignation came about because he knew he did not have the votes in the Senate and the Republicans were unwilling to back him. This is just not the case now, notwithstanding antipathy to Trump by a number of Republican senators.

Of real interest and perhaps a more decisive factor than in Nixon’s time is the “National Security State”, otherwise called “the Deep State”. The reality is that Trump’s room for manoeuvre is sharply curtailed by the military and assorted intelligence services. They are far more represented in the national security establishment than was ever the case in the Nixon era. Indeed, the Defense Secretary enjoys a far higher level of autonomy than his predecessors and a higher political profile than the nominal Secretary of State. The civilian control over the military is so nominal as to be almost redundant – the concept of “retirement” from the military services is essentially meaningless in the light of recent appointments to the cabinet and national security council. Trump’s outreach to Russia is stillborn – vetoed by the Republicans and the National Security State. Indeed, a question arises as to whether these two “bodies” are as separate as perhaps existed in the Nixon era.

Ancillary to this is whether legal and political appearances – quaint concepts such as “checks and balances” and separation of powers - do not clash with sociological realities. Supreme Court justices with backgrounds in the National Security State and upholding domestic surveillance as well as nondisclosure of Congressional members of military reserve despite constitutional ban on holding “any office of the US” being just two examples thereof. There is thus, in fact, a considerable blurring of such institutional delineations in the USA. Of interest is that the National Security State may have become the “check and balance” of the Trump presidency, as enabled by the transmission of leaks to the press and media. This is quite a turn of events for US politics and remains a major difference with the Watergate years.

Trump’s financial situation remains his “soft underbelly” and where he is most likely vulnerable for a whole range of reasons from possible over inflation of his real worth to tie ups with parties viewed an unsavoury. Leaks here could be damaging particularly if there is shown to be a “Russian connection”.

Overall, we do not believe Trump is likely to face impeachment and certainly not this side of the mid term elections and even then, there are grave doubts whether there would be enough votes to muster to move the impeachment. Trump is therefore likely to preside over the next four years until a “smoking gun” appears. For reasons outlined, the Republicans will be loath to see that materialise.

Keywords: impeachment, resignation, Watergate, presidency, politics, election.

Yenin M. Terrorist organizations and social technologies in conditions of the hybrid war.

The structural-functional approach to the study of terrorist organizations is proposed in the article. It means their consideration as social groups consisting of the following components: political, financial-economic, integrative (disciplinary), ideological. It is shown that in most definitions of terrorism the key concept is «violence». At the same time, the blurring of the boundaries of political and scientific discourse is one of the main obstacles in ensuring the clarity of the notion of «terrorism». A trend of modern terrorism is to use the concepts «republic» and «state», which serve as an ideological justification to seizure new territories.

According to the author, the formation and support of modern terrorist organizations is one of the effective technologies of the hybrid wars in the modern world.

Keywords: structural-functional approach, hybrid war, social technologies, terrorism.

Belenok A., Matsko-Demydenko Y. Everyday activity of student youth of Kiev: sociography of the budget of time.

Budget time is fundamental, “pass-through” feature of the image and quality of life, and the individual’s capacity for self-regulation of the temporal, to the organization of their life time - an important indicator of the maturity of the individual. The urgency of the designated problems is that with time budget method, you can get a complete picture of everyday life of today’s youth, as well as its structural components and in particular, its subgroups such as students. The empirical base article made materials exploratory survey “The daily life of students,” we conducted in the II quarter of 2015 among the students of Kyiv.

The object of the study were students of full-time education 4 Kyiv universities (N = 422): National Technical University of Ukraine “Kiev Polytechnic Institute”, Kyiv National Taras Shevchenko University, Kyiv National University of Culture and Arts and the National Pedagogical Dragomanov University. Subject of research - the daily budget time students (in their retrospective self-assessment).

Using the time budget method and its modifications for the sociological study of everyday activity of students the structure revealed that the latter is defined as the time of day and days of the week features, which are implemented in these or other activities.

Not every hour typical day students are equally rich in these or other activities. Temporal organization of students of life also varies depending on the days of the week (weekdays or weekends). The largest number of activities on weekdays account for the time period of 6-8 hours, and on non-working - from 10 to 14. The lowest - in the period from 2 hours night to 6h. in the morning (and at work, and on non-working days). The most common daily activities of students, with the exception of sleep, are using the Internet, direct communication with friends and preparing for training sessions.

