

ABSTRACTS

SOCIOLOGY

Bova A.A., Belenok A.A. Presentation of students on dangerous ground Kyiv

Opportunities offered by the big city, fraught with both a security threat to its residents. The level of subjective perception of personal safety becomes an important indicator of quality of life. The above raises the problem of life safety to the rank of one of the most important and relevant research problems. It also has great practical value since competent system of forecasting, assessment, identification of risk areas can significantly reduce the likelihood of the spatial distribution of those or other threats, reduce criminal manifestations.

The purpose of this paper is to study the structure of representations of Kyiv students about dangerous places in the daytime and at night with the help of the integrated application of multivariate statistical analysis. The empirical base was the exploratory study of public opinion "Risks of big city" we conducted during May-June 2014 among the students of Kiev.

Keywords: security, subjective risk, big city, correlation analysis, principal component analysis, cluster analysis.

Dukach J. Network approach in scholar achievements of Barry Wellman: explication and assessment

In this article the author discusses the main scholar achievements of Barry Wellman (Canadian-American sociologist, one of the developers of network approach).

Keywords: network approach, social network analysis, INSNA.

Zhytnyk M. Charity in socio-philosophical retrospect and prospect

The rapid development of science and technology leads to the dehumanization of society, that negative impact on social relations, in which greatly reduced the level of humanity . Therefore, the question of morality of human relations, especially in the current situation in Ukraine is urgent and needs to improve and find new ways of revival. The phenomenon charity is one of these possible mechanisms.

Article considered in detail the genesis of the concept of charity from sociological, ethical and philosophical point of view. Separately investigated the representatives of different religious confessions to the phenomenon of charity historically. It deals with ambiguity and different forms of existence. It is shown that as of today the charity at the center of discussions public, scientists, politicians, civil servants, activists public sector. However, attitudes it implement in today's society is ambiguous. On the one hand, the charity helps solve social problems and improve the quality of life of community relations but on the other hand, the charitable programs and actions can be veiled self-interest of the organizers, which also can lead to some abuses.

The article shows that the charity serves axiological component of social relations because its based on concepts such as kindness, goodness, help the needy, compassion. Reviewed different kinds of charitable activities and proved that it is an active charity is an effective method of improving humanization of social relations.

Keywords: charity, religion, axiology, social relation, humanism.

Kalinin V. The crisis concept in the world-systems analysis

Permanent crisis in various areas of public affairs needs interpretations of its causes for developing a strategy for further actions. The world-system analysis is one of the original scientific approaches, which offers its own vision not only for the explanation the past and the present but also for prediction of the future through the using of the crisis concept. The article is aimed to analyze the crisis concept in the world-system approach as a cornerstone concept in designing their own version of the future. For achieving this aim have been used a method of identifying causal relations and comparative method.

The article provided critical reviews of the essence, mechanisms and factors that affect the nature of crisis in the framework of the world-system approach (for example, the concepts of Immanuel Wallerstein, George Derluagian and Giovanni Arrighi).

A common feature of all crises concepts in the world-system analysis is 'adoption' conceptions from other disciplines. For instance, from biology, chemistry, anthropology and economics. In

particular, Immanuel Wallerstein's crisis concept based on the biochemistry theory of equilibrium Ilya Prigogine system to determine the nature of the crisis. George Derluguian attempted to use conceptions of American biologists and anthropologists mechanisms to describing resistance and overcome the crisis in human communities. Other world-system theorist Giovanni Arrighi used hronopolitical conception of time for proving probability transformation of capitalism on a new stage of development.

The crisis concept in all three visions of representatives of world-systems analysis should be considered only within a structural approach to social reality. If removed "a brick structure" from "the world-system pyramid", the crisis concept loses its validity, because the basic assumption is structural conditionality of the political and social reality.

Anyway, a limited number of researches in the area of crisis provides the world-system perspective unique place for further using its scientific tools for explanation and prognosis in different area of public life.

