

ABSTRACTS

POLITOLOGY

Debenko I. B. The mechanisms of symbolization in the design of political reality.

An attempt is made to analyze the processes of discoursing, mythologizing, dramatization, ritualization and carnivalization as specific mechanisms of symbolization of politics and their influence on the political process and political reality in general.

Keywords: symbolization of politics, political reality, discoursing, dramatization, ritualization, carnivalization, virtualization.

Panich Yu.V. The development of condition of the civil society, as the reflection of national consciousness, mentality of Ukrainian nation's.

In the article, on the basis of classical works of foreign and native politologists, is analyzed the problem of existence of civil society, as the reflection of national consciousness of Ukrainian nation.

The present article is very actual and timely. What is the idea of this article? The main idea of the article is to show the problem of existence of civil society, as a reflection of national consciousness of Ukrainian nation.

Today the concept of the national consciousness, mentality of Ukrainian nation has become a stumbling block of world viewing, Social, ideological and political principles of the sovereignty of Ukraine.

In the article there is a thing about legal state.

A legal state is the type of a State, which has such features as the leadership of the law, division of power, legal defence of a personality, juridical equality of a citizen and the state.

In condition of modernization of a society, national consciousness of Ukrainian nation play the very important role in construction of a civil society.

The transitional stage of building of the civil society is very long and there are many problems: at first sight, in the consciousness of the people in Ukraine.

Ukraine faces a lot of important and global problems: mental, spiritual, philosophical.

One of the most important task is to build civil society. Without the high level of national consciousness it is impossible.

The expression "civil society" has become a peculiar emblem of 1900's, 20th century and how it continues its existence as the closest task of ideal for some countries and as an attribute and reality for others.

A civil society is a society of citizens with high level of economical, social, political, cultural and moral traits, which together with the state creates developed lawful relations, the society of equal citizens, which doesn't depend on the state but it interacts with it for the sake of common benefit.

The main traits of the civil society: separated from the state social structure which contains different associations, voluntary units of people.

Open rivalry of public interests initiates a political process, favour realization of social interest.

The attempt is made to mark the national consciousness as the integrating power the determinant of civil society.

Speciality of methodological approach consists of unification of theoretical analysis with attempt to determine, how the national consciousness (sense) of Ukrainian nation influences on the development of civil society in Ukraine.

The term "modernization" was formed at the beginning of 1950s of the XX century to characterize the countries which presented the transition to the industrial society.

First of all by the means of improvement of its economical infrastructure, devices of the economical growth. In the process of the modernization evolution as an interdiscipline theory and its gradual politicizing there crystallized the term of "political modernization" which nowadays is connected with the formation of political institutions, social mobilization, widening of the political participation of the population, confirming of democratical values and norms.

Under modern conditions political modernization has a special meaning for societies which are distant from the main development of peoples civilization, separated from the values common to all mankind.

Modernization is the very important process, which aimed to clearing up the sources, character and directions of political changes.

Without modernization impossible to build the civil society.

Ukrainian national consciousness is a spiritual phenomena of the nation.

National consciousness which from one hand reflects all the interests of the nation and which appears to be their universal reflection, and from the other hand, is the generator and the centre of understanding and forming these interests represents itself as the entire organism.

National consciousness is the result of the political constitutional confirming of the nation, criterion of its self-identifying. National consciousness function in the unity of rational and irrational essential manifestation: national character, national dream, national idea.

In the end of this essay, I want to say, that the term of the article is very interesting, global and unexplored.

Keywords: civil society, national consciovsness, mentality, national idea.

Pryjmak L.P. Features of the principle of "checks and balances" as a condition for the transition to democracy in Ukraine.

Since independence, the Ukrainian state has started the process of changing the political regime that first started with the apparatus of the state. Vividly displayed in the variables and the distribution of power between the branches of government. Separation of powers into executive, legislative and judicial - is one of the key principles of democracy, making it impossible to usurp power and controls the distribution of powers through "checks and balances".

The major challenges for the formation of a democratic state were no new constitution, the lack of clear division of powers between the branches of government takeover experience of others and blind planting it again, exacerbated by the struggle for power in government agencies and others. Positive results was the formation of an independent Ukrainian state, the occurrence and distribution of the main branches of government: legislative, executive and judiciary, the creation of new positions, including president of the institute, partial decentralization of political power, the development of local government recognition of Ukraine at the international level and others.

Analysis of the transformation of the political regime in Ukraine since independence indicates the balance of democratic and authoritarian principles in Ukraine (and democratic legal characterize as authoritarian - shadow (actual) side of the political system).

Analysis of the transformation of the political regime in Ukraine from 1991 to 2010 made it possible to discard any doubts about the application of research methodology transit in Ukraine, because the transformation is ongoing and some changes that were not subject to the classic version of transit, the process of changing the political regime in Ukraine can be studied only on the basis of "non-classical" paradigm transitology that does not provide any specific predetermined patterns of development, and has several options for consolidating political regime arising from the specific features of the state is investigated.

Sorokopud O. E.. Principles and mechanisms of the feedback as a tool for political dialogues construction.

The main aim of the article "Principles and mechanisms of the feedback as a tool for political dialogues construction" was based on the analysis of the feedbacks role in the language games dynamics to define the principles of the feedback needed for the political dialogues construction. The methodological basis for the research was in the language games concept developed by the J-F Liotard. The principal dichotomy between theoretical and narrative discourses could change through a number of discursive practices and one of them is feedback. It has been proved that the feedback played the role of the immediate reaction in the language games dynamics. The aim of that immediate reaction given according to the communicative and behavioral mechanisms was the change of the opponents' political behavior.

Thus, the main body of the research is devoted to the feedback nature, which is strictly linked with the context sensitivity and studying the opponent's behavior and providing the main observations to the opponent with respect and without any conclusions. At the same time, the feedbacks form was defined by the institutional design of the language games which is linked to the current political system.

Another controversial issue studied in the article were successful mechanisms for providing feedback for different political actors. Based on the Frank Siccone concept of leadership the step-by-step mechanism with description of feedback tools combination was described. The nature of the feedback as a dialogue, where all roles are clarified, were discovered. The location of feedback in the wider political communication processes was defined. In conclusion, the main value-based principles of providing feedback were linked to the state administration and political governance needs in modern Ukraine.

Key words: feedback, political behavior, political dialogue, language games.

Sukhiashvili D. Methodology and the state of study of foreign policy of Georgia in the context of European integration.

The transformation of the political regime in Georgia significantly influenced the theory of democratic transition. It brought forth the task of identifying the general and specific political developments in the country. The need to research relations between the European Union and

Georgia has become particularly urgent after the "Rose Revolution"; it is often called the most significant event since the fall of the communist regime.

