

ABSTRACTS

REPORTS FROM THE PLENARY SESSION OF THE VI-th INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL CONFERENCE THE HISTORICAL SOCIOLOGY OF CIVILIZATIONS: MODERNITY BETWEEN DEMOCRACY AND INEQUALITY, MAY 30-31, 2016

Zlobina O. G. Ukrainian Modernity in theoretical coordinates of J. Habermas

The article is an attempt to understand the transformation of Ukrainian society in the coordinates of the relationship between system and life-world, relying on the analytical framework of Habermas, which is applied to the analysis of specific life practices. The current state of Ukrainian society is characterized by changes in the conditions of interaction between the system (the economy and the state) and the life-world (private and public spheres). As the subject of the analysis highlighted the interaction of customer bureaucratic public system and civil state. The empirical base made of a comprehensive study to ensure the needs and rights of internally displaced persons in six regions of Ukraine, in particular materials 6 focus group discussions with representatives of internally displaced persons and 12 expert interviews with representatives of local authorities. Changes in the test system shows that in spite of the similarity of the relevant systems in the late capitalist and post-capitalist societies, the direct transformation of one into the other is impossible. Thus is born a hybrid system in which the social security elements are saved standard, but can not be provided factually system. As a result, the system can not effectively control the life-world and it actually encourages the release of his own dictation.

Keywords: System, Lifeworld, Ukrainian society, the role of client, the role of citizen.

SOCIOLOGY

Baginskiy A. V. Theories of modern state: war and crystallization

The article reconstructs the modern theoretical advances in the conceptualizing modern state. Distinguishes features of the modern state in the analysis of theories M. Mann and Ch. Tilly. The actual problem in the context of the state of war and the use of resources of social power.

Keywords: state; theories of state; modern state; war; social power.

Baranova S. S. Self-organizational potential of labor groups

The article reviews the progress of labor conflict in the communal company through the organizational approach, analyzes its' main socio-cultural causes. The authors define the place and the role of social self-organization mechanisms in labor management. It is also proposed a number of measures addressed to overcome deficiencies in internal informational and cultural organizational policy.

Keywords: laborgroup, social self-organization, theconciliationcommission, thegovernancecredibility, self-organizationalpotential.

Berezdetska L. V. Features of using state programs by demobilized ATO-veterans in Ukrainian society

The empirical material is based on research that was conducted on the initiative of the Foundation for War Veterans and members of the Anti-Terrorist Operation (ATO) by Sociology Faculty of Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv in March-June 2016.

The article discusses the experience of ATO participants in the combat zone. Particular attention was paid to how satisfying the use of social programs is, the latter being the state's answer to pressing social problems.

The index of active usage of social programs was also measured. The socio- demographic profile of ATO participants was provided.

Keywords: ATO veterans, social problems, government programs.

Bovgyria I. V. Empirical indicators of religious changes in Eastern Europe at the end of 20th - at the beginning of 21st century

The article suggests a set of indicators that could be used in the analysis of religious changes in Eastern European countries that occurred after the end of state atheism policies. The suggested indicators encompass self-evaluations of one's religiosity and specifics of religious landscapes as well as contextual indicators in societies in the post-Communist period. Possibilities and limitations for further use of the suggested indicators are discussed.

Keywords: empirical indicators, religious change, Eastern Europe.

Kalashnikova L. V. Quantitative and qualitative criteria of analysis of safety in personal life activity: a combination of statistical and sociological approaches

The process of ensuring safety of personality, like any other activity, requires compliance with organizational, legal, material and other conditions, in order to achieve goals. It makes very actual the development and establishment of an effective security mechanism, which reflects its specificity as a complex socio-legal phenomenon. An integral part of the mechanism ensuring the safe life of the personality is the definition of qualitative and quantitative criteria for evaluating the state of security as a scientific-methodological basis for comprehensive analysis of the diversity of hazards, and acceptable/unacceptable consequences. In the scientific literature widely presents approaches to the assessment of human development, determined the indices of quality of life, social problems, sustainable development, ecological-economic development of the regions, personal security from criminal encroachments, national security, realized attempts of calculating certain types of security, namely, social, economic, demographic, and others.