Keywords: crisis, world-system, bifurcation, fluctuation, turbulence.

Kozhekina L. Prospects of the use of qualitative methods to the study of political resocialization in a transitional society

The prospects of the use of qualitative methods in the study of the process of political resocialization during the period of post-Soviet transformation in society are analyzed in the article. The notion of "political resocialization" is described as adaptation of personality to the new requirements and conditions of the socio-political system through the change of the individual basic political and cultural characteristics that define the interaction between the personality and the socio-political system.

The methods of the study of trends in political resocialization of the "middle" generation, which are proposed in the author's empirical research, combine quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection and analysis and take into account political, cultural and socio-structural indicators of resocialization.

The article is focused on the results of the use of qualitative methods, in particular axio-biographical interview, which was used as an auxiliary method.

However, the use of this method has allowed to understand better the results of the quantitative survey, in particular, to obtain the individual, biographical information about the significance of social conditions and events for forming or changing political views of the respondents on the different stages of their lives. Based on the results of in-depth interviews, the generalized characteristics of the generational group of teachers are given on such indicators: job satisfaction, social wellbeing, territorial identity, the level of feeling of personal ability to influence the political process, the level of political activity, attitude towards "perestroika", assessment of social changes and changes in the conditions of individual life during the years of Ukrainian independence, paternalistic orientations. The conclusion about the complementarity of quantitative and qualitative methods in the study of the process of political resocialization is made. Thus, to reveal common trends of the process and its typical manifestations, it is advisable to appeal to the quantitative methodology and representative studies. Qualitative methods allow to describe the aspects of the problem in details, revealing the subjective sense of the studied process.

Keywords: political resocialization, "middle" generation, adaptation, political orientations and attitudes, axio-biographical method.

Kolomiets T. V. Starosolskyi's sociological conception in the context of the problem field of modernity

In this article author interprets sociological conception of the famous Ukrainian scientist-theorist and public figure V. Starosolskyi in the context of modern influence as a "central problems of recent sociological theories" (P. Kutuyev). As well the national state is one of the institutional measuring of modernity, important attention is paid to the analysis of the national vision of V. Starosolskyi.

Keywords: nation, modernity, association, union, modern democracy.

Korzhev G. Between nation and Europe: in search of new identities

The paper is devoted to the nascent type of European identity which development was accelerated during last decades under the influence of deep institutional changes in the EU and is heatedly contested in political and scholarly discussions.

The article discusses terminological difficulties connected with the notion of European identity (EI) how it is presented in the public sphere of the EU. In up-to-date public debates one can observe the clash of two opposite cultural discourses, namely: 1) ethnocentric, which is homogenizing, analogous to national, adverse to manifestations of cultural alternatives and otherness, 2) multicultural, post-national, based upon tolerance and recognition. There is necessity to sort out two other types of discourses that are primarily political and put accent either on inclusion or exclusion criteria. The former appeal to liberal values of democracy, human rights, peace, tolerance and Enlightenment. Whereas the latter puts emphasis on social rights and guarantees as well as the safeguarding of cultural authenticity.

Thus, the very fact of EI existence or even its strength does not allow making conclusions on correlates or consequences of this identity. One needs to illuminate content, values, and structures of meaning associated with EI. In other words, it is possible to feel oneself European in many varying senses and at different levels, putting this sort of perception in the framework of more general, world-view and mental schemes. The comparison of EI with national identity allows to distinguishing few peculiarities that make the prospects for the elaboration of the identification with Europe either more confident or, contrarily, more problematic.

Keywords: theories of nation and nationalism, values, "European values", multiculturalism, EU, Ukraine, identity.

Kuchuran A. Social structuring and processes of regionalization: conceptual approach

In this article the author examines the social structure of society and its influence on the formation of political power on a certain space. Revealed that the main elements that affect the structuring of political power at regional and local levels is ethno-linguistic, confessional and professional composition of the population, the type of dominant identity, residence axle «center-periphery».