The research of political transformation in Georgia and its influence on foreign policy, particularly on the European integration strategy of the country, presents an additional interest due to the increasing role of the state in international relations. In the process of EU enlargement and the formation of a new strategy of relations with neighboring countries called the European Neighborhood Policy, interest in associating with the South Caucasus region is increasing. Georgia is considered as one of the main examples of the European Union's growing influence in the region. Political stability, the solution of territorial conflicts in the South Caucasus is an important factor in European security.

Keywords: Georgia, the European Union, European integration of Georgia.

Khomyn I. E. Methodological principles study of inter-party interactions in societies that are transformed.

Methodological transitology tools in the study of intra-party interactions in societies that are transformed. Analyzed the formation of rules and procedures for intra-party interactions in the stages of transition to democracy, especially their institutionalization.

Keywords: intra-party interaction, theory of transit, transitional society, the transition to democracy, rules, institutions. Theory transit study as the basis of inter-party interactions in transit societies.

In societies that are in transition created conditions for a large number of political parties, but many parties haven't an effect on the functioning of the political system. All these parties should interact with each other for strengthen the party system and its effective functioning. The concept of "party's system" includes the interaction between the political parties. The study is inter-party interactions in societies that are transformed is relevant today. The effectiveness of the consolidation of the party's system in the transformation process in some way determined by the procedures of inter-party interactions.

Important problems of any transition are problems to reach an agreement and its institutionalization in the form of norms and rules of the political struggle. In this context, the importance of forming new concepts of political communication and inter-party interactions, which includes inter-party communication as a form of political communication. Because the processes of democratic transformation characterized the appearance of many parties as the manifestation of political pluralism and political actors adversarial and processes shaping the party's system, which leads to the transformation of the principles of decision making and the transformation of the political system in general.

So, using the theory of transit for the study of inter-party interactions in societies that are transformed, we can conclude that in the process of transformation, with his characteristic uncertainty rules and norms of the political struggle, political parties use different methods and form relationships with each other, for the effective functioning and consolidation of the party's system. The analysis of inter-party interactions in various stages of transition shows that each stage creates new conditions for the functioning of political parties.

SOCIOLOGY

Rakhmanov O.A. Large capital owners as social subject: the problem of coverage categories.

Economic liberalization, privatization and the process of accumulation of the initial capital in post-socialist societies have led to formation of the section of private owners which seemingly disappeared in the course of socialist transformations. As a new social phenomenon which is to be called, the new section of private owners, especially those which possess the essential by scale means of production, started acquiring various notions. As a rule sociologists, using the Marxist methodology, continue calling this section *bourgeoisie* or *capitalists*. Marxism defined capitalists as representatives of the ruling bourgeois class, which possess capital and obtain the surplus value by exploitation of employed labor. The major task of the paper is to analyze the notions belonging to the category of owners of the big private business and their correlation according to the criteria of social stratification, which distinguish such a phenomenon as availability of social subjects (that is social *subjectness*) in the post-socialist transformations. The communities and groups which perform concrete functions in the social structure of the society are defined as its social subjects. The social group which appears as the independent and active one in the social, economic or political sphere is considered the social subject. The social subject is, first of all, characterized by certain ways of the action and consciousness common for the social group. In so doing the social subject is distinguished by the corresponding values, interests, demands and life style.

The analysis of the notions which determine the social group of the owners of big private business has shown that the term *capitalists*, which is widely used in the present western sociology, is the most acceptable one for the scope of this section. At the same time this term has a negative and ideologized shade in the post-socialist societies. The terms *businessman* and *bourgeois*, besides emphasizing the business and class aspects of social stratification, have other meanings that may cause the terminological confusion. On the other hand, to define this section one can use the term *owners of big business* which reflects adequately the main categories of operationalization of this social group in post-socialist societies, i. e.: 1) the origin of economic and social assets (inherited or earned), degree of their transformation into rent; 2) economic potential of the group (the scale of wealth, property and level of incomes); 3) political and social potential of the group (the scope of power and management functions); 4) socio-cultural potential (the level and character of education, qualification, values and ideology, etc.). All these criteria reflect simultaneously the subjectness of this political group in the society.

Keywords: large capital owners, social subjectivity

Rishko A. M. Social life of the modern city: communities and tendencies of their development.

Community is an important object of study of sociology. A community's life reflects subjective component of the historical process. The spatial unity of the community contributes to public relations, the intensity of which is often associated with special territory of residence. Under favorable circumstances, such relationships are the ground forming a community, which may make trust, individual recognition of belonging to a community, social recognition community, including regional identities, common interests, needs, values, etc.

Analysis of local communities is carried out within a spatial approach. The author distinguishes two types of urban communities, one of which - a community of family and neighborly ties, the second - with friendly. The first should be defined as urban territorial community, and the second - for the urban community interests. Both communities are in a modern city and play an important role in its functioning.

Thus, the author identifies two types of communities in the cities of territorial communities and communities of interest. The article focuses on the territorial communities, which are typical for cities with a distinct segregation. The main function of territorial communities is responsibility for providing informal surveillance system in the city and street socialization of children. The intuitive trust and involvement of residents in the public life of the territory are required for the effective existence of the territorial community.

Existence of effective territorial community gives the opportunity to carry out self-organization and control the observance of their own interests according to established its norms and values.

Key words: community, urban social life, territorial community, features and functions of the territorial community.

Romanovska O.V., Drachuk Y. Mechanisms of influence and manipulation in fashion.

The phenomenon of fashion is very broad and multifaceted.

Fashion - temporary unity and the mass distribution of the external forms of culture.

In the scope of fashion includes clothing, patterns of behavior, forms of life, aesthetic and artistic tastes, external forms of industrial products and more.

Today, in the era of total consumption, fashion is one of the key mechanisms for the formation of human behavior - their desires, needs, values and ideals.

Research manipulative techniques in fashion is relevant and promising subject, as will the opportunity to analyze and figure out how to fashion industry influences the minds of people and predicts their behavior. This, in turn, help realistically assess the situation and guard against fashion pressure exerted in all areas of life.

The purpose of this article is to review and analyze the mechanisms of the phenomenon of fashion, which occupy an important place in the society of mass consumption and have an impact on people's minds. An important factor that needs research is to understand how fashion using manipulative techniques affect consumer behavior.

Creating illusory world of fashion creators assure us that in order to join high society need only buy their product.

The main driving forces that fashion can influence the behavior of people is some of its mechanisms, namely simplification and stereotyping, affirmation and repetition, fragmentation and urgency and sensationalism. These mechanisms are discussed in this article.

Keywords: fashion, fashionable behavior, mechanisms fashion, manipulation, influence, fashion design, fashion industry, fashion consumption, consumer society.