Safety is a complex entity and involves the formation of motivation of safety, directions of the underlying culture of safe behavior, the development of such competences as the formation of the complex knowledge and skills the modern recognition of potential security threats knowledge of the standard rules of behavior in extreme situations, ability to implement actions for self-preservation, should substantiate the choice of criteria and indicators, the aggregation of which gives the possibility of determining the integral indicator of the level of safety. The integral indicator of the level of life safety should be considered as a combination of subjective and objective, quantitative and qualitative indicators. Objective quantitative indicators (natural, technological, social) characterize trends and patterns of social development, the efficiency of the system to ensure the safety. Subjective indicators (indices of anxiety, fear, inclination to risk, insecurity, trust and confidence in the future) allow us to estimate the level of organization of life processes taking into account the socio-psychological characteristics of individuals, their worldview, system of value orientations, the level of situational anxiety, awareness of the level of protection. Implementation of the proposed approach will help to clarify the discrepancy of the existing protection system with the real needs and the needs of society, to clarify the reasons of an aggravation of social contradictions in the sphere of security, to ensure the further development of safe processes for the functioning of society.

Keywords: safety, security integral index, evaluation criteria, subjective & objective indicators.

Kozachuk M. B. New types of volunteering in Ukraine as a response to challenges

The article analyzes the volunteer movement in Ukraine in conditions of social change. Volunteering has become an integral part of the profound changes in the social structure of Ukrainian society, which began to take place after the recent events on the Maidan and the beginning of the antiterrorist operation in Eastern Ukraine. Are considered that research of features intensification volunteerism in modern Ukraine needs a detailed study and consideration of this issue in the context of the sociology of social change. Also as a result of a detailed analysis of volunteer movements were found new types of volunteering are more active in Ukraine. In particular, empirical evidence has been used in recent years the activity of public organizations in Ukraine, namely, charity and voluntary sector activity and identified intensification this new direction

for Ukraine, as a military volunteer. Rating charity investigated countries proved that activation of the volunteer movement in Ukraine.

Keywords: the volunteer movement, Ukraine, revolution, social change, community organizations, ATO.

Lazarenko I. S. Converting of social capital in social assistance practices

This publication studies social engineering and successful social innovations made by social engineers and defines functions of social innovations and their influences over the society.

The necessity for social transformation is in the possibility of constructing new social relations and systems, where key actors operate more successfully and effectively. And we prove the potential of social innovations as a tool for social engineering, because social innovations make it possible to provide tangible economic growth and institutional capacity to respond to existing and new challenges.

In the framework of the publication, we give own definitions for social engineering and social innovations. We completed the study on the sustainability of social structures and the changes in the existing social system that causes resistance of the elements of the system, which leads to a conflict in which the proposed changes can be "suppressed" by the existing status quo.

The results show that "bottom-up" oriented (by their nature) social innovations serve as an effective tool of social engineering, as social system elements express much less resistance to initiatives that are not artificially implemented by social engineers. In addition, if the institutional changes are treated as "unfair", "wrong", "forced from above", they do not harmonize the society and provoke resistance. The results also show that, historically, the large number of the most important social innovations resulted from random processes and events rather than from detailed planning by politicians or scientists.

The findings are important for sociologists, policy makers and key government and NGO stakeholders in social sphere as they prove that social innovations may be organized and implemented institutionally. Various programs and projects may trigger social innovation and bring benefits on the local and international levels and to raise the level of social consciousness of the society.

Keywords: social assistance, social assistance practice, social capital, values, trust, networks, associations, civil society.

Maulik S. S. Social innovations as an effective tool of social engineering: Ukrainian dimension

This publication studies social engineering and successful social innovations made by social engineers and defines functions of social innovations and their influences over the society.

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

Nazarenko K. S. Conceptualization of the definition "social responsibility"

The problem of establishing social dialogue has been and will be very important for society. High-functioning social significance of social dialogue determines the significance of providing conditions for successful functioning and development of society. The Article is devoted to clarify the definitions of the concept of "social responsibility" in the scientific discourse. It reveals the specifics of the concept of social responsibility in the areas of knowledge of sociology, philosophy, psychology, law, economic science. More detail the sociological aspect of responsibility. It determined that social responsibility reports the functioning of public relations is the result of the interaction of social subjects. In the article the author's definition of the concept.

