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CHAPTER 1. THEORY AND HISTORY OF POLITICAL SCIENCES

Prospects of hermeneutical approach implementation in the research of Ukrainian political thought in the first half of the 20th century

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The conceptual approaches of hermeneutical method for the study of Ukrainian political thought in the first half of the 20th century are analyzed. According to the hermeneutical approach, the role of impact, the relationship of spiritual and cultural traditions, institutional and procedural instruments upon the formation of political system are defined. The value of historical component of the human being for the formation of an independent State is revealed.

The importance of studying the Ukrainian political opinions of the interwar period is caused by a radical staging of its problems, which do not have any unambiguous reading. An objective scientific research requires constant rethinking of both the context of the then historical reality with the use of a wide range of methods and tasks that arise in the process of the modern nation-building.

English political thought in the first half of the twentieth century is causing an extremely sharp polemics about diametrically opposed valuation. One of the ways of its careful reading, in our opinion, is to use the hermeneutical approach. It faces the task of disclosing of the real content of its worldview ideas as well as what extent they relate with current concepts ensuring human rights and freedoms.

Application of the hermeneutical approach to the analysis of Ukrainian political thought of the first half of the twentieth century shows heuristic potential of such methodic. The orientation of hermeneutical understanding of the text according to its interpretation, taking into account the features of the historical era of theirs creation, allows you to reveal the meaning of thinkers ideas who worked in different cultural and political circumstances more objectively.

Human and civil rights, political and legal aspects

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In the context of the political and legal theory of the issues the definition of criteria for the content of the rights of man and citizen are related to each other. The current understanding of the natural (fundamental) and civil law are analyzed. The descriptive characteristics of the process and mechanisms, development and management of a comprehensive range of human and civil rights are considered.

The interest of the author of this article to the identified problems, on the one hand, determined that the issue of human rights and citizen at the current stage of development of civilization is an important issue of internal and foreign policy of all states. This is due to the fact that everywhere (across the global system) violated the principle of the absolute value of the social rights of man and citizen. The subject of human rights as opposed to legal increasingly gets more politicized. In addition, most man on the implementation of their rights in a fair state in the modern world, as well as throughout the history of its existence is not carried out. However, the feature of modern civilization is that the objects of study are increasingly acting is not the past and the present, and the present and future and historical perspective is directly linked to the current point in the history of social development. In this regard, it seems necessary to explore a new (modern) the context of the political and legal theory of issues related to the definition of criteria for the content of human and civil rights, the nature, goals and objectives, methods and mechanisms for their implementation. It determined the goal of our study.

Historically, it is known that the theory of human rights is defined by its two concepts: the natural (fundamental) and the civil one.

Natural rights are basic in nature, "it is right for the law," because they determine the existence and essence of all systems of law and, above all, human rights. They (ie the natural rights) acquire their true significance, provided that their value system in the interest of all the people, or the vast majority of them.

Human rights (in their entirety) are a standard of values, provides the individual with the free development and self-determination in equal conditions, they

are endowed with equal opportunities (however, for several reasons, not all use them) participate in the elections and the formation of the vector of public and state development.

In public relations people act as formally equal, independent of each other entities. Their personality is defined by certain fundamental rights and freedoms, legal requirements and restrictions, which form together the basis of public (collective) rights.

In order to avoid the negative aspects in the realization of human rights, the rights must have a certain degree of universality and objectivity, and meet clear requirements.

Its true value of the concept of individual rights in a society which is organized according to universal values, acquire, subject to the availability of specific procedures exist, which are aimed at the development, self-fulfillment and well-being of individuals and interpersonal relationships. They protect the interests of the individual but to a greater extent the interests of the people entering into a relationship in various spheres of life of a particular social community.

Maintenance and development of a comprehensive range of human rights and freedoms due to the level of legal and moral and spiritual culture of the society determine the degree of recognition of the rights of the individual, the quality of the relationship of citizens to themselves, justify legislating, create the conditions of their life. The level of legal and moral and spiritual culture of society is characterized according to the level (according to the principles of) consciousness of the population, the level of development of the entire system of the laws and regulations.

The lack of an adequate level of culture leads to a violation of human rights and the rights of the citizen.

In generalizing a goal human and civil rights in their modern view, it is needed to ensure the fair treatment of individuals and their organized communities, to protect them from unlawful actions by other individuals, public and social and political institutions. At the same time, as a single individual and the state, and society in general requires certain restrictions that are necessary for the regulation of relations between subjects of law.