Tshedrin A. T. Search Extra-Terrestrial of a civilization as a global problem of modernity: sociocultural of measurement.

In clause are considered evolution of a problem of life Extra-Terrestrial of reason in a context cultural practice of the past, its transformation in modern sociocultural space in a problem of life Extra-Terrestrial of civilizations. The bases of this process were spacing of culture of mankind, philosophy of Space. Consideration of space space as potential sphere creative of activity not only mankind, but also other social subjects having Extra-Terrestrial an origin and more a high level of development. Philosophical reflection, the art images E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial, modeling of ways of their life carried out functions of utopia, dystopia, of a «Space Mirror» mankind. The life Extra-Terrestrial of civilizations turns to the fact of culture, but yet is not the fact of a science. The expansion determining of the bases of formation of modern understanding of a problem Extra-Terrestrial of civilizations was connected to development of a radio engineering, radioastronomy potentially capable to switch on mankind in galactic sociocultural, sociocommunicative space. In clause the transformation of a problem of contacts with Extra-Terrestrial by civilizations in a global problem of modernity, its reflection in activity OIN, of management OIN is analyzed on space space (UNOOSA); the characteristic phobias, connected with potential contacts with Extra-Terrestrial by reason is given: potential aggression Extra-Terrestrial of civilizations, possible destructive consequences of contacts of mankind with Extra-Terrestrial by artificial intelligence, potential virus danger Extra-Terrestrial of a nature. One of bases similar of fears is civilizations crisis, in which there is a mankind. The absence of appropriate legal bases of activity on a parcel of signals in interstar space is ascertained, the necessity and conditions its of overcoming is marked.

Key words: Extra-Terrestrial Intelligents; Extra-Terrestrial of a civilization; METI; global problems of modernity; fears «space».

SOCIAL WORK

Biespalova K.O. Motivational aspects of volunteering: western countries' experience.

Volunteering is a quite common phenomenon nowadays. According to the European research more than half of the working-age population is involved in this activity, it means, that helping others and being socially active and useful is getting popular and widespread. This socially active position is encouraged by modern rational civilized world and somehow is a reaction to inefficient social policy of the state. To develop and put this kind of civil activity to the next qualitative level, it's significant to know and understand the nature and the essence of the motivational aspects of volunteering.

That's why the main aim of this publication is to trace out the genesis of Western motivation theories during the period of the 1970-ies up to the 1990-ies. Firstly, we are going to investigate the concept of volunteering, distinguishing its main characteristics. Secondly, it's important to explore and compare first western motivational theories of volunteering. Investigation of the motivational aspects of volunteering based on Western countries' experience can be scientific bases for further exploring of this phenomenon. It will allow volunteer organizations to develop effective ways to attract and retain volunteers.

Our analysis is based on the works of Tapp, J.T., Spanier, D., Smith, D.H., Miller, L.E., Lester M. Salamon, S. Wojciech Sokolowski, Megan A. Haddock, Horton-Smith, D., Frisch, M.B., Gerrard, M., Cnaan, R.A., Goldberg-Glen, R.S., Clary, E. G., Snyder, M., Stukas, A. A..

During the 70 - 90-ies of XX century all motivational researches of volunteering fell into three basic models: two or three factor model, undimensional model and multifactor model. All of these models drew its attention on the different aspects of the volunteers' behavior and main motives. This proves the complexity and diversity of motivational aspects of volunteering and requires a further study.

Keywords: volunteering, motivation, motive, altruism, egoism.

Dymytrova L.M., Kikhtan A. Reasons and social factors of suicidal behavior of adolescents.

The article describes the systematic and scientific views of sociologists and psychologists on the reasons and factors for contribution of the flow and development of suicidal behavior among adolescents. There were described social conditions and factors contributing escalation of suicide.

Topicality of the research is caused in the first place by the high level of adolescent suicidality, both in Ukraine and many European countries. It is also important to notice the fact that the tendency to suicidal behavior often turns into a permanent psychological problem, determining the development of the psyche, leveling the individual attempts to adapt to the society.

Researches carried out by scientists in the field suggest that in many ways, the reasons for the high level of teenage suicides are rooted in the social transformation of Western society. The

changes apply not only to the social attitudes of the adult population, but also significantly affect the model of the family. The lack of attention from parents' side, focusing on the influence of external factors, lack of social adaptation skills define teenager's addiction to inadequate reaction. Against the background of the psychological characteristics of personality problems arisen lead some persons to the development and self-determination in the society, but others - to self-destructive behavior. In this regard, the attention of parents, teachers, and social workers specialized in children's service is extremely important. The participation of adults should not be superficial. It should be based on personal attitudes. It is important to understand the challenges the child faced, realize the emerging value system moving his reactions and actions.

Keywords: suicidal behavior, social exclusion, factors and causes of suicide.

Keskin O. Impact of European integration in social work with women in Turkey.

The structure of the article content and the presentation of evidence of sufficient understanding of the problem under investigation. By appropriately analyzed the peculiarities of human rights and freedoms, as well as changes in the socio-economic status of Turkish women.

The topic is covered logically and consistently. In determining how European integration affects the lives of women in Turkey. Given that this process takes place in present-day conditions and analyzed by scientists rarely, it is safe to say that the article is an innovative and researched problem is urgent and requires further analysis.

The content and technical design meets the requirements of article that was imposed to research.

The general theoretical level paper can serve as the basis for the scientific study of one of the sections of the scientific work of Masters and further research.

Ключові слова: european integration, strategic, political, economic, cultural and civilizational aspects of Turkey's EU membership, status, rights and freedoms of women in Turkey at present, social work with women in Turkey in the context of European integration.

Kryzhanivska O.P., Kalens'ka O.O. Etymology of the term "children with disabilities" in the national educational space.

The article deals with the concept of "special needs children", "children with special educational needs" an attempt to etymology, the scientific debate on the issue of technology legal mechanism for the implementation and development of inclusive education in Ukraine. The main attention is paid to understanding the international experience and possibilities of its use in the practice of social work in Ukraine.

Only official terminology for characteristics of children with special needs in Ukraine. In legislation and bylaws commonly used terms such as "children in need of physical rehabilitation or psychological care" and "persons with disabilities in physical or mental development and can't fully realize itself in society and are unable to attend in mass education institutions on an annual basis, "or most often - children with disabilities.

The purpose of the study is a theoretical consideration of the etymology of the term "children with disabilities" in the national educational space on the basis of national and international experience by becoming innovative terminology for the humanization of social relations and create a sustainable foundation for the implementation of education - social initiatives that children with special educational needs.

For the implementation of inclusive education into daily practice to formation of an adequate attitude towards children with special needs. For this reason it is important to join efforts for the realization of innovative terminology that adequately reflects the status and diversity issues is a child with disabilities in the battles of modern social life.