The purpose of this paper is to determine the meaning of "social responsibility" and its specifics in a sociological context.

In terms of fundamental transformation of modern Ukrainian society the problem of social responsibility requires deep analysis. Our work is an attempt to clarify the theoretical and methodological approaches to the definition of "social responsibility." The concept of social responsibility in terms of sociological analysis is seen as a factor of social interaction, which is characterized by the formation of a responsible attitude and actions based compliance and any social actors mutual requirements. Continuing our study will be useful for further analysis of the sociological issues of social responsibility in the context of the media.

Keywords: responsibility, social responsibility.

Nersesian G. A. Methods of sociological research for diagnostic of efficiency tools of answering the asymmetric hybrid aggression in the humanitarian field

This article is an attempt to understand the peculiarities of a hybrid war and aggression in the implementation of the humanitarian sphere. The author notes that in the present conditions is very important to study methods of sociological research tools for the diagnosis efficiency hybrid asymmetric response to aggression in the humanitarian sphere.

It is noted that modern war is usually in the likeness "transformed forms" or "simulacra", that forms visibility, hypocrisy, deception. The war today is a multi and range of relations between opposition parties constantly expanding.

It is noted that today at all levels of functioning and development of the humanitarian sphere different information and communication tools heated uncompromisingly hostile attitude of the two brotherly peoples, which is extremely dangerous and lead to an escalation of hatred and enmity for years with all the shameful consequences.

The results of Ukraine-Russia conflict information indicates that Ukraine is now playing information mostly Russian aggression. However, there are opportunities for the development and implementation of measures to asymmetric hybrid aggression.

The author concludes that the victory on the information front provides win the military in general. Thus, it is important to take action as a defensive nature and offensive. Next to the refutation of lies and misinformation should be built and implemented at all levels of long-term humanitarian sector information policy, aimed primarily at the formation of specific values, or the contours of socio-cultural identity of citizens, which will determine further his behavior.

The results of scientific research investigated issues revealed that sociological research methodology humanitarian sphere should be systematic and take advantage of the interdisciplinary approach in understanding phenomena. Only such an approach will allow effective management tools asymmetric response to aggression hybrid in the humanitarian sphere.

Among the important methods of sociological research to develop effective tools asymmetric response to aggression hybrid in the humanitarian field is proposed to use the general scientific methods - sociological poll data analysis method, experimental method, sociological observation, modeling and expertise. Appropriate use of new and modern methods of sociological research. It should take into account the important methodological and epistemological aspects and basic research exercise the humanitarian sphere.

Keywords: hybrid warfare, propaganda, aggression, sociological research methods, transformed form simulacrum.

Siriy E. V. The problematic side studies of social tension of Ukrainian society

In the article was submitted an overall assessment of basic research problems of studying the social tension. There are shown, it is, as a social phenomenon and as a concept is ambiguous and complex phenomenon theoretical construct. Have been made critical analysis of the definitional provisions, some of the used methods of studying social tensions, with research algorithmization away.

Keywords: social tensions, research problems, sociology analysis, problem definition, sociological concept.

Spitz-Checota I. A. Educational audit as a means of diagnosis of the education sector of the city of Chernihiv

In the article the importance of educational audit to modern high schools, universities example Chernihiv. The main provisions of the educational use audit as a diagnostic tool. The results on the quality indicators of educational services.

Keywords: diagnostics, educational services, quality of education, educational audit.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Valiushko I. O. Sources of Russian information aggression in Ukrainian information space

The article reveals the issue of root causes of aggressive information policy of Russian Federation against Ukraine. Attention is drawn to some historical background of information confrontation between Russia and Ukraine. It is describes the main tools and methods of Russians information warfare and the basic psychoinformation manipulative techniques used in order to create mental attitudes among the both own and Ukrainian society. Great attention is paid to the activities of the Russian channels of satellite broadcasting as well as broadcasting of Russian film production, TV shows with its twisted ideologies aimed to undermining European values and escalate of ethnic hostility, including the manipulation of linguistic, religious, economic issues. The article updates the issue of using «soft power» by Kremlin to achieve its foreign policy goals. Also, it is indicated the main weaknesses of Ukraine in the context of Russians information impacts, as well as the main ways to overcome them.

Keywords: information war, propaganda, information space, information aggression, information security.