We have outlined the prospects exterior research on this issue. This article is intended for sociologists, economists and other professionals involved in the study of the daily activities of various social groups.

Key words: time budget, social practices, daily activities, student-age population, leisure.

Bovgyria I. Religiosity dynamics in societies of Eastern Europe: an attempt to structure diversity.

This article aims to contribute to our understanding of religious dynamics in Eastern European societies by relating religious change to denominational structures of respective societies. It draws on data from three waves of the European Values Study (EVS II, EVS III, and EVS IV). The analysis is based on three indicators: self-evaluation of one’s religiosity level, religious service attendance frequency, and affiliation with a dominant denomination. In this study, a denomination is considered dominant in a particular society if its share of affiliates (as declared in surveys) is larger than a respective share of any other denomination.

The analysis reveals that Eastern European societies with prevailing Catholic identity had a decrease in the share of people who attend church once a month or more often. At the same time, a share of religious people and Catholics in such societies either decreased or remained the same. On the contrary, Eastern European societies with prevailing Orthodox identity show an increase in self-reported church attendance, the share of those who consider themselves religious, and those who declare Orthodox affiliation.

Moreover, data reveals an increase in the share of Orthodox population in Latvia and Estonia, where none of the denominations outnumbers others at a statistically significant level. In Latvia, a share of people with Orthodox identity increased almost three times while in Estonia almost four times.

Keywords: religious change, religiosity dynamics, religiosity of European societies, religiosity of post-Communist societies.

Vlasova N. Sphere of physical culture and sports as a social system.

Physical culture as a social system in the article is considered at the following levels: 1) as the interaction of individuals on the basis of various motives of their physical and spiritual perfection; 2) as a group interaction based on similar needs and interests of physical and spiritual development, achieving the necessary personal and group result of such development and improvement; 3) as a hierarchy of social positions (statuses) and social functions (roles) that are occupied and performed by individuals in the set of organizations and institutions created by them to provide a set of needs for their physical and spiritual reproduction; 4) as a set of norms and values that determine the overall structure, functionality and content of the links between individuals and social groups in this system. The first level of the system of physical culture is connected with the notion "Social element", the second with the notion "Social group", the third with the concept "Social organization" (social institution) as a component of the system, the fourth with the concept of "subsystem" as a set of material and spiritual Individual cultural structures of an integrative nature in the system.

Keywords: "system", "social system", "physical culture", "sport", "sphere of physical culture and sports".

Dembytskyi S. Validation of the civsc activity scale.

The article describes results of the factorial, criterion, and construct validation of the Civic activity scale, which is a part of a sociological test "Types of political culture". Additionally, it verifies compliance of the scale with requirements of sociological testing that include briefness, focus on studying of a social phenomenon and diagnostic potential.

Factor validity was assessed by confirmatory factor analysis both for original results (5 possible response options) and its recode variant (3 possible response options). It confirmed factor structure of the scale for the both variants (original: RMSEA = 0.068, CFI = 0.984, TLI = 0.973; recode: RMSEA = 0.055, CFI = 0.982, TLI = 0.969).

Criterion validation is based on questions that describe behavior or objective statuses of respondents that is related to civic activity. It shows theoretically expected differences between different social groups of respondents and in this way speaks in favor of criterion validity of the scale.

Construct validity is confirmed by differences in a number of civic active respondents between social groups with dissimilar social attitudes that is associated with contents of the scale.

Author defines the scale as sociological test on the basis of three arguments. At first the scale is very brief so it could be used in survey research with large questionnaires. Secondly it focuses on studying of a social phenomenon that is very important in nowadays social life. Finally, it brings a lot of diagnostic potential for analyzing of social processes in contemporary Ukraine.

Keywords: sociological test, scaling, validity, civic activity.

Dziuba N. Socio-demographic model of electoral behavior and gender stereotypes.

Gender electoral stereotypes concept is a developing paradigm are not key in electoral researches in Ukraine. However, if models are based on traditional concepts (the sociological (social background), socio-psychological approach (policy preferences, ideological positions), or rational choice' concepts) would fail to provide the sound arguments of electoral behavior (as a turnout and a voting choice). Thus, gender electoral stereotype idea is worth to be included in the theoretical discourse as one of the key explanatory factors.

Some recent researches in Ukraine have demonstrated that the 30% portion of voter's choice had a poor connection with social identity, group preferences, partisanship, and other factors related to rational reasons. Generally, most of voters who took part in election relied on illogical schemes. Moreover, the results of exit-poll (2014) demonstrated that 10% of voters had chosen their candidate at the voting cabin.