Keywords: children with disabilities, children with special educational needs, etymology, disability, inclusive education.

Kryzhanivska O.P., Popova I.S.. Social support in work of social services Ukraine's universities: assignments and technology.

Every year there are more theoretical and methodological research in the direction that applies to people with disabilities. Students as a special group of people with disabilities also attracted more attention from scientists who care about issues such as: social adaptation, socialization, integration, social support.

The aim of the article is a theoretical analysis and interpretation tasks and technologies of social support for young people with disabilities within the educational environment of universities in Ukraine.

Social support of students with special needs is one of the main forms of social work. It's main aim is to assist in the students' main social functions: teaching, employment, communication with people. Many researchers assess social support as the best form of social support a person who is trapped in unfavorable life situation (O.V. Bezpalko, I.D. Zverev, G.M. Laktionova, Z.V. Petrochko).

According to Ukrainian scientists (Talanchuk P.M., Skrypyk V.A., Grebenyuk T.N., Kolchenko K.O.) different types of support, including social, is an important lever of influence on the degree of social adaptation.

For organization of social support necessary to create a "support network" of students with disabilities during whole period of their studies at the university. Therefore, we can distinguish a sequence of steps of social support: diagnostic; implementing of services; evaluation of help. To social support involved a large number of experts, but this team is led by a social worker.

Therefore, to prevent the development of disadaptation that are increasingly common among students with disabilities in universities of Ukraine help to construct a system of social support for such students. It will help to form a positive personal and professional identity and close to standards of educational services of Ukraine to the European model.

Levchuk T.I. State organization of social work in the United States.

Social work in the USA is very complicated system that includes a variety of different directions and social programs. These programs are created and developed in order to provide necessary social services for all population categories and raise social prosperity in general.

American social work has a quite high level of state services and social security as well as non-government social programs and activity. That's why we need to explore and consider its particularity from the side of Ukrainian socio-economic conditions, culture and moral stance of our citizens.

The history of the USA social work system begins with primitive forms of human help for needy people in ancient society. Now we can see favorable conditions for maximum realization of Americans' intellectual and creative potential, all-round social development.

Today the USA social security system has two main branches: social insurance and social care.

Social insurance started in 1935 year with the passage of the law about this activity in the USA. Nowadays social insurance includes retirement benefits, health insurance, payments in case of unemployment, loss of breadwinner, disablement and permanent disability, orphanage.

Social care in the USA is the help of government for all needy people not depending on their age. The beginning of this branch was social policy in 1948 year named «Construction of universal welfare state». The USA works out and efficiently embodies many social programs focused on payments for poor people, food and clothes supplying, education, housing problems, veterans' benefit, subsidies for young families, free libraries, all kinds of juridical and informative help.

Consequently, social work state forms extensively improve and become implemented in real life. They comprise different categories of citizens and various forms of social services in all areas of activity in society. The main goal of the American state policy is a high level of social guarantee for each individual and population in general, socio-economic and culture development.

Keywords: Social work; state organization of social work; social policy; social security; social services; social assistance; insurance.

Maistruk N.O., Synyavska D.S. Inter-sectoral co-operation in field of primary prevention HIV/AIDS: development in Ukraine.

Today, the epidemic situation with HIV infection in Ukraine is characterized by the growth of prevalence and mortality indicators, intensification of HIV. Ukraine remains among countries where epidemic is concentrated. Accordance with International HIV/AIDS Alliance in Ukraine by April 2012 number of new officially registered cases of HIV-infection are 209 535 persons, including 34 029 children. By April 2012 26 043 persons died of AIDS-related diseases.

The situation with HIV infection in Ukraine requires the implementation of an integrated system of prevention of HIV, the introduction of prevention programs, new conceptual models for the development of prevention. Consolidation of government and community organizations to fight the spread of HIV / AIDS in Ukraine and further reduce its consequences for all spheres of society.

The object-matter of article is a view inter-sectoral co-operation, main functions, principles and problem development in Ukraine.

For effective functioning of the interaction between state and non-governmental organizations should first of all: that one purpose and principles of interaction, the definition and implementation of common goals for HIV / AIDS, a high level of professional competencies of public and private organizations, joint management interaction

Keywords: HIV/AIDS, inter-sectoral co-operation, primary prevention, social advertising.

Pigolenko I.V., Miesianinova I.A. Emotional burn-out of social workers of Social service department for family, children and youth.

The problem of social workers' emotional burn-out in Ukraine is caused by socio-economic and cultural changes, which make high demands on specialists of social sphere. Scientific and practical interest to this phenomenon is connected with increasing quantity of problems related to

the health of social workers, their job productivity and stable functioning of the department of social service and other institutions. That's why one of the most significant tasks nowadays lies in mental health protection of social workers and support of their mental well-being in the whole.

Emotional burn – out can be dangerous, as it provokes neuro – psychological overwork, nervous tension, career disappointment, emotional exhaustion, physical depletion, somatic diseases etc. That's why it's necessary to study socio-psychological phenomena which have a negative effect on physical and emotional health of social workers, reducing their productivity and efficiency. It's also important to provide social workers with well – timed prophylaxis.

Because of the absence of special procedure of social workers' selection, they become indifferent to their work, and as we know, it's one of the syndromes of emotional burn – out.

The problem of professional burn-out can be traced back in the works of such researchers as M.Burish, H.J.Freudenberger, R.T.Golembiewsky, M.Leiter, C.Maslach. Their studies have shown that burn-out as a complex multidimensional phenomenon can be described from different conceptual approaches.

Administration should take special measures to prevent the emergence of this problem, as this is one of the most urgent "diseases in 21 century" in social sphere. Because the profession of social worker is connected with constant contacts with clients and necessity to make decisions based on paternalistic model. It's difficult to predict this syndrome, as it depends on many factors, which cannot be always changed in a view of objective circumstances. But administration should remember that deprofessionalization is one of the features of professional burn-out, which leads to motivational decline. That's why, a special social workers selection as an important step to social service prosperity is required.

Keywords: syndrome of emotional burn – out, social workers', professional preparedness.

Romanovska O.V., Gordienko K.O. Pension Reform in Ukraine: personal responsibility for a secure old age.

In the conditions of the current economic crisis and the challenges of ageing populations the social burden on the labour market is growing, creating problems with the completion of the Pension Fund of Ukraine.

This situation put before the government the issue of the decrease of the share of the PAYG pension system and increase the share of accumulation, which will help reduce the financial burden on the public sector social payments, and also will give an opportunity to the citizens of Ukraine take an active part in the sphere of social security. That is, independently determine the level of pensions and to ensure a decent old age.