Government relations and lobbying: an attempt of comparative analysis

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Lobbying and dzhiar as a specific phenomenon of modern communication and political space of Ukraine are considered. Dzhiar is interpreted as activities of specifically authorized employees of large commercial structures in the support of the company activity in the political environment in order to build a long-term, comfortable, alleged system of relations with specialized political stakeholders for a company. Lobbying is understood as the influence of individuals or groups of interest upon the system of government decisions making.

The specificity of modern phase of theoretical understanding of government relations (GR) and lobbying means in the absence of unified understanding of GR as a social-political practice, and also of clear criteria, allowing to separate GR from lobbying. Now there is a number of approaches for the analy-

sis of government relations (GR) and lobbying in the scientific literature. GR is sometimes interpreted as the scope of general management and lobbying as a tool and technology. So somebody considers GR through the prism of economic relations as a practice of defending the interests of business before the State. Other researchers during the consideration of the government relations and lobbying stress the lobbying of public organizations interest (social interests) that do not have the aim of direct economic benefits.

Analyzing the main tasks and functions of GR, the content of the work in the field of dzhiar and criteria for evaluating of results of GR, as well as the rights and obligations of lobbyists and the specificity of lobbying regulation in Ukraine and other countries, the specificity of lobbying forms are determined.

Nesis views on politics: key aspects of cognition paradigm shift

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The article is devoted to highlighting of genesis of views upon the policy as a social phenomenon, their emergence, establishment and development. The author's vision of the key moments of research of the paradigms changing are suggested and substantiated.

Policy as the object and the subject of a political science is explored both in theoretical and practical aspects. Improvement of the theory of policy is a relevant scientific issue. Most researchers recognize that knowledge about politics help improve it in two following ways: general historical process of social life organization as a State and its institutions (not only political), political relations, civil society institutions; b) as control and regulatory system that directs life of society in whole, activity and the relationship of social groups, classes, nations, countries, humanity (prevention of global conflicts, establishing of a civilized world order, etc.).

That is why the aim of the article is to explore the genesis of views upon politics, trying, wherever, to concentrate not so much on the details of the political theories, but on typologically common characteristics in the sense of nature of politics as a social phenomenon. In our view, fixing these typological characteristics allows you to mark key forms of paradigms changes in its understanding.

We do not aim to write the history of political doctrines. Such story would have implied a recess into the details that distinguish one theorist from another, while our research recommendation is different and it is aimed to identify the common typical features of a paradigm. Attention is not focuses on the differences, but on the unification aspects of policy understanding that allows you to consider them within a certain paradigm.

CHAPTER 2. POLITICAL INSTITUTES AND PROCESSES

Periodization of public monitoring of elections

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According to the civil society establishment and democracy development in Ukraine, an electoral process becomes an object of public organizations' and separate citizens' monitoring activity. However, regardless of the wide practice of electoral process monitoring, the letter remains scantily investigated.

The article is devoted to the characteristic of the electoral process as a subject of public monitoring and phase characteristics of electoral process of public monitoring in Ukraine.

In the article the public monitoring is defined, the electoral process of public monitoring as a special type of the public monitoring is characterized. The importance of the electoral process of public monitoring realization in the countries of transitional democracy is based.

According to the results of the literature and national legislation analysis and due to process approach to the electoral process studying, it was determined that public monitoring of the electoral pro-

cess is a process that involves the special observers' activity such as electoral process observation. The main tasks of the observers are the following ones: to determine whether the elections meet the principles of democracy, if there are any threats to the transparency, impartiality, objectivity of the elections, to propose the recommendations of removing these threats and of improving the electoral process in future.

The electoral process should be considered to be four-staged, including pre-election, election (voting), post-election, between-elections stages. The last one includes the period between elections, during which the political field changes due to the election process. According to the importance of the public monitoring of the electoral process as a tool for the further democratization of government and civil society development in Ukraine, it should be realized at all stages of the electoral process, including the between-elections stage.

Dimensions of modern democracy

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Democracy is one of the most common categories of political science, which, however, did not find any conventional conceptualization. In total, we can count up to 550 types and subtypes and definitions of democracy. In addition, the theory of democracy is not a single scientific source. Modern democratic theory is presented by many schools and movements, each of which has a well established methodology and of considerable prestige among certain segments of the scientific community.

It seems appropriate to define 4 main dimensions of democracy in modern world which are a constitutional system; an institutional system; an electoral mechanism; a tool to ensure the rights and freedoms and the protection of minorities.

The first dimension is democracy as a constitutional system. In this case, the idea of democracy goes beyond the category of political regime that is strictly reserved to it by domestic law and social tradition, and merging with the form of government. Therefore, referring to democracy, we are talking about the system of government as a combination of formal constitutional structure of government and the democratic elements: electivity, the separation of powers, democratic methods of governance and other procedural aspects corresponding value content.