It might be proved that the impact of gender electoral stereotypes on the vote is, however, rather limited and scattered. Besides, gender electoral stereotypes are dealt with the notions similar to public opinion phenomenon (1), public moods (or sentiments) (2), knowledge component (3) and the approaches to decision making practice (4) which are not sufficiently clear.

The article claims that the socio-demographic model of electoral behavior is defined by gender gap, which is also manifested in the differences of male and female electoral stereotypes.

Keywords: gender, gender gap, voting behaviour, gender electoral stereotypes.

Diachuk O. Individual welfare as an object of social research.

The article deals with the study of individual well-being in sociological approach to isolate those aspects, the empirical research of which will provide much information about the phenomenon. Well-being is understood as a “state of equilibrium or balance that can be affected by life events or challenges” (R. Dodge, A. P. Daly, J. Huyton, L. D. Sanders, 2012).

The scheme of the study of individual well-being, consisting of subjective, socio-psychological, social, cultural and educational, political, economic, environmental indicators, is proposed. It is noted that well-being of personality is primarily subjective in its nature, but for the complex research of the problems it is necessary to take into account social, economic, political and legal, cultural and educational factors. R. Inglehart in his theory of post-materialism highlights a number of values that are directly incorporated into the structure of civic culture, and thus form the value aspect of the macrolevel that influences on the interrelation of “social – individual”.

It is concluded that individual well-being is a complex socio-psychological phenomenon, the study of which in the sociological dimension requires taking into account objective and subjective approaches, evaluation of various aspects of human life. Sociological analysis of the phenomenon on the base of psychological, sociological and statistical data will provide much information about the level of individual well-being of the population of some territory or members of certain social groups and that will help to identify the most problematic and gender sensitive aspects of the studied phenomenon.

The examples of empirical research of various aspects of well-being are presented: in Ukraine these are Integral index of social well-being (IISWB), Index of social well-being (ISWB), Index of individual well-being (IIWB); at a global level these are UN Human Development Index, Quality of Life Index, Happy Planet Index, a global study “The World Happiness Report” and other.

Keywords: well-being, individual well-being, subjective well-being, social well-being, indicators of individual well-being, sociological analysis, happiness, quality of life.

Krugliak M. The sexual question and prostitution in the lives of the students of Ukraine under the Russian rule in the 19th – early 20th centuries.

The article is devoted to the positive and negative features of the legalization of prostitution in the 19th – early 20th centuries. The author argues that the legalization of prostitution in the Russian Empire was of the forced nature: by this the authorities tried to stop the growth of venereal diseases among the population. Prostitution was a subject to the state control, specific rules and regulations were published for prostitutes and for those who owned brothels. A significant part of prostitutes were country women leaving their villages in search of work; the basis of prostitution in the Russian Empire was the socio-economic reasons. For many prostitution seemed to be a more simple source of income than physical labor.

The relationship between students as intellectuals and prostitutes is examined. It is indicated that in 42 % of cases it was prostitutes to become the first sex partners for gymnasium males. During the student years, more than 66 % of students lived an active sex live, and only 16.7 % were married. Prostitution served as the simplest and a relatively affordable way to meet the students’ sexual needs. More than 65 % of students judged prostitution as a phenomenon, yet did not agree with its liquidation.

The author reflects upon the sexualisation of life of the Russian intellectuals in the early 20th century and the role prostitution had played in these processes. After the defeat of the first Russian revolution (1905–1907), being under the consequent spiritual crisis, the intelligentsia decided to look for ways of distraction from the reality by reading erotic literature, organizing the “free love leagues”, distributing pornographic cards. The Russian society was experiencing the stage of the “sexual revolution” that brought the “silver age” and psychoanalysis. The problem of “society and prostitution” became loud as never before. The final ban of prostitution occurred during the February Revolution of 1917.

Keywords: prostitution, students, legalization, “the sexual revolution”, a brothel.

Matyukhin D. Social attitudes as indicators of the lifestyle of modern youth: opinion poll results.

The article considers the content and structural features of the social values of modern youth, which characterize its life style. The basic sociological approaches to understanding the essence of the category "life style" are analyzed, which made it possible to define the life style as complex and consistent patterns of behavior and values that are manifested in the social interaction of social actors. It is defined that social attitudes act as components of a way of life and represent steady, fixed formation of the person which provides stability and a direction of its activity, behavior, representations about the world and itself. The results of an empirical study of the social values of modern youth are presented, indicating a hedonic and active-active value orientation of the youth's life style.