For this it is necessary, first of all, create favorable conditions. As shows the experience of different countries, the reform of the pension system often leads to social unrest and tension, that was caused by increase of the retirement age, or increase of the qualifying period of employment, or an increase in contributions to the Pension Fund.

The main task for the public support of the pension reform is to inform the population.

The main instrument to inform the public can be free financial advice. Specialists of banks, companies life insurance and non-state pension funds, as the participants of the third level of the pension system, will be able to provide professional advice. Additional tools may be: a mass social advertising, brochures and publications in the press, aimed at middle-aged persons.

Key words: pension reform, personal responsibility, provision for old age, informing of the public

Slushenko V.E., Seryk M.P. Slogan as an instrument of public service advertisement.

This article describes some problems concerning the development of public service advertisement in Ukraine or all over the world as well as growth of efficiency in solving such urgent problems of modern society as : alcoholism, drug addiction, AIDS, smoking, violence and so on. The main accent is on the place and role of slogans in public service advertisement. As far as this one , to experts evidence, is effective way to influence on concrete person-consumer using public service advertisement and considerably help to reach desired effect. Unlike the advertising title, slogan has to show not concrete positive sides of good but the ideology of company that produces goods and services.

Slogan is advertising motto , catchword , formula in the form of brief , emotionally charged phrase which is perceived and remembered easy. It must show uniqueness and necessity of the object that is advertising briefly and entirely. Slogan shows the main content of the advertising message which is read in five times more people than main content of advertising text.

Successful slogan, as experience shows, can considerably increase the efficiency of public service advertisement and vice versa , bad slogan can crush advertising company because of propaganda some social values or risk warnings, pernicious habits. Both positive and negative

experience of slogan using in public service advertisement of USA, Western Europe country, Russia and Ukraine.

It is reported the main rules of slogan creating and working procedure with them. Main criteria are being analyzed on concrete examples. Successful and effective slogan of public service advertisement must correspond them.

The article would be useful not only for experts and students but also for wide range of readers who are interested in this problem.

Keywords: slogan, social advertising, the most effective criteria of advertising campaign.

Tereshchenko I.I., Ribchenko Y. Features of social work with children that have defects of ear.

Intercourse plays a very important role in life of people, it is possible even to say, that live in society means to communicate. In fact man – a «creature is social» and that is why all of us feel a large requirement in intercourse. But there are people who can not freely communicate, it is deaf.

From data of statistics, in Ukraine counted over half a million of children deaf, and that is why forming and carrying out of social and economic policy, directed in support such children and family which they are educated in, is extraordinarily actual.

The purpose of this article is to analyze the problems faced by deaf and consideration of technologies of social work with a family who is raising a deaf child.

Social workers as defenders of rights and freedoms of vulnerable task forces, can become an original bridge between the "world of deaf" and the "world of ear". They are able to teach surrounding to respect personality of everybody regardless of level of her physical and mental development. In fact for people deaf it is needed to do everything, that they felt necessary to not only the family but also other people and all society.

Conclusion. Deaf should live together with children who hear and to have equal possibilities with them. It is one of the main tasks of training and education of such children. It is necessary to develop the state project for deaf children, who will provide barrier-free access not only to secondary and the higher education, but also will give the chance to take direct part in society life, it will help them to open and believe in itself. Deaf children need to suggest taking part in competitions, to visit sports circles, to provide free communication with children which hear, to give trainings and talks directly with a family of the deaf child. It is necessary to make everything in order that the deaf of people felt necessary to society.

Keywords: integration, young people, hearing impairment, disability, socialization.

Titarenko I.O., Shilova E. Social work with youth in conditions of the prevalence of online social networks.

The article substantiates the necessity of finding means of social work with young people to overcome the negative effects of massive inclusion in social Internet networks. Author examines the informatization of society and the associated risks, and also the emergence of the virtual space that has its own rules and laws.

Internet space is a separate environment of socialization of the young man, in which he is included after the primary and secondary socialization. Socialization there can significantly affect already internalized norms and principles. Also, the virtual world carries the risk of Internet addiction, which is supported by the popularization of social networks.

Results of sociological research, presented in the article, are evidence of the degree of popularity in Ukraine of social networks "Vkontakte" "Odnoklassniki" and «Facebook», as well as the prevalence of young people among their users.

Author suggests directions of social work that correspond the described problems: informational work for conscious entry into the virtual space, coping with Internet addiction, as well as the entry in the Internet environment of social work as a subject capable of effective interaction. As specific methods she offers training on "virtual me", informational work within the network, including the creation of public page of social service or organization with maximum use of social networking capabilities to achieve the goal.

LAW

Rysak L.. Legal protection of the well-known trademarks due to international and ukrainian legislation.

Recently the number of trademarks has grown dramatically. Such a growth has happened due to expansion and development of the world market of goods and services. The existence of numerous similar productions compels its producers to invent new effective ways for engaging

consumer attention to the definite one again and again. These processes cause active development of legal regulation in the sphere of trademark turnover.

Well-known trademarks is a special kind of designations, which became widespread among definite consumers sector due to advertising and other ways of promotion. There is a kind of well-known marks, which are characterized by a higher level of consumer recognizing; they are often called famous. Famous trademarks also get more extensive legal protection.

The most important international regulating acts, dealing with well-known trademarks, are Paris convention for the protection of industrial property (1883), Trade – related aspects of intellectual property rights agreement (1994), Council EU Directive to approximate the laws of the Member States relating to trade marks (2008). These acts establish, in particular, legal order of registration, usage and disposal of the rights to well-known trademarks. National ukrainian legislation generally corresponds to high international standards, but, nevertheless, needs to be improved. For example, it would be useful to add it with the concept of trademark dilution, and to clear up the legal definition of well-known mark.

Creation of actual and effective system of well-known trademark protection with the help of legal norm and putting this system into practice will optimize national legislation in general and increase legal position and competitiveness of the well-known trademark rights holders.

Yudkova K.V. Spheres of legal regulation of virtual reality.

There was a new technological revolution at the end of previous century. This revolution was associated with the creation of high technology, widespread of computers, local computer networks, that changed the use and storage of information.

Nowadays, we can observe the creation of new concept – cyberspace. But, unlike most technical terms, "cyberspace" does not have a standard definition. Instead, it is used to describe the virtual world of computers, in other words, this term consists of several ones: virtual reality, computer networks and Internet-space.

Most scientists consider that Internet-space is an integral part of global information space and medium of social information exchange. In this way, Internet-space is a part of social culture and, as a consequence, public relations.

Cyberspace and virtual reality can be compared with usual material (real) environment. It is well known, that any part of public relations needs law regulation.

But it should be noted that the effective regulation and control can be made only with the specific features of this space.