Keywords: electoral space, regional identity, the axis "center-periphery" political space, ethno-linguistic population structure.

Lapina V. The peculiarities of sociological investigations of consumerism as of sociocultural phenomena

The analytical sociological approach that enables to understand the basic structural and functional characteristics of the consumerism phenomena is presented in the article. The peculiarities of the conceptual interpretations of the consumerism phenomena in the contemporary theoretical sociology is investigated. The cognitive significance of these interpretations for development of advanced surveys in sociology under the modern conditions of the global and regional transformations is underlined by the author. The consumerism phenomena is defined as ontological foundation for elaboration of the "consumer society" sociological theories. The concept of "consumer society" is interpreted by scholars in different ways: 1) as a specific essential component of industrial social system; 2) as the type of the developed part of the world capitalist system; 3) as the latest phase of the historical development of the post-industrial societies in which the sphere of consumption determines all processes of structurations and social changes. In the sociological theories of global modernization consumerism is interpreted as economic phenomena. This theory defines consumerism as a social movement as an important factor of economic growth. In the sociological theories of global dependency and in the radical theories of post-modern sociology consumerism presented as cultural-ideological phenomena which is oriented to protection of the manipulative over-consumption model. Such strategy of protection has strong recourse support from media institutions and advertising agencies.

Keywords: consumerism, excessive consumption, the consumer society, consumption sociology, culture, contemporary sociological theory.

Maulik S. Singapore social phenomenon as a result of Lee Kuan Yew innovation policy

This publication studies societal establishment and progress of the developing country in the post-colonial period of the mid-twentieth century. It also presents the essence of successful social innovations and modernization of social relations made by the governmental authorities and defines functions of social innovation and their influences over the society.

Examples of practical social innovations that led to the modernization of Singapore social institutions and infrastructure were studied, including some statistical information about marital status, education level, and number of children in the family as indicators of social transformation of Singapore population. The key role of the personality of a leader in the social transformation processes was studied.

The analysis of Singapore social development during the years of its pace from the third world to global top rankings was made and possibilities to use successful Singapore practices, including the crucially important education and self-organization, in Ukrainian current situation were mentioned.

Keywords: Singapore, social innovations, innovative development, modernization.

Odarych S. Historical and sociological dimension of communication: social impacts of the Socratic method of general concepts defining

The cultural tradition of European system of sciences brings its genealogy of the Greco-Roman civilization. Mainly because of theorizings of pre-Socratic philosophers, Platonism and Aristotelianism, whose central figure Socrates is. Sociocybernetics founded by a Talcott Parsons' adherent Niklas Luhmann as a new school of theoretical sociology of the second half of the XX century, is not an exception too. It's topical to carry out an audit of historical sociology from the standpoint of the sociocybernetical research program since Antiquity. Promising are historical and sociological and historical and philosophical studies of social communications in the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, the Enlightenment, Modernity and Postmodernity, as well as non-European cultures and civilizations in their historical dynamics.

Keywords: communication, interaction, media, community, sociocybernetics, antiquity, Socrates, society.

Osypchuk A. The problem of theoretical synthesis in contemporary sociology

The paper presents the critical, comparative and historic analysis of main sociological theories together with discussion of levels of analysis and main ontological dichotomies. It is shown by the historical analysis of classical sociological paradigms that the demand for the more comprehensive theoretical approach which would be able to overcome at least some of the main ontological or methodological dichotomies was never fulfilled. The author argues that the most productive way to build such approach will be through synthesizing structure and agency. At the same time, the new synthetic theory should not be viewed as a "new Great theory". Instead, it should be regarded as ontological basis for more comprehensive and heuristic methodology for sociological practice and empirical research.