Zhelikhovskiy S. V. Vector of European politics of the US Congress at the end of XX and beginning of XXI century

In the article the features of politics of American parliament are investigated in relation to the European states. Two basic directions of the European foreign policy vector of the US Congress are distinguished: political and humanitarian and economic. The lawmaking of European politics is shown, the features of consolidation in Congress round strategy of transatlantic collaboration are defined.

Keywords: Congress, European Parliament, foreign policy, the United States of America, the European Union.

Kalinin V. Y. Disciplinary dimensions of world-system analysis: to the definition

World-system analysis as a theory and a methodology for researches is staying more and more popular among national scientists. Due to that, would be rational to raise issue of disciplinary place of world-system analysis (WSA) to the social sciences, including political science (the core – political). Reviewing the last publications, we should note that there is limited literature about this issue. We might provide at least two rational explanations. Firstly, the topic is controversial and

tricky because lies on the line of different social sciences. Secondly, the perception and interpretation of WSA is popular as sociological, economic and historic theory. At the same time, political part of WSA is quite often out of the focus. That is why, in the article will be considered sociological, economic, historic and political dimensions of WSA. For achieving this goal have been used a method of identifying causal relations and comparative method.

For historic review of WSA, we have used articles from such scientists as Frank Ankersmit, Jacques le Goff, Julii Kagarlitskyi and Fernan Braudel. For economic part - Paul Krugman, Robert Inglehart, Andre Gunder Frank, and Michael Friedman. WSA as sociology was reviewed thanks to the Jurgen Habermas and Immanuel Wallertstein, as well as political dimension to Ian Shapiro, Ulrich Beck, Immanuel Wallertstein, and Klaus von Beyme.

The ratio of world-systems analysis and various social sciences suggests specific nature of WSA approach. For all the above, still do not use on a world-system analysis are defined as political, economic, sociological or other separate disciplinary theory. For a reason that each discipline covers only part of the highlighted problems by WSA. Consequently, the economy, international relations theory, sociology and history have the same right to use WSA as a scientific approach, as well as political science.

So better to mention world-systems analysis as separate scientific approach with its own agenda. This does not mean that it works out scientific discourse or does not react to external factors. In this context, world-systems theory, through theoretical and methodological foundation creates original composition theoretical tools. The latter, in turn, can be used in the areas of political, economic or sociological studies.

Keywords: world-system analysis, political, economics, history, sociology.

Pinchuk I. V. Decentralization of public power as a major factor of providing sustainable development of Ukraine: search of common vectors

Common vectors of scientific discourse of the problem of decentralization and federalization as a main factor of providing the development of Ukraine. The experience of European countries that solved this problem successfully has been reviewed.

Keywords: decentralization, federalization, delegation, local self-administration, administrative territorial management, territorial community, unitary state, sustainable development.

Pokrovska A. V. Limitation of freedom of speech in the context of media coverage of antiterrorist fight: the scientific understanding of the problem

The article considers the main approaches to the problem of ensuring freedom of speech and the media during antiterrorist operations in a democratic society. Mechanisms of limitations of freedom of speech during media coverage of conflicts are defined taking into account the needs of national security; the need for cooperation between the state and the media in the development of standards of media coverage of antiterrorist activities are also considered.

Keywords: terrorism, freedom of speech, self-censorship, antiterrorist operations, information security.

Teleshun I. S. Features of financial and political groups functioning in the public policy: realities of Ukraine

This paper examines the problem of uneven distribution of wealth/resources in society and the dominant influence of the big capital in the sphere of public policy implementation. The main causes of property differentiation in the world are marked out. It was analyzed the activities of financial-political groups' in an unstable institutional environment in Ukraine. The basic characteristics of these corporate associations' functioning were determined. The basic characteristics of these corporate associations' functioning were determined too. It was identified and analyzed the main mechanisms of financial-political groups' impact on the formation of the State policy in Ukraine.

Keywords: financial-political groups, public policy, advocacy groups, big financial capital, unstable institution environment, socio-economic inequality.