So, it is rational to allocate areas of public relations, that need a legal control:

- the extent and delimitation of jurisdiction;
- protection of privacy and personal data of individuals;
- combating violations of public morality;
- ensuring information security;
- protection of national and international law.

Setting legal control in cyberspace will provide an opportunity to ensure effective, rational and full regulation of information space.

Bakalinska O. O. Unfair competition as a form of abuse of subjective civil right.

In accordance with the Article 13, of the Civil code of Ukraine, actions of citizens and legal entities carried deliberately to the detriment of another entity, also abuse of right in other forms, are prohibited. It should be mentioned, in accordance with the Article 12, of the Civil code of Ukraine, the presumption of [reasonable good faith](#) of a subject o legal relationship is raised, if different hasn't been decided by court. Thereby, sections 2-5of the Article 13 of the Civil code of Ukraine, special limits for the parties of civil legal relationships to enjoy civil rights and perform commitments are imposed – to act in good faith and not to use their civil rights to the others' detriment (not to abuse their rights). In particular, section 5 of the Article 13 of the Civil Code of Ukraine, imposes a direct ban on use of civil rights purposely to restrain competition illegitimately, to abuse market monopoly, and on unfair competition. So, there is a question of relevance of attributing monopolistic activities and unfair competition to forms of abuse of civil rights.

The majority of law theorists and civil law specialists consider the notion of "abuse of right" as an antipod of a notion "good faith", or as an infringement of principles (presumptions) of good faith, [reasonableness](#) and fairness as in the Article 3 of the Civil code of Ukraine. The notion of good faith is determinative not only for civil law regulation but also for the institute of protection against unfair competition. It is worth mentioning that fair competition is a prerequisite for development not only a competitive environment but also for the state in general. In regard the acknowledgement in the Article 13 of the Civil code of Ukraine of unfair competition as a form of abuse of right would provide grounds to analyze this notion from the civil law' concept point of view of abuse of right and to form conceptual grounds of protection of fair competition in Ukraine.

Zelenytsia I. M. Protection of rights of corporations from hostile takeovers.

The creation and rapid development of commercial organizations, the desire of entrepreneurs to increase their own market share, the monopolization of the market as a means to improve the profitability of business, the ability to take advantage of competitive market behavior is the tendency of businesses. However, involuntary processes of mergers and acquisitions can lead to restriction of competition and market self-regulation system, therefore there is a very high likelihood of infringement of individual entities.

Violation of corporate rights may occur as illegally (in the form of raiding) and perfectly legal (in the form of hostile takeovers). However, it should be noted that the absorption that occurs within the law, is an indicator of the effectiveness of management methods and means of economic recovery by eliminating from the market of inefficient enterprises.

In order to protect their rights members of market relations using a number of protective mechanisms to prevent or stop a hostile takeover. Thus, protection mechanisms can be divided into judicial and non-judicial.

Legal mechanisms used in case of violation of legislation on the acquisition of the company.

Non-judicial intended to make acquisitions less profitable (use of "poison pills") or create some inconvenience to the enemy company ("golden parachute"), or try to seek help from "friendly" business organization (the so-called "white knight") and more.

Holosnichenko D.I. The European Council, the EU Council, the European Parliament: the Distribution of Powers.

The government of Ukraine intends to intensify the work on the Association Agreement with the EU. The convergence with the progressive international political and economic union necessitates a thorough study of the EU institutions in the theoretical level.

Defining of the competence of its organs and the distribution of powers among them are of particular interest, and the article is dedicated to the study of these facts.

The powers of the European Council, the EU Council and the European Parliament are investigated, as well as their distribution among these authorities of the EU. The new approaches to the European Union as an international organization that has features of federation are made, and the role and importance of the European Commission in its system bodies is shown.

It is emphasized that the entry into legal force of the Lisbon Treaty the European Council acquires the status of a full-fledged EU institution. Therefore, the decisions made by this organization can be regarded as acts which have legal effect and operate within both the EU and the Member States. The institutions, bodies and organizations, as well as the Member States, to which its decisions are addressed, are legally bound to meet them and to ensure their enforcement. New powers were given to the European Parliament and the Council. The Commission received higher authority like the authority of the executive power.

Zolotarova N.I. Forms of Administrative Activity in the Area of the Environmental Safety.

In the article the concept of the form of the administrative activity in the area of the environmental safety is studied and its characteristics are identified. It is proved that the administrative activity of the internal affairs bodies in the area of the environmental safety is directed at its organization part in its domestic sphere as well as in the external manifestation, which significantly affects its forms.

It is shown that the administrative activity of the internal affairs bodies in the area of the environmental safety is directed at its organization, and even the internal organizational activity of these bodies is eventually concentrated on the external functions of fighting crime and combating other offenses.

The form the administrative activity in the area of the environmental safety is referred to as homogeneous in their characteristics and law nature group of the administrative actions, that have the external expression and with the help of them the protection of the environmental rights, the environmental safety and fighting offences in the sphere of environmental laws is provided.

Keywords: administrative activity, forms of administrative activity, environmental safety, organization.

Musiienko T. The legislative consolidation of the main definitions in renewable energy of Ukraine.

During the last time in Ukraine, as well as throughout the world, there is the development of alternative energy industry, as well as the development of legislation in the same field. In this article the basic concepts and terminology in the field of alternative energy sources, showing the main problems of their usage in the legislation of Ukraine, as well as proposed solutions to these problems.

Most of the problems arise in the interpretation of various types of energy sources, that consist the definition of alternative energy. Diversity of translation term "renewable energy" has led to the

fact that both scientists and legislators confuse these concepts. For example, in Ukraine to mark this concept uses the term "renewable energy", "unconventional energy", "alternative energy".

In the legislation of Ukraine it is identified the existence of all these kinds of concepts. However, we found that the concept of alternative energy includes all other types of concepts. Therefore we propose to amend the Alternative energy sources Law of Ukraine with pointing to the types of energy that make up the concept of "alternative energy" and give them a comprehensive list.

We also offer to use all the previous definition but strictly follow their list that will be given in the law.

Despite the neglect of the legislature to the definitions of "unconventional", "renewable", "alternative" sources of energy, and despite the fact that the definition of alternative energy sources appeared only in 2000 with the adoption of the Alternative Fuels Law of Ukraine, and also taking into account that the definition of renewable energy is not fixed legally and still consider it appropriate to replace the term "unconventional", all the synonyms "renewable sources" into the term "alternative energy sources" in those regulations that were adopted the Alternative energy sources Law of Ukraine because it is hardly known what energy source the legislator meant.

Filipenko A. Place of management decision in administrative and legal activity.

The article investigates the place of management decision in administrative and legal activity, analyses and generalizes the stages of making management decision and singles out objective and subjective reasons influencing management decision.