Social reality's phenomena and epiphenomena cannot be reduced to each other (as we cannot reduce structure to agency and vice versa). At the same time, it is impossible to fully explore one phenomenon in all multitudes of its relations and features, likewise, impossible to fully extract it from such a network of connections and relations. Among other foundations for synthesis the philosophical heritage, scholastics, and theology should be mentioned (from them the main dichotomies in sociology were inherited), as well as classical sociological tradition, which formulated sociological version of those dichotomies (as problem of order versus problem of action) and showed the first attempts to integrate those dichotomies, different levels of analysis, structure and agency.

Keywords: structure, agency, synthetic theory, level of analysis, macro-micro synthesis, synthesis of structure and agency, ontology, dichotomy.

Pygolenko I. Condition and perspectives using method exit-poll during election

The article reviews the main problems of using one of the methods of sociological survey the exit-poll during the parliamentary elections in Ukraine and the election of deputies of local councils and village, town and city mayors. The analysis of the possible causes of the negative experience of the exit-poll in Ukraine. Particular attention is drawn to the peculiarities of exit-poll in the parliamentary elections of 2014.

Keywords: electoral sociology, methods of sociological researches, exit-poll, forecasting election results.

Serhienko Y. The issues of necessity for sociological survey of "no sociological" meaning of life

The article proves the need for more of the inclusion of issues related to the category of the "meaning of life", in the modern perspective case studies. It is characterized by the main difficulties encountered when trying to reflection the meaning of life issues in the framework of the traditional sociological knowledge. She analyzes the social changes that have become factors change

people's ideas about the meaning of their existence - on the one hand, and, directly, to modify the significance of social life - on the other. Author suggested the characteristics of the meaning of life from the perspective of systems archetype, universality and individuality of their manifestations.

After determining a theme for their scientific research so delicate issue as the meaning of life, the sociologist must be prepared for the difficulties of studying, among which criticism "no sociological" object analysis, market research disadvantages purport to problems and the lack of effective tools for empirical achievement data.

In the early period of sociological knowledge were formed and analyzed the category of the meaning of life and related concepts "building of life", life's strategy, vital programs, the life of the project, dispositions, life's plan, self-awareness, self-reflection, self-knowledge, interests, needs, life's purport values, purpose (goal) of life, life's scenarios and more.

However, the trend of social reality: social transformation processes, the turbulence of the social world, consumer society, biotechnology revolution, the development of innovative technologies that are pronounced in the present social life, forcing representatives of sociological knowledge to return to his studies purport subject matter of perspective. In addition, the observed features inherent meaning of life in modern society: archetypes, versatility and individuality.

In this article we outlined the range of issues that make "concerned" scientists purport to problems looking for a solution that offers significant "space" and prospects for further study of the meaning of life's categories within sociological knowledge.

Keywords: meaning of life, case study methodology, sociological analysis, universality, social change.

Sereda Y. Social mobility under transformations: the case of Ukrainian society

The paper is devoted to the analysis of changes in the directions and channels of social mobility. Global trends of absolute and relative mobility as well as the impact of transformational context on social mobility are reviewed. Based on ISSP (International Social Survey Program) data for Ukraine, analysis of the links among education, origin, the first status on the labor market and the current status is carried out by structural equation modeling. It is proved that the post-Soviet transformations of Ukrainian society primarily affect institutional factors of social mobility; though, channels of social mobility (education and origin) in terms of relative indicators remain quite stable and consistent with global trends. Ukraine demonstrates that the key issue is labor market inequality after the graduation. Origin is associated with professional status mainly at the beginning of the career.

Keywords: social mobility, transformation, Ukraine, professional status, education, origin.