The second dimension is democracy as institutional system. It is constant search for forms and varieties of political institutions that meet the requirements of the society about the fair and efficient administration. Institutions are a stable regularity of human behavior in situations of structured rules, regulations and general strategies that constitute and reconstitute human interaction in frequent and repetitive situations.

You can not build the whole set of political institutions by formal rules alone. In our view it is extremely important that the distinction between formal and informal political institutions be fruitful research direction. There are two main types of institutionalization: (1) a constitution and politically driven processes of formation of institutions (political engineering or targeted institution building, and (2) the establishment and institutionalization of informal rules and practices

of political game. Duverger made a significant contribution to political science, linking the concept of political institutions and political regime. Democracy as institutional system, therefore, must be understood as a set of political institutions to ensure implementation of the democratic ideal. It can bring concept of institutional infrastructure of democracy or institutional design what means a formal framework, which holds democratic political system.

The third dimension is democracy as electoral mechanism. Prominent political scientist and sociologist Lipset approached the essence of democracy as follows: "Democracy in a complex society may be defined as a political system that provides a regular opportunity to change the constitutional government and the social mechanism, which allows most people to influence the decision of major political decisions by choosing among contenders for occupying political positions".

From this definition it is seen that the principle of realization of people's power in modern conditions is formalized by the following institutions: the election of state and local governments; direct vote of the citizens (referendums, plebiscites, e-democracy); the principle of accountability and public control.

The fourth dimension is democracy as a tool for ensuring human rights and freedoms and the protection of minorities. Democracy itself, considered as elective tool, is able to bring a tyrant to power, maybe even combined with the principles of liberalism. The spread of illiberal democracy that the electoral formulas without filling liberal, considered as one of the threats to modern political development.

We believe that the combination of liberalism and democracy alone allows mutually neutralize the inherent drawbacks. Democracy with its desire for social cohesion, political equality, formulating and achieving meaningful goals balances with social liberalism with its individualism, antyehalitaryzm and the aristocratic principle. On the other hand, liberalism prevents from such consequences of democracy as tyranny of the majority, democratic dictatorship and ensures the rights of minorities.

Specifics of functioning of institution of the presidency in the power of modern countries of Central and Eastern Europe

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Presidency includes not only the President as the highest official in the state, but also the constitutional rules governing the function-conditioning presidential power; the real scope of the powers created by the correlation of political forces in the country; structural units that support the operation of the president.

The proceed consisting of seven criteria listed below should be noted in the classification system of the institute of presidency: (1) the composition of the electorate; (2) the method of election; (3) the combination separation of the post of head of state and head of government; (4) The mechanism of the formation of the government; (5) the availability / absence of the president right to dissolve the parliament; (6) the presence / absence of restrictions on re-election; (7) The procedure for the post of president of substitution (presence / absence of the institution of early elections).

In accordance with the present criteria the following types of systems with the institution of the presidency exist: the North American, Latin American, French, Russian, Parliamentary types.

Comparing the CEE countries with other countries having the presidency, it can be stated that the existing regional presidential models differ significantly from the North and the Latin American ones. There are separate posts of president and head of government, presidential elections are held predominantly by the Two-Round system and introduced the mechanism of early election everywhere. There are also significant differences with the French model. None of the CEE president alone can not dissolve parliament and the unmotivated, and his opportunities in the legislative arena are limited. The French president significantly gives in in the terms of the office to the presidents of the countries in question, who are generally superior in this respect of his colleagues from a parliamentary republic. They are mostly elected by the people, let them have a limited but real power to dissolve parliament, appoint a large part of public offi-

cial, have a number of prerogatives of the executive. The East European governments (excepting Croatia) are accountable to Parliament, but a number of powers to the Prime Minister may exercise only in conjunction with the president.

Poland, Slovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Serbia, Montenegro and Croatia belong to this type. Slovenia and Macedonia can be attributed to mild parliamentary republics, and the Czech Republic and Hungary can be attributed to the hard ones, although the powers of presidents last much more than usual.

All of the former socialist countries can be divided into two groups. The first group is the countries with a fairly long history of national statehood like Hungary, Bulgaria, Georgia, Armenia, Lithuania, largely Latvia and Estonia. These countries tend to have a certain historical tradition and political culture. The second group is the independent state formations that emerged only at the end of XX century (Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia, et al.).

History of the institute of presidency in CEE reflects the highlights of the development of political systems in the region in the 1990s. A huge impact on the course of this process have both political traditions of particular communities, and external factors, primarily the policy of the West and the Soviet Union acquiescence to replace one-party regime. However, please note that neither one nor the other external force is not trying to impose CEE any particular polity: direct generation of institutional forms was left to the discretion of the Eastern Europeans.