Keywords: lifestyle, social practices, identification, social attitudes, values.

Nedoboi S. Communication component of rehabilitation establishments in Ukraine: issues of methodology of analysis.

The current situation of a communication component of rehabilitation establishments in Ukraine requires a detailed study. Firstly, the process of reforming of a health care system in Ukraine is not possible without improving of a quality of social communications and doctors' ability to speak common language with patients. The second important part of treatment is to establish a dialogue between a doctor and a patient. Thirdly, a comprehensive approach to study becomes valuable in terms of process of physical and psychological rehabilitation of soldiers returning from armed conflict zone in the East of Ukraine.

Studying of professional communication of rehabilitation centers' workers was conducted on a basis of national legal documents, new draft bills and works of researchers from designated areas.

The results show that there is a number of specific features in communication component of rehabilitation establishments. Firstly, a rehabilitation program is the first step in rehabilitation process. Effectiveness of its drafting and implementing is defined by an ability to make a contact and communication between doctor and patient. Secondly, communication and interaction between doctor and patient should continue from a start of treatment and even after a return to home life. Thirdly, a phenomenon of "therapeutic alliance" and a principle of "peer to peer" become meaningful in mentioned institutions as well as a growing role of practical nurses and other professionals in rehabilitation process.

Keywords: rehabilitation treatment, communication of medical staff, doctor-patient, medical rehabilitation, medical communication, "therapeutic alliance".

Onufriienko O. Does every innovation become an innovation: the argument of social sciences.

The article presents a systematic assessment of the interconnections and differences of concepts such as "novation" and "innovation", as well as a comprehensive justification of the main reasons why novation in Ukraine does not turn into innovation, as well as the consequences to which it results in the historical context.

Keywords: novation, innovation, novelty, invention, researcher.

Parashchevin M. Modern theories and concepts of religious dynamics: possibilities of application to Ukrainian realities.

The article is dedicated to the comparative analysis of the basic theories and conceptions, referred to description of the state and prospects of society-religion interplay in modern societies. Such analysis is made from the point of view of possibilities to applying of these theories and conceptions to Ukrainian realities. There is grounded, that neither a theory of secularizing nor theory of "religious economy" can be a base for the complex analysis of social role of religion. It is emphasized that a sociological analysis of society-religion interplay in Ukraine must be base on combination of analysis of processes of secularization and desecularization, with an accent namely on the last. There is proved, that namely desecularization is

a main trend in reciprocity of religion and society, but this trend can be combined with retention of secular situation, or even with maintenance of secularization in some spheres), is gradual and slow, can have certain limits, and not necessarily means renewal of situation, taking place before secularization's success.

Keywords: theory of secularization, theory of "religious economy", postsecular situation, desecularization, religious situation, Ukraine.

Pironkova O. Socio-cultural, political and economic transformation verbal-behavioral social engagement practices with the mentally ill.

On the formation of verbal and behavioral practices of interaction with the mentally ill effect supranational, state and micro-social factors. Now Ukraine is experiencing a period of socio-cultural, political and economic transformations. These processes inevitably lead to changes in the verbal-behavioral social practices of interaction between the various categories of the population, including insane. The events of the past year: the revolutionary and military actions, the re-election of the President and deputies of the Verkhovna Rada significantly speed up these processes. A radical transformation in the political sphere. Now the country's leadership declares about carrying out reforms in the field of medical and social services. The study of transformation processes of interaction with the mentally ill will influence them and make them more controllable.

The aim of this study was to explore the socio-cultural, political and economic transformation, including socio-pharmaceutical marketing verbal-behavioral social engagement practices insane.

To meet our goal was used the following research methods as analysis, synthesis, content analysis.

In the course of the research we identified the following patterns of socio-cultural, political and economic transformations: the disparity in the transformation processes of verbal-behavioral social practices, relations between civil society and the mentally ill, namely proactive socio-cultural determinants of relative political and economic, the emergence of practices of not receiving medical care, paternalistic verbal-behavioral practice of interaction with insane for disabilities and the provision of social assistance, it is necessary medical treatment.

Keywords: verbal-behavioral practices, social practices, social and cultural transformation, political transformation, economic transformation, mental illness, stigma.