Sudyn K. Ukrainian nationalism in Donetsk: between real guidelines and virtual identities

Article offers the concept of a nation, which combines the notion of national identity and nationalism as an ideology. Using ideas of C. Hayes and A. Smith, it is shown that nationalism as an ideology is present in any nation, since the latter is a system of social action, organized around the cultural system, which is structured around a core doctrine of nationalism. The concept of "core doctrine of nationalism" was introduced by A. Smith to designate a number of statements that are present in all the nationalistic ideologies. Peculiarities of formation/revival of national identity in post-Soviet Ukrainian society through the prism of the relationship of national identity and nationalism as an ideology are offered. The dynamics of the spread of nationalist identities in Donetsk for the period from 1994 to 2010 have been analyzed. And author has determined two types of nationalist identity: explicit and latent. The latter is characterized by the presence of nationalist attitudes that are inherent to the explicit type of nationalist identity, but without identification with the social group of nationalists. Hypothesis about existence of radical political nationalism in Donetsk has been offered in article.

Keywords: national identity, nationalism, nation.

Finko A. The problem of ethical responsibility: political and social aspects

The article develops analysis of the problem of liability on the material Oedipus the King play by Sophocles; identified ambiguous aspects of classical model of rational ethics of responsibility and ethical beliefs; it emphasizes that Puritan ethic represents an ambivalent phenomenon pertaining to both "the spirit of capitalism" and the spirit of revolutionary egalitarianism.

Keywords: political responsibility, ethics, beliefs, ethics, responsibility, sectarian heterodoxy, the revolutionary process.

Shulga A. Political and religious domains of the symbolic universe

The article is devoted to the political-religious level of the domains of the symbolic universe as part of its hierarchical structure. Symbolic universe is defined as a meta-meaning matrix that offers for social actors an explanation and interpretation of all objective, intersubjective (social) and subjective processes and phenomena.

According to the presented hierarchy of the domains of the symbolic universe, political and religious domains belong to the same level, as both domains demonstrate an essential similarity. Both political and religious domains are domains of meanings-production activity aimed at the formation of the social actors worldview. This includes not only rational but also irrational or cosmological explanations of existing social relations and their relevant allocation of scarce resources (financial, power, prestige and knowledge).

This demonstrates interconnections of these domains with other domains of the symbolic universe, such as value domain, economic domain and historical identity. In their turn political and religious domains actively influence the discourse, adding or modifying existing communication models and meanings, because both domains perform explicit function of explanation and justification of existing social relations as the only correct, rational or godly.

Another essential similarity of both political and religious domains of the symbolic universe is that their meanings are spread by the special groups of "experts" on the societal level. On the everyday-life level these meanings are distributed during direct and spontaneous everyday interactions between actors.

Keywords: symbolic universe, political domain, religious domain, ideology, religious representations, heiliger Kosmos.

Jacubin O., Pikalyuk D. Some theoretical aspects of the study of social innovation: diffusion, institutionalization, measurement

We considered innovation as an essential social process, showing institutional and diffusion characteristics of the social innovation.

Keywords: innovation, social innovation, diffusion, institutionalization, measurement.

Yatsyshyn U. Theoretical-Methodological Remarks to study process of secularization in Ukraine

The term "secularization" describes something as profane. Early studies of secularization predicted displacement of religion from public space. More recent studies (K.Dobbelaere, P.Berger, G.Davie J.Casanova etc.) of specifics of religion in various European countries and the USA have shown that secularization stimulates the evolution of religion, which adjusts the teaching methods and service to new living conditions (globalization, urbanization, science and technology, multiculturalism and oversaturation of information space).

Based on the approach of K. Dobbelyara to the analysis of secularization, three main levels of secularization, which can be adapted to study the process of secularization in Ukraine, were identified: macro (state-church relations, education, influence of social institutions), meso (religious practices and religious status of the institution beyond its interdependence with other social institutions) and micro-level (the religious beliefs and convictions of members of society).

The analysis of the theoretical foundations of secularization explanation shows their value to the study of the unique situation in which Ukraine found itself after the collapse of atheist totalitarian system.