Chuprin R. V. Hybrid electoral systems in the modern world: main types and usage trends at nation-wide level

This paper discusses the issue of “hybrid electoral system” as a certain type of modern electoral systems. The author determines hybrid electoral system as not as a synonym of mixed electoral system, but as a different type with its own features. A hybrid system should be defined as a system, which makes one part of a country to elect its representatives using one electoral system, and the other part of the country to elect its representatives using another electoral system.

Further analysis of the PARLINE database provided by the Inter-parliamentary union helped to discover 34 chambers of parliaments in 31 countries of the world elected with the help of hybrid electoral systems.

The author distinguishes 8 types of hybrid electoral systems. They are hybrid electoral systems for voting from abroad; politically hybrid electoral systems; demographically hybrid electoral systems; geographically hybrid electoral systems; hybrid electoral systems for minorities' representation; hybrid electoral systems in island states; hybrid electoral systems in federative states; transitional hybrid electoral systems. The most part of the analysis concerns these 8 types and their implementations in certain states.

The analysis provided us with some essential trends in hybrid systems' spread and implementations. Hybrid systems are mostly used in Africa and Europe. They are less popular in the states with bicameral parliaments than in the states with unicameral parliaments. The most popular combinations of pure types of electoral systems in hybrid systems are the first past the post electoral system with the party list proportional electoral system and the first past the post electoral system with the block vote electoral system. The author also proposes a coefficient for the evaluation of hybridity level of an electoral system.

Keywords: electoral system, hybrid electoral system, classification of electoral systems, elections, parliamentary elections, constituency

Yakovleva N. I. The singularities of the snap parliamentary campaigns in Ukraine during the independence period

It has been researched that the snap parliamentary elections in the Independent Ukraine were conducted in the conditions of an increasing social tension or mass protests, and the crisis of cooperation between the higher bodies of state authority or incapacity of the same. It has been underscored that each of all three snap parliamentary elections were conducted in a different electoral system (1994 — majority voted system, 2007 — proportional representation, 2014 — mixed-member system). It has been accentuated that in the course of the snap election campaigns political strategies aimed at prompt electorate mobilization were applied instead of complex strategies.

Re-formation of the Verkhovna Rada deputy body as a result of the snap elections (1994 — 84%, 2007 — 34%, 2014 — 56%) has been evaluated. Respectively, the snap parliamentary elections of 1994 and 2014 reconfigured the political forces in the parliament, and in 2007 insignificant corrections occurred that allowed to resolve partially the authority crisis.

The conceptual singularities of the three snap election campaigns of 1994, 2007, 2014 in Ukraine have been identified: 1) the calling of the snap elections has always been related to a deep political crisis on either the society-authority level, or the president-parliament-government level; 2) the short term and the fugacity of the election campaigns which cause the intensification of the electioneering process; 3) organizational difficulties associated with the conduct of the elections (additional public financing, efficient campaigning plan, promptness of campaign headquarters establishment, poor personnel policy during the candidate selection); 4) application of mobilization principle during the campaigning meaning full electorate engagement; 5) low returns predictability inasmuch as majority decides on their vote on the day before the election day or at the polling station.

Keywords: election, snap elections, parliament, Verkhovna Rada, election campaign.

Razvadovsky V., Golosnichenko I., Golosnichenko D. Administrative Procedural Code – A Necessary Legal Basis for the Provision of Public Services by the Police

Several issues of legal regulation of administrative procedures and administrative services of the police are considered. Certain concepts used in the legislation and in the bills which will be taken to the legislator of legal regulation of administrative procedures are clarified.

It is noted that the services provided by the units of the police are certainly public services. Characterizing these services, it should be noted that most of them are administrative ones, or those that are based on the actions of the police as an integral part of the Internal Affairs authorities, which have managerial nature, or by their applying the coercive measures regulated by administrative law are taken and aimed at the creating conditions to meet the needs of the individuals.

But social needs exist and will continue to exist and must be addressed to the executive authorities and local self-government. It is through the norms of Administrative-Procedural Code should be determined by the order of the decision in the case of satisfaction of the public interest (interest of the state or community), which, in our opinion, should provide for conciliation in cases of conflict of interests of the state or society and the individual.

Paper draws an attention to the need and order of application of administrative contracts in relations to the seizure of citizens for the social needs of owned property assets.