Yaremchuk S. Basic postulates of the theory of religious economy in the sociology of religion.

The article defines the concept of "religious economy" and outlines its cognitive function - the basic concept of the theory of religious economy. The postulate of compensators is explained which explains the functions of religion and religious organizations. The deductive theory of religion is revealed, which explains the influence of secularization on the emergence of new religious organizations. The postulate of religious capital, which explains the processes of religious conversion and interconfessional transitions, is described. The postulate of "expensive" churches is described, which explains the high level of institutional religiosity. The postulate of religious niches is analyzed, which explains the relationship between the religious preferences of people and the diversity of religious organizations.

The theory of religious economics has made a positive contribution to the sociology of religion, since it drew attention to those aspects of (predominantly American) religious life that had not been considered before, and its representatives gathered and summarized a vast amount of empirical material and continued to do so. The theoretical coordinates of the theory are directed not at refuting secularization, but on the justification of the complexity of the dynamics of religious changes and the variability of ties between religious pluralism and the viability of religion. The postulates of the "religious economy", "religious niches," and "expenditures" as a methodological basis for the analysis of religion introduce a new understanding of the nature of the plurality of pluralism and variation in the practices of religious actors, the role of culture and socio-structural changes, not only in the external perspective relative to the religious organization of the environment, but also internal, including the explanation of the phenomena of marginal "volumes" of religion, the sustainability of the existence of "expensive churches" in the context of increasing diversity, understanding the process of self-restraint of secularization in "deductive theory of religion".

Keywords: the theory of religious economy, religious economy, religious compensators, deductive theory of religion, religious capital, religious niches.

Valiushko I. Cybersecurity of Ukraine: scientific and practical dimensions of the contemporaneity.

The article title is 'Cybersecurity of Ukraine: scientific and practical dimensions of modernity'. The article discusses the problems of cybersecurity in Ukraine. Attention is drawn to the scientific understanding of the terms 'cyberspace' and 'cybersecurity' by domestic and foreign researchers of this subject. It is noted that there is still no clear definition of these terms and this complicates the scientific comprehension as well as further practical overcoming of the problems and challenges that arise in cyberspace.

Nowadays cyberspace is seen as an important security imperative, since on its implementation depend economic, military, social and other spheres of state activity. The article discusses the issue of cyber-power of the state. It is noted that essentially the same, yet modernized, approaches that were formulated by the classics of geopolitics can be applied for cyberspace.

The article also describes the main threats to the cyber security of Ukraine in the context of Russian aggression in cyberspace. With the beginning Russian hybrid war, where cyber warfare is one of its prominent components, Ukraine needs to search the ways and mechanisms to ensure cyber security from the current threats that are emerging. Attention is drawn to the issue of patriotic volunteer projects with the goal to confront the Russian cyberattacks. It is indicated that in modern conditions, public associations, as an integral part of civil society, are a full-fledged participant in the process of ensuring information security of Ukraine.

The article draw attention to the fact, that with the beginning of the Russian invasion to Ukraine, the transformation of legislation concerning the information, including on cybersecurity has begun. It is analyses the main legal acts in Ukraine that have been adopted since 2014, which regulate the sphere of cybersecurity.

Keywords: cyberspace, cybersecurity, cyberattack, cyber power, cyber threat.

Vereshchak V. System of Control over the Activity of the Canadian Intelligence Community.

Current military and political situation around Ukraine and immediately in it has considerably intensified the problem of providing its military security. Therefore, the decision of the national command authorities of our country to join the EU, to intensify cooperation with NATO and accession to it in the nearest future has become very significant. Much attention is given to reforming and adaptation of the special services and agencies to the NATO standards. However, the issue of intensifying control over their activity is missing. Considering experience of many countries, it poses a danger. Here, the experience of Canada as the country, which is one of the most successful and supportive to Ukraine, can be useful.

Canada focuses much on providing and supporting national and regional security and interests in a current, very hard military and political situation. Trying to counter possible threats and challenges by preventive measures, this country has got a series of special services and agencies putting them together as the Intelligence Community. The Intelligence Community functions within the existing legal framework. First of all, it is based on the Laws on the Canadian National Defence, on the Information Security and an on Privacy and a number of others.