Keywords: secularization, society, religion.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Matlai L. New public diplomacy according to world's perception of figure of state (an example of the Republic of Korea)

A country's national image determines a nation's international status and consolidates its influence in the international society. Contemporary public diplomacy is inseparable from international partnership and change. This article deals with the content and features of the new public policy of the Republic of Korea. South Korea has public diplomacy strategies based on

shared values and a preference for multilateralism. Korea had placed great emphasis on advancing its national brand and has done impressive work in recent years in the field of nation branding. The emergence of the partnership as a form of public diplomacy is an important issue for South Korea. National image is closely tied to a country's ability to build and maintain positive relationships with other countries.

Keywords: Republic of Korea, the average power, soft power, the new public diplomacy.

Yakovleva N. Peculiarities of political communication in Ukrainian intra-state crises

In Ukraine, political communication has permanent and systemized character. At the current stage of Ukrainian state development, neglecting public opinion is impossible. Crises are a special stage of political institutions functioning. A number of threats are able to result in destruction of the existing system. Attention to information during the period of crises is growing. During this period information, which ensures support of stability in the state and overcoming of the panicky moods has to be provided. There is however also information that has to be blocked as it contains state or military secret.

With the aim of defining the communicational strategy during crises it is needed to classify them based on the duration criteria (long-term, mid-term and short-term) and predictability (predictable and unpredictable). The last criterion has more weight from the point of view of communicational strategy building during the crises times.

The problems of communication during crisis is the drastic reduction of number of controllable criteria, growth of information role due to absence of clear interpretation of events, loss of trust to official communication channels.

Depending on the crisis type clear communicational strategy has to be developed. Communicational reaction for predictable crises can be worked out in advance based on the defined plan. Communicational technologies that are used by the states government during crisis must be proactive and creative.

Unpredictable crises make the state government act upon the situation. They are defined by the novelty and dynamics of development of events. However, under the condition of crisis typicalness, universal strategy can be developed with the aim of stabilization in the state.

Communication during intra-state crises in Ukraine is drastically different versus communication in the period of stable political system functioning. Availability of communicational strategy for the highest governmental representatives of Ukraine during the crises period ensures loyal moods among the population regarding negative processes of political development, overcoming of the risks of political system functioning stability, turning down the threats to national security of the state.

Keywords: political communication, internal crisis, political crisis, crisis management, media.

LAW

Chepulchenko T. Principle of equality in law as regulator of social relations: genesis and general characteristics

Equality is one of the central notions in the past and modern legal thought. Timeliness of studying the following problem is caused by the fact that appreciation and regulation of the equality is essential condition for defining and solving a variety of practical issues, for example, ways of developing democratic and social state, in which the main purpose is to ensure people's equality before the law and to protect their dignity.

Equality as legal principle is now recognized in the legislation, thereby the regulatory influence upon social relations can be exercised. The essence of legal equality means a requirement of equal status for all people before the law.

Philosophical foundations of equality were established in the studies of Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Democritus, Thomas Aquinas, Niccolo Machiavelli, Thomas More, Tommaso Campanella etc. As political and legal principle the notion of equality was studied almost by every Enlightenment philosopher such as Voltaire, Montesquieu, Rousseau, as well as by representatives of German idealism – Kant and Hegel etc. Among Russian and Ukrainian pre-revolutionary philosophers and legal scholars, who developed equality issues in law, B. Chicherin, N. Berdyaev, P. Novgorodtsev and I. Franko should be mentioned. Discussions on the place of equality category in the law and society last till now. Such well-known western scholars as R.

Dvorkin and J. Rawls, who have put forward their own concepts of equitableness, also participate in these debates.

However, it should be highlighted that classical concepts and ancient thinkers' ideas about equality have not lost their significance and require further studying and introduction to the legal system of the country.

Keywords: law, legal equality legal regulation, principles of law, the principle of equality.

Gozhiy I. The problems of legal regulation of the status of the internally displaced persons

In Constitution of Ukraine states that the human, his life and health, honor and dignity, immunity and safety is recognized as the greatest social value in Ukraine.