Administrative-Procedural Code of Ukraine should be the basic legal act to regulate the provision of administrative services by executive bodies and local self-government, including police. Based on it, subject to its provisions should be developed in administrative regulations concerning the regulation of administrative actions to provide state services. Of course, it should be better to have such a document before the development of standards for the provision of public services and performance of state functions.

Keywords: Administrative-Procedural Code, police, services, individual administrative affairs.

Kropyvnytskyi M. About principles of social security financing

The article examines the problem of the concept and system of principles of social security financing of the Ukrainian population. Given the concept of «principles of social security financing».

The article gives a detailed analysis of the doctrinal approaches to the principles of financial activity.

It is clear from these approaches that the principles of social security financing are basic, guiding ideas and fundamentals, also objectively predefined requirements to participants of relations in the financing of social security, determining the nature, internal unity of the formation, redistribution, and use of financial resources for the implementation of the social functions of the state.

Also, this article draws attention to the requirements for the classification criteria of the principles of social security financing.

In view of the current trends in finance law offers its own vision of principles of social security financing of the Ukrainian population.

According to the author principles of social security financing are divided into general law, cross-sectoral, sectoral and institutional.

Keywords: classification of the principles of financing of social security, institutional principles, general legal principles, principles of cross-sectoral, principles of financing of social security, sectoral principles.

Chepulchenko T. Lawmaking influencing on efficiency of social relations regulation

The main drawback of the current legal practice is that quite often specific regulations "late", allowing thus to do nothing to the law, or giving ground for his misinterpretation.

The main features common today, the concept of the effectiveness of legal norms is reduced to the following: 1) performance measurement is associated with determining how legal norms shall ensure the implementation of the goals set by the government. Efficiency is the ratio between the

actually achieved result and the intention to achieve the adoption of relevant legal norms; 2) the main criterion of efficiency of legal norms is the goal for which was created the norm.

Emphasizes the need to examine economic, political, social and other factors and processes that enables us to feel the need for legislative changes. The majority of these factors acquire significance preposterous, as conceived in them and found the object of future regulation.

These factors are complemented by the personal element, with regard specifically to persons engaged in law-making activities. This applies primarily to the level of its legal culture, legal knowledge and respect for the law.

Keywords: legislation, efficiency, law, public relations, legal culture.

Taranenko M., Taranenko M., Jr. First state formations on Ukrainian territory

The article describes the first state formations in Ukraine in the Northern Black Sea process of formation and development encountered at the end of the first millennium BC - early first millennium AD. The authors analyze the problem of the origin and subsequent development of such countries as Cimmeria, Taurica, Scythia, Sarmatia, the Greek city-colonies (Olbia, Hermonassos, Pantikapaion and other), Bosphorus kingdom, Gothik and Huns states. The people of the states didn't have direct genetic relation to the Ukrainians, but mostly influenced Eastern Slavic tribes, which later became the basis of the formation of the Ukrainian nation and the creation of their own state.

Keywords: aristocracy, army, government, war, democracy, state, expansion, nomads, city-states, the monarchy, People's Assembly, republic, king.

Zhuravlova A. Human rights as the foundation of modern development of law in Ukraine

Today issues on human rights are present practically in each sphere of the society's life and correspondingly play the special role. As the modern Ukraine is in the transitional condition of establishing legal, state, social institutions, the process of the civil society's development needs the exposure of legal relationships character in the condition of the transitional period. After all the relationships in the civil society have to be formed on the basis of understanding of inherency and cogency of human natural rights. The positive state should be based on them. They are the pledge for the efficiency of all the system of social relationships. Nowadays we can state that scientists (V. Nersisyan, M. Kozubry) express their opinion on the integral connection of law and human rights. Consequently we can admit that in the centre of law there is a human, an individual as an object of perception, establishment and law execution. Law, as human rights, appeared not all of a sudden. Their appearance and establishment are closely connected with the society's development, in the result of which they obtained gradually the independent meaning. Modern processes (globalization, regionalization, universalization and etc.) influence apparently on human rights, and consequently on the law. The beginning of the XX century witnesses changes as in the informative parameters of human rights and as in the forms and means of their realization [1, p. 4]. The second half of the century was marked by the law development in the direction of autonomous personal defense. At the heart of the modern law development should be a human and his / her rights as the peculiar standard. Thus the national judicial system should be based correspondingly on the principles and criteria of human rights. However the mentioned means not their mechanic securing. The establishing process of human values and liberties should occur on each level (either on the national, or the world's one), and especially on the level of separate individuals.