Management decision in administrative and legal activity is a complex technological process consisting of the following stages: analysis of the situation, forming of management decision variants, valuation of management hypothesis, making a decision, sequence of decisions, bringing of decision to a performer, managing realization of decision, estimation of the results.

Complexity and versatility of activity types taking place during this process make to divide it into some separate stages.

Decision is realized if its aim is riched.

Key-words: management decision, administrative and legal activity, stages of making a management decision.

Golubchik V. V. Issues of the foreign exchange market in Ukraine.

This article examines the legal nature of the Forex market in Ukraine, the legal nature of contracts concluded in the Forex market determines the personality of the participants indicated relationship and producing ways to improve legislation in this area.

Broker relationship with the client clearly regulated by law in developed countries.

In Ukraine, relations with the client broker no legal basis and are not regulated by law. In the last confirmation seems necessary to consider the scheme of broker and dealer organization, creation and activity centers Forex in Ukraine.

Real Asset Forex transmitting directly the so-called "traders". Tool such operations are the traders involved cash customers, which is called "investors". The interest of both parties given the market to conduct foreign exchange operations on it due to the material in the form of getting each of them corresponding profit. Today, traders act as a large financial company, and ordinary people are also involved in trading foreign currency at a specified market. Traders may be both professionals and amateurs.

Practical application of the mechanism of trading and processing of contractual relations between investors and traders in many cases, evidence of penetration at a disadvantage in fact investors who entrusted their money by a person usually does not wonder about the legality of processing in communications because of this contractual relationship with the participants of this market.

After analyzing the requirements of the law and applying them to a situation between trader and investors in carrying out foreign exchange transactions on the Forex market, you can keep track of numerous violations of law which affect or may affect the interests first of all investors.

Thus, the risk of legal liability of traders and dealers of companies is reduced and the risk increases directly proportional investors.

It should be noted that the very scheme of Forex and its clients are not legally regulated, and sometimes even violate current legislation of Ukraine and in particular the provisions of the Civil Code of Ukraine. The result is that people, including citizens of Ukraine who decide to play in the forex market and thus come into direct legal relationship, first create a danger or threat to their interests. The reason for such situations usually becomes the elementary legal ignorance or in other words legal nihilism on the part of citizens.

Sudarenko O.V. Legal principles of budgetary compensation of VAT in Ukraine.

The issues of legal regulation of budgetary compensation of VAT in Ukraine are investigated in the article.

The main attention is paid to the analysis of the essence and features of the legal regulation of the institute of the budgetary compensation. The mechanism of exercising the rights for budgetary compensation is defined. The structure of parties to the legal relationships concerning budgetary compensation of VAT is defined: bodies of the State tax service of Ukraine, bodies of the State treasury service of Ukraine and VAT payers. The subjects enabled and not enabled to exercise the right for VAT budgetary compensation are distinctly distinguished. Common and definitive features of general and automatic types of budgetary compensation are defined, definitive features between the mechanism of budgetary compensation and entering in accounts sums of money to decrease VAT commitments are defined. Common features suppose that the right for budgetary compensation can be exercised exclusively by VAT payers that actually paid the sum of VAT to the budget, have negative VAT value for more than one period of review (fiscal period), have no VAT debts (incl. spread out and delayed), and have made the application and obligatory documents to the State tax service according the place of registry and this right has been confirmed by a conclusion of the State tax service as a result of monitoring. The distinctions between automatic and general order of budgetary compensation are as following: in the structure of parties, in types of monitoring (in results of which the right for budgetary compensation can be exercised); in periods of such monitoring; in the decisions by the State tax service as results of VAT payers monitoring (concerning the compliance of VAT payers with requirements of budgetary compensation and legal consequences of such conclusions).

Amendments to the tax legislation for the purpose of its improvement and averting of the infringements of rights and guarded interests of legal entities are proposed.

Kostenko I. V. Historical traditions and modern trends in the system of scientific titles of Ukraine.

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

As a result, on the one hand, improvement of traditional legal norms, on the other hand, the revision of traditional principles up to the middle of the first decade of the XXIst century such features and tendencies were fixed in the developing order of granting academic degrees and titles in Ukraine.

At first, attestation activity in granting academic degrees and titles was decentralized.

Secondly, hereupon and through the concession of the right to the HCC of Ukraine and to the State higher education committee to determine within the limits of their competence, *i.e.* procedural and technical side of the order of granting academic titles, except for the procedure of granting titles.

Thirdly, the process of academic attestation went out beyond the traditional limits of higher educational establishments and research institutes, continuously diffusing its scopes.

Fourthly, councils, conferred with the right to solicit about the awarding academic titles, began to be named either academic (councils of higher educational establishments and educational establishments equated to them) or scientific and technical ones (councils of scientific and equated to them organizations).

Fifthly, as a result of successive introduction of institutes of title rehabilitation; equating of documents about granting academic titles, issued to academic and pedagogical staff; re-attestations of academic and pedagogical staff, - the volume of right for granting an academic title was expanded and began to be determined as the right for obtaining a title, the right for appealing, the right for depriving of a title, the right for its rehabilitation, as well as the right for compatibility and re-attestation.

Absence of the system approach in development of administrative decisions in an educational sphere results in the situation when making them they follow only «private», «township» interests. The agreement of state, regional and higher schools' interests becomes complicated through instability of socio-economic and political situation, imperfection of regulatory and legal framework that, in the end, causes the conflict of interests and destabilization of work of the university staff. As a result of the university unstable activity the level of granting educational services goes down and labour market gets an educational product of a low quality.

Keywords: scientific degrees, attestative activity of the state, scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel.

Chepulchenko T. O. Supremacy of right as fundamental principle of modern lawmaking.

Actuality of claim of principle of supremacy of right on the modern stage increases taking into account a practical aspect, especially in the process of activity of subjects of lawmaking. As an aim of any right is realization of him social value in life of man, society and state, then that, how a law will be used, depends on the state of their will and consciousness. Yes, a legislator, passing an act, must deeply realize essence, nature of right and not to erect his understanding only as to totality of legal binding overs. Realization of right takes place at consciousness of legislators as reflection of him the valued reference-points, that a justice, equality, freedom, inalienable human rights is in particular and also, that presently is especially actual, clear differentiation of concepts of right and law.

Principle of supremacy of right is one of basic signs of the modern social legal state in that a right subordinates to the soba state power, and fundamental human rights and her social safety present maintenance of the freedom, based on laws that is accepted and yield to the change a legal way. Id est, by the specific sign of such state as a higher form of political existence there is accordance of law to the right (legal law) and his supremacy.

In lawmaking, thus, as well as in lawmaking, the basic ideas of absolute law all major human values are united in that must be represented.