As a result of the occupation of Crimea by the Russian Federation and because of the armed conflict in the east of Ukraine emerged the situation of mass forced population displacement from these territories.

According to information from the Regional representative of The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as of 25 of May 2015 more than million people had to be displaced inside Ukraine because of the armed conflict. That is why there is an urgent necessity for today to improve a special legal mechanism for observance and protection of rights and freedoms of the displaced persons. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine had passed a bill "On amendments to some laws of Ukraine to strengthen the guarantees of rights and freedoms of internally displaced persons". The legislation clarifies the concept of internally displaced person, the state guaranteed rights and freedoms for forced displaced people, significant quantity of licensing procedures simplifies.

Keywords: armed conflict, forced population displacement, protection of constitutional rights.

Igorova V. Some questions legal personality judges of courts of general jurisdiction under

Legal personality of general court judges - the ability of individuals to the legislation to acquire the legal status of a judge of the court of general jurisdiction, that speak carrier of subjective rights and legal responsibilities of professional judges.

Legal personality of general court system is determined by the required qualifications of the candidate as a judge imposed the Laws of Ukraine "On the Judicial System and Status of Judges" 1 and other legal acts. Constitutional law is no consensus about the nature and content of the personality. Some researchers in their research identified this phenomenon of legal capacity since, in their view, to distinguish between these concepts no theoretical or practical reason.

In my opinion, the legal position concerning the identification and the relationship is correct. Relationships are "a special form of social interaction, whose participants have mutual, postal rights and responsibilities and implement them to meet their needs and interests ..." The legal specifics of this concept, among other features, such different circumstances, participants may be legal Only entities, ie entities endowed with certain personality; They are characterized by a specific relationship of the parties in the form of mutual rights and obligations. The structure of the concept are the subjects (natural and legal persons), objects (tangible and intangible assets) and content that is on one side (in the material sense), let the behavior of the obliged person on the other (as legal aspects) - subjective rights and legal responsibilities.

Thus, we can define personality as a kind of relationship where one party serving individual properties are given legal value, and another - the state, which through consolidation in the legislation recognizes these as legally significant. But such a relationship is not a legal relationship in their own sense. Legal personality, resulting legislative consolidation of certain properties of the individual quality characterizes only one side.

As for the value of the legal status and legal fruitful the opinion AV Petrishin, according to which "the content of the legal status not express how content determines the personality of the individual or organization."

I believe that the legal need to identify and explore as an autonomous legal concept that possible by providing fundamental, dominant properties, which makes all the other characteristics. To know the content of any legal phenomenon only through knowledge of its nature, serving its core, more stable and concentrated form.

Keywords: legal personality, judge, status, court.

Golosnichenko D., Dovzhyk A. Wages: problems and ways of solution

The essence of wages and salaries in Ukraine is disclosed. The main components of its organization, forms of payment and the mechanism of payment of labor are discussed. The main problems of organization of labor remuneration are considered and solutions are offered.

This article discusses the organization of a payment in modern enterprises. Socioeconomic consequences of irrational organization wage have been identified. The article emphasizes on the importance of a clear definition of strategy formation wage system, harmonization of the system to match the needs of workers and business objectives.

The directions of improving the organization of wages, which, in particular, is to move to flexible forms of remuneration, have been proposed. The current stage of development of Ukraine needs to create an effective system for enterprises wages.

The increase in labor costs, the tax burden on wages, wage arrears - this is not an exhaustive list of issues of wages, which employers and workers face very often, so improving the wage system is an extremely important task. It has been proved that to address these shortcomings of the total social labor of the growing importance of wages which should, together with operational planning to ensure strict coordination of work of each participant to the overall production targets of the company.

Keywords: wages, strategy of developing payment systems, valuation of labor, labor, government regulation, effectiveness and efficiency wages.