At first, it became necessary to intensify control over the activity of national special services and agencies of Canada at the end of the 70s of the 20th century when they abused their power against Quebec National Liberation Movement. Indignation and protests of the public considering their authorities excessive, led the parliament's taking adequate measures: to adopt several special laws and decrees, to form a number of committees, commissions and special bodies designed to control the activity of special services and agencies, their observation of national laws and human rights.

Besides national control, the Canadian special services and agencies have their own (departmental) codes of honour authorizing their officers to be worthy a given right to serve to the nativelyland in the respective special departments and observe current national laws. The bright example of such a code is the Canadian Communications Security Establishment Ethics Charter.

Thus, the Canadian special services and agencies (Intelligence Community) function within the legal framework under the control of respective supervising and overseeing agencies, institutions and commissioners which can be a model for our state.

Keywords: threats, challenges, national security, special services and authorities, intelligence community, law, honour, control.

Voronezhskiy K. Obstacles to the application of the guilty presumption principle in Ukraine as a means of combating political corruption in the context of the threat to national security.

The article analyses the principle of “presumption of guilt” as a means of combating the phenomenon of corruption in general, and with the phenomenon of political corruption in particular, on the examples of the application of such a principle in some countries of the world. A complex analysis of political, legislative, and sociological factors, which make it impossible to legislate and apply this principle in the current Ukrainian realities, is carried out. The possibility of using the guilty presumption principle in Ukraine in the context of combating political corruption as a means of internal security provision is analysed.

Keywords: guilty presumption principle, political corruption, foreign countries, illegal enrichment, fight against corruption.

Demyanenko O. The Role of Civil Society in the Context of Globalization Processes.

The article presents a comprehensive study of the renewed roles played by civil society in the socio-political system formed under the influence of globalization processes (‘guardian’, ‘lawyer’, ‘service provider’, ‘expert’, ‘incubator’, ‘representative’, ‘standards definer’, etc.), as well as the key conditions for cooperation between civil society, the private and public sectors, in particular the inadequacy of global institutions goals, hyperlinked world, increased interest in the role of faith and the religious sphere in society, public pressure due to the growth of economic inequality, etc.

Keywords: civil society, private sector, non-governmental organizations, international organizations, globalization, trade unions, cooperatives, Internet, public sector.

Donska A. Concept of Europe and the future of the European Union.

The article proposes the hypothesis that the interpretation of the concept of Europe directly correlates with the future development of the European Union and its members. Dissemination of exclusive practices promotes the spread of ideas of moderate and radical “eurosceptics” that could lead to the disintegration of the European Union. The inclusive aspect of the concept of Europe is represented by the ideas of the Eurooptimists (Europeanists), who, based on the common history, culture, mentality of the peoples of Europe, proves the positive impact on the development of the state of integration, non-state cooperation and the extrapolation of the EU norms and principles to new territories in Europe.

Keywords: concept of Europe, the European Union, eurosceptics, eurooptimists.

Zymenkova V. Donald Trump’s New Afghanistan and South Asia Strategy.

The article analyzes the key elements of the new U.S. strategy for Afghanistan and South Asia presented at the end of August 2017. The article examines its benefits, disadvantages and the possible implications for regional countries.

Keywords: Afghanistan, US strategy, Donald Trump, Pakistan.

Kolzov V. The role of political opposition in the collapse of the regimes of «real socialism» in modern Visegrad countries (70–80's of XX century).

The effects of «perestroika», concept of democratization and modernization of socialism and systemic crisis in socio-economic and socio-political spheres of Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia was that of the late 70's, but mostly from the mid 80's of XX century these countries increased structural and organizational network of protest and non-conformism, which turned out to be a variation of the transition from dissent to opposition – first as a form of social and political protest and later as a form of political institution. However, the transition from dissent to opposition was not straight and unilateral, but carried out mostly in terms of protest social and political movements and organizations, which over time essentially and conceptually transformed into political opposition or set up bases for forming political opposition in the region. Accordingly, it significantly actualizes the problem of social and political protest movements and organizations' influence on the formation of political opposition in Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia (and later in the Czech Republic and Slovakia) as countries that were the basis of modern Visegrad Group. Therefore, the article discusses the features of occurrence and impact of protest social and political movements and organizations on the formation of political opposition and the collapse of the regimes of «real socialism» in the predecessors' states of modern Visegrad Group – Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia – in the 70–80's of XX century.