Thus, is this article the modern tendencies of claim of principle of supremacy of right are considered in the context of naturally-legal aspiration, and also in this connection a right for creation is specified on a feature, in particular, taking into account differentiation of concept of right and law.

Lukianchykov E.D., Lukianchykov B.E. Psychological impact in prejudicial proceedings.

The investigation of crimes is the cognitive activity. During this activity the investigator communicate with other persons. The asking any questions by the investigator to the person is the mean to transmit the information that influences to her consciousness, psychology and it forces to search the necessary answer or explication. Therefore, the psychological impact is the integral and characteristic element of the communication process of the person generally, that's why recently there are fewer scientists who consider it as a illegal mean of investigation.

It is drew attention to the fact that the criminal proceedings law prohibits the torture of the person, the cruel, inhuman or humiliating behave or punishment, the threats to behave like this, to hold the person in humiliating conditions, to force the actions humiliating her dignity during the criminal proceedings.

It is accented that if in the article 22 Criminal Code it is said about the prohibition of the application of prohibited means to have the evidence, in the new Criminal Code this requirement concerns all proceedings means to collect the evidence, all investigatory actions. The positive fact is that the version of this article doesn't leave the reasons for the expanded interpretation. In contradiction to other illegal measures not mentioned in the part 3 article 22 Criminal Code, in our opinion, the exhaustive list of actions prohibited during the investigation is cited in the new Criminal Code.

It is cited the means of the psychological impact referring to prohibited (threat, deception, dignity, humiliation) and its essence is revealed in general. It is accentuated that in each specific situation the cited means of the psychological impact have to be estimated in terms of its legitimacy, permissibility and allowability to the application. It is accentuated that during the criminal proceedings the threat can be lawful and even the specially permitted by law.

It is analyzed the means of the psychological impact to the person that can be ambiguous estimated by the person and induce her to the actions or behave promoting to the investigation.

Key words: tactical way, psychological impact, psychological pressure, investigatory actions, tactical combinations.

Osadchiy V.I. The object of transport crimes.

Generic object of crimes against traffic safety and operation of transport were not always clearly defined.

Criminal Code of Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, 1922, contained criminal ban on traffic safety and operation of transport as in Chapter VI of the Criminal Code "property crimes" (p. 197), though in Chapter VIII of the Criminal Code "Crimes of the rules that protect people's health, public safety and public order" (page 218). Criminal Code of Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, 1927, - in Chapter II of the Criminal Code "Crimes against public order" (B. other crimes against public order - art. 93, art. 94). Criminal Code of Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, 1960, - in the first Chapter, "State crime" (2. Other state crimes - art. 77, art. 78), in Chapter IX "Crimes against public order" (art. 203, art. 204), Chapter X "Crimes against public safety, public order and people's health" (art. 215, art. 216, art. 217). Criminal Code of Ukraine in 2001 more optimally structured crimes against traffic safety and operation of transport in particular, Chapter XI of the Criminal Code of Ukraine - "Crimes against the safety and operation of transport" (art. 276 - 292).

On the basis of scientific and legal sources the author concludes that the generic object of transport crimes - a traffic safety and operation of the transport as a condition of its operation, in which for life, health, security, liberty rights, property, environmental security, public safety, rights and lawful interests of citizens, enterprises, institutions there is no danger, creates the absence of any danger. When committing a traffic crime is damaged or jeopardized damage specific direct object - traffic safety and operation of a transport (always acts as the main direct object of the crime) and life, health, personal security, liberty rights, property, environmental security, public safety, rights and lawful interests of citizens, enterprises, institutions and organizations that act as additional (compulsory or optional) direct objects crime. In this connection these components direct object determines the legal nature of traffic crime.

Pavlenko I.V. Sterileness as a result the illegally conducted abortion: problem aspects.

In this article is examined a question about medical and legal validity of sterileness in the article 134 of the Criminal code of Ukraine. An author is affect a question about reasons of womanish sterileness in general and its correlation with the illegally conducted abortions. For writing of the article were used opinions of specialists in the sphere of medicine, examples are resulted from judicial practice. It is set that diagnostics of etymology of reasons of sterileness is a difficult process which sometimes can last years. It is also established an author, that normatively legal a base does not contain the direct pointing on the leadthrough of examination in relation to establishment of sterileness after illegal abortion. Therefore an author is ground position about expedience of exception of sterileness from the number of consequences in the article 134 of the Criminal code of Ukraine.

Dunaevska L.G., Lushpienko V.M. Organ transplantation and human tissue: legal and forensic analysis.

History of transplant organs originates from a series of experimental studies, for which in 1912 Karel Alexis (Alexis Carrel) was awarded the Nobel Prize for pioneering work. Surgical transplantation of human organs from deceased and living donors, the sick and dying patients began its development after the Second World War. Over the past 50 years, transplantation of human organs, tissues and cells began to practice worldwide. Due to managed to save more than one life and improve its quality. The demand has always exceeded supply, despite a significant increase in the scale of organs from deceased donors, as well as an increase in recent years, the use of organs from living donors. Lack of available grafts for transplantation not only contributed to the development in many countries, procedures and systems to increase their numbers, but also stimulated the growth of illicit trade in human organs.

Analysis of foreign countries concerning transplantation of organs and human tissue allows to distinguish two models of regulation donation of organs and tissues from deceased persons, so-called "presumed consent" and "presumption of bad weather." "Presumed consent" is also known in the legal literature as "alleged agreement" or "model objections." It applies to those who died, according to her removal and use of organs from deceased performed if the life of the deceased has expressed objection to this, or if not express denial of his relatives or legal representatives. As for the second model, namely the "presumption of dissent" it means if his death the decedent expressly declared his consent to organ removal or his family members clearly expressed opposition to such action in the case when deceased did not leave such a statement. In such cases, the lack of agreement is considered as a waiver of transplantation. According to this principle, it is assumed that everyone in advance disagrees with the fact that her organs be transplanted to another person.

Analysis of social, criminal and medical factors provides a basis for predicting the high level of delinquency in the field of transplantation and significant negative social consequences in this regard. Illegal transplantation always perpetrated regarding the donor or recipient.

In violation of the law transplant human organs or tissue provides for criminal responsibility century. 143 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine "Violation of law transplant human organs or tissue" and Art. 144 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine "Violent donation."

Preventing crime in the field of transplantation of organs or human tissue is carried out primarily on the factors that cause certain types of crime in the medical practice regarding organ transplantation or human tissue. In scale implementation of preventive activities in the field of transplantation of organs or human tissue implemented at the national level, regional or sectoral level, object level and the individual level.

Keywords: transplantation, "presumption of agreement", "presumption of disagreement", illegal transplantation.