Keywords: human rights, law, the present state of development rights.

Gozhiy I. Some issues of conflicts regulation of intercountry adoption

The institution of adoption has a long tradition, it is known in almost all legal systems. In the system of forms of placement of children left without parental care adoption is a priority. Adoption is a special legal instrument transfer to a family for rearing the minor child the rights of a son or daughter. This institution becomes even more important in the case of intercountry adoption. This article examines some of the issues of regulation of intercountry adoption by using kolizionnyh

domestic law of the States of the various legal systems. Proposals on improvement of procedures for intercountry adoption in Ukraine.

Keywords: adoption, a foreign element, the choice of competent law enforcement, personal law.

Zaharchenko I., Semeniuk O. To the issue of understanding of the subject of crimes against the freedom of conscience

The article is devoted to the investigation of the scientific positions with regard to the understanding of a thing of crime as an element of corpus delicti generally and of crimes against the freedom of conscience in particular. The author draws attention to the fact that the qualification of crimes provided by the articles 161, 178–181 of Criminal Code of Ukraine depends of the clear understanding of such concepts as «feelings», «religious belief», «religious shrine», «religious rite», «priest», «religious building», «cult building».

The author argues that there is currently no reasonable answer to the question whether they can be attributed to the subject of crime. This is due to the fact that the legislation does not contain definitions of these concepts. However, the lack of response makes this question the qualifications of relevant acts ambiguous, and sometimes even impossible. The author concludes that it is necessary to investigate scientifically the subject of crimes against the freedom of conscience.

Keywords: thing of crime, feelings, religious belief, religious shrine, religious rite, priest, religious building, cult building.

Nikitenko V. The history of formation of the criminal liability for falsification of evidence

The author notes that some "beginnings" countering falsification of evidence contained in the first written sources of law of Kievan Rus - "n Truth". According to this landmark evidence were: personal confession; Vidocq evidence (witnesses) who were considered witnesses of fact and obedience - so-called respectable witnesses.

A significant event in the development of criminal law on combating falsification of evidence was the publication in 1845 of the Penal Code penal and correctional (hereinafter - the Code), which in fact was the first prosecution. Its rules quite clearly defined set of objective and subjective signs of forgery. According to the Criminal Law in 1903 assumed responsibility for the falsification of evidence, not just documents.

A of the Criminal Code 1922, 1927 and 1960 rules, which included responsibility for the falsification of evidence contained in the various sections and chapters.

As in the current Criminal Code of Ukraine also no special article that establishes liability for falsification of evidence, it is necessary to conduct training of these other items are placed in the three sections of the Special Part of the Code, namely Articles 357, 358 of the Criminal Code are included in Chapter XV «Crimes against the credibility of public authorities, local governments, NGOs and crimes against journalists' articles 364-366 of the Criminal Code - Section XVII «Crimes in service activities and professional activities related to the provision of public services" and Articles 373, 384, 386 of the Criminal Code - Section XVIII «Crimes against justice."

It is established that under the current Criminal Code criminalized conduct a series of official documents and their forgery, committed a common crime subject (Articles 357, 358 CC), unlike the previous Criminal Code. Also legislator in ch. 2, Art. 384 CC first coined the term "artificial creation of evidence of protection" as a kind of falsification of evidence.

Based on the research the author draws attention to the national legislature the legislative provisions of the relevant historical periods to improve standards in combating CC falsifying evidence.

Keywords: falsification, forgery, evidence, criminal penalties.

Pavlenko I. Infection with venereal disease: problems of qualification.

The article deals with issues of qualification of Art. 133 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, which establishes the responsibility of contracting sexually transmitted disease. Given the blanket

nature of the disposition of Art. 133 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, analyzed international standards and current national legislation regarding the issue. It was found that the term "venereal disease" does not exist in the national legislation and therefore stated the existing law enforcement problem Art. 133 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. To ensure proper criminal legal protection of human health against criminal offenses of persons suffering from infectious sexually transmitted diseases, the author suggested specific ways to improve the Art. 133 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

Keywords: criminal liability, infection, venereal disease, an infection transmitted sexually