It was proven that protest social and political movements and organizations in Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, especially from the second half of the 70's of XX century and by 1987–1990, were «agents» of anti-communism and anti-authoritarianism, primarily because they have been fighting against any manifestation and remnants of the communist regime. It's also noteworthy that struggle between communist regimes and groups of political protest in the region happened in a quite similar way, as conflicting or competing parties/groups (the communist regime and anti-communist opposition) were interconnected in the fact that they could not solve the political crisis without help and influence of each other. The researcher also revealed that protest and public activity in Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia (and later in the Czech Republic and Slovakia) on the verge of 1989–1993 was and remains an important element of political culture and a catalyst of institutional policy, which is incorporated in the process of institutionalization of relations between power and opposition.

Keywords: protest, opposition, political opposition, social and political movements and organizations, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia.

Koliukh V. Political responsibility of the constitutional court of Ukraine.

The article defines the concept of political responsibility, has revealed the peculiarities of the dissenting opinion of the judges of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine in the context of political responsibility. Substantiated the necessity of a dissenting opinion of a judge in constitutional legal proceedings. Analyzed the validity, reason and practice making dissenting opinions by judges of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.

Keywords: Political responsibility, dissenting opinion, the Constitutional Court of Ukraine, constitutional legal proceedings.

Onipko Z. The concept of minimal state according to libertarian views of Robert Nozick.

This article analyzes the concept of minimal state elaborated by American scientist Robert Nozick in his book "Anarchy, State, Utopia". The characteristics of libertarianism as a socio-political school were analyzed. The steps that the minimal state should pass in its formation are analyzed. The author revealed the tasks facing the state and substantiated its main function - the protection of natural rights of the individual. The article developed the features of the moral principles of justice, on which the minimal state should be based.

Keywords: Libertarianism, Robert Nozick, natural state, natural rights, safety associations, the principles of justice, the minimal state

Shvets S. Migration issue in the political discourse of the modern Ukraine.

It's explored migration issues and the concept of migration policy and strategy for its further development in the frame work of activities of the leading political parties of Ukraine. It's explored the concept of further development and improvement of the migration policy of Ukraine. It's determined the place of the International organization formigration in Ukraine in addressing migration issues of our state.

Keywords: migration, migration policy, political parties, International organization for migration in Ukraine.

LAW

Golosnichenko I. The need for alternative professional knowledge to study and evaluation of legal relationships by administrative judges.

The features of law enforcement in administrative courts are examined in the article. The author proves that special, including technical, knowledge is needed when dealing with cases in these specialized courts.

From the social and the legal aspects, the place of state-power activity in the movement of the mechanism of legal regulation is special. In some ways it's close to lawmaking, due to the state-power nature of legal regulation. It characterizes not the result, but the process of implementation, participation of administrative courts in this process, its provision and legal enrichment through the individual state-power activity of these bodies. This activity is carried out by the judges not only with the use of legal knowledge, but also with the use of technical knowledge. Such knowledge future candidates for judges can receive in training in technical universities with law faculties, in which a graduate of the same university can get a second higher legal education. So in this case the state can have specialists in the expanded competence, which administrative courts need.

Keywords: administrative courts, technical knowledge, competence.

Kropivna K. Judicial control as a measure of ensuring effective enforcement of judgments.

The essence of judicial control as a separate institute administrative procedural law was determined. The content of judicial control, its functions and forms were analysed. It was established the reason for judicial control in administrative cases and their disassociation. The legal adjusting of judicial control in the administrative process was analysed. The basic problems of practical aspects of judicial control in administrative matters were disclosed.

Keywords: judicial control, Code of Administrative Procedure of Ukraine, hearing, organ of authority, administrative process.

Taranenko M. To the question of the beginning of Ukrainian state.

The article describes the problem of the origin and further development of the eastern branch of the Slavs - Antes who lived on the territory of modern Ukraine and, in the opinion of Ukrainian scientists, were the basis for the formation of the Ukrainian ethnos. A special subject of the author's research is also the process of origin and development of the statehood of Antes - the Antsky kingdom (IV-VII centuries), which became the forerunner of the emergence of Kievan Rus.

Keywords: Antic kingdom, army, military democracy, military alliance, leader, state, ethnic group, people's assembly, council, Slavs, judicial system, Ukrainian people, king.

Taranenko M., Jr. Hybrid war in Ukraine: history and modernity.

The article describes the problem of the nature and content of the hybrid war, as a new phenomenon in international relations. The author shows specific examples of its manifestation in the course of the Bolshevik Russian aggression in Ukraine, trying to join Russia in Finland and Poland. The article analyzes the basic methods and forms of hybrid war in the Crimea and in the east of present-day Ukraine. For example, to overcome the consequences of hybrid wars in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the author shows the different possible options to resolve this problem in Ukraine.

Keywords: aggression, annexation, enclave, hybrid warfare, the state-aggressor, victim state, economic blackmail, information warfare, cyberwar, quasi-states, peaceful settlement, separatism.

Kryzhanovska O. Structuralization of law enforcement: concept and directions.

The article proposes to consider the formation of legal order and the theory of legal order through the prism of the theory of structuring by E. Giddens. Four main directions of the legal order structuring are allocated, which are connected with centring of the legal order around an active subject that articulates and reproduces the norms and values; as well as the formulation of the theory of legal order as an independent and autonomous direction of the general theoretical jurisprudence.

Keywords: legal order, theory of legal order, institutionalisation of legal order, structuring.

Kamotskiy O. Criminalistic model of personality of criminals, who committed theft in scientific research and design organizations of Ukraine.

On the principles, problems and peculiarities of the information model of the identity of the plunderers who committed embezzlement in scientific research and design organizations in Ukraine, their elements, correlation links and interdependencies between them. The article also contains data on the socio-demographic and forensic pan that allows to visually present the identity of the plunderer of property in scientific research and design organizations in Ukraine and more rationally organize work to prevent and investigate theft in this area of activity.

Keywords: informational model, the structure of the criminalistics characterization of the plunderers who committed embezzlement in scientific research and design organizations of Ukraine, their elements, correlation links and interdependence between them.

Ishchenko V. Unrecognized and partly recognized states in the modern international law.

According to the author, unrecognized states are the territories which were declared independent states and have signs of sovereign states and have signs of sovereign states, but their independence was not recognized by any states- members of the United Nations and their territory is deemed to be under the sovereignty of one or more members states of the United Nations. Nowadays there are 9 unrecognized states in the world (2 of them are on the territory of Ukraine). Special attention is paid on the international legal recognition of the Republic of Kosovo.

According to the author, partly recognized states are states which were declared independent states and have signs of sovereign states, but the independence is recognized only by certain part or only separate states- members of the United Nations, because of they can not become members of the United Nations and in fact are excluded from the range of the subjects of the international law, because their participation in the international affairs is limited, as a rule, by relations only with those countries which have recognized them. Nowadays there are 8 partly recognized states in the world.

Keywords: recognition in international law, recognition of states, unrecognized states, partly recognized states, the Republic of Kosovo.

Spivak I. Customs control: comparative analysis.

Approaches to the understanding of the institution "customs control" (including customs control forms) are presented in the article on the basis of analysis of the EU Customs Code, Customs Code of the Republic of Moldova, Customs Code of The Customs Union and the Customs Code of Ukraine.

Keywords: universalization, unification, custom control, forms of customs control, custom audit, custom post-audit.

Тыkhonyuk O. Duty as a kind of work.

Duty is considered employee's stay at the direction of the employer at the enterprise before or after the end of the working day or on non-working days as the person responsible for the order with the purpose of an uninterrupted operative decision of urgent matters that may arise during off-hours, as well as for information pass in this case; as a rule, the employee does not perform his usual work duties.

Consequently, duty is always work that is not conditioned by an labor contract (contract). Duty is compensated for overtime leave only. For the day of duty, it is possible to pay for labor under a local regulatory act as for normal working hours. Workers can be brought to duty by their consent only. On duty are not assigned duties of watchmen, responsibilities for checking passes for entry and exit from the enterprise, reception of mail, cleaning of premises, paperwork. At the dismissal of an employee who did not receive a day off for duty, the employer must provide him with time off for duty before dismissal. Employees who are on a piece-rate system are not attracted (involved) to duty, because a single form of compensation for the duty is a day off, and wages are not retained during the time off. Rules on duty are not applied in cases when the employee fulfills his usual responsibilities, although they are sometimes called duty. Since it is impossible to attract workers to the duty more often than once a month, taking into account the number of duties the employer needs to take into account all possible types of duty (on weekends, on holidays, after working hours). Attraction (involve) to duty and the provision of time off for duty is formalized by order; besides the current legislation on labor of Ukraine does not define exceptional cases. The current Labor code of Ukraine does not regulate the issue of daily duty.

Keywords: labour hours, place of work, duty, daily duty, compensatory leave, time off.