A specific feature of this region has become an ambivalent attitude to the institution of the presidency, has come about because of the historical past of these countries. In those countries where there was initially skewed in favor of the authority of Parliament now it tends to strengthening the powers of the President. Conversely, in countries where initially the strong presidential powers were represented, grows the role of parliament (Poland, Croatia).

State under challenges of globalization

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Globalization has become the most prominent feature of the modern world in recent years. It's affected to the mechanisms of power in the world, to the system of international relations and international law traditions. However, there is a mutation of forms and methods of management and the genesis of new, competing organizational structure-activity. The transformation of social mentality, individual and social consciousness, new social elite and population groups, modifications which produce a new typology of social activism, political and economic practices and more.

Modern globalization significantly affects the functions of the state, strengthens its role as the guarantor of social stability and protection against violence, criminality and terror that takes a global scale. Today's society faces a choice between a large but impotent government and the state, which regained power through limiting functions in decision-making and choice of direction and delegation «executive» tasks to other agencies.

Representatives of various social and political doctrines have their own views on the nature, manifestations and consequences of globalization. Summarizing the views of representatives of various social and political doctrines can distinguish three main approaches to globalization - a revolutionary, evolutionary and skeptical.

Supporters of the globalization revolutionary approach see the origins of prosperity, the establishment of common rules for all, towards survival, growth of living standards, social stability and political significance, eliminate the incentive to conquer neighboring countries. In this new era of the traditional nation-states are losing their power because all peoples and all key processes obey to the global market space.

Supporters of accelerated globalization see in it a way to reduce the gap between the rich and the poor countries. The proponents of an evolutionary

approach consider the current form of globalization as unprecedented. This area includes the gradual adaptation to the state interdependent and uncertain world. Globalization is a powerful force that transforms the world and is responsible for the evolution of societies and economies, changes the government and the world order. It gradually eliminates the distinction between the domestic and the foreign problems, between the internal and external ones.

The third approach (skeptics) supporters believe globalization myth is aimed at concealing confrontational reality of the international economy. Market forces depend on the rules governing national governments.

Each of the above theories of globalization has the right to exist. However, considering the state and changes occurring in the context of its impact as a result of globalization, it should be noted that each of these theories suggests erasing the boundaries between internal functions of the State, which form the content of public policy today. There are no longer clear boundaries between economics and politics, and each of these areas actively influences the social sector, contributing to the process of social stratification and other social and political processes.

The common term for all socio-political and economic processes was the notion of the network as the main way of life. This network unites all actors, regardless of their origin and scope, ownership and a way to influence the situation in a single process. This network also erases the boundaries between internal functions of the state, turning them into joint efforts of all actors for a common goal. In this aspect it is extremely important for the state itself to become a major actor who formulates this common goal for the entire network. This goal is the embodiment of the concept of public policy that defines a modern state, defining its place and role in the internal political networks.

Psychological techniques for international negotiations

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The article was the analysis of the impact of psychological factors on the process of international negotiations and the results of it.

The efficiency of modern communication negotiation, including the international political, largely depends on the ability to take into account the personal characteristics and psychology partners. Defending its position in the negotiations, the partners constantly give each other influence, including the psychological influence. The following signals are used: such verbal signals as the impact of the word, especially the content of what is said; such paralinguistic signals as the tone of expression, especially the pronunciation of certain words or expressions, such nonverbal cues as the relative spatial arrangement of the partners in the negotiations, appearance, posture, looks, gestures, facial expressions and demonstrative actions, which are accompanied by statements and various other techniques designed to make the partner effect, which seeks to achieve one who resorts to these techniques.

The amplitude of the methods of psychological influence is quite broad. Researchers divided this sort methods into three categories, namely the barbaric influence, the manipulation, the civilized impact.

Civilized psychological impact is firstly the impact, and the impact of public and publicly addressed to the intellectual abilities. It contributes to the development and preservation of business, political relations, personal integrity participants. Civilized psychological impact of free power and deceptive methods. It is devoid of emotional outbursts, excitement and fear, but along with it of unexpected happiness, trembling emotion of human communication.

The barbarian influence is the influence that does not meet the rules of etiquette and ethical standards adopted by the subject. The phenomenon aggression, temper and other forms of intemperance and disruptions in behavior regarding partner negotiations - all that is in stark contrast with the widely accepted ethics of negotiation is expected in a similar behavior. There are the following types of civilized influence: argument, suggestion, infection, prompting impulse to imitate, forming attachment request, neglect, abuse, assault, destructive criticism.

The key emotion and therefore the behavior of the "barbarous impact" is aggression. But it should be noted that the first and natural reaction of normal human aggression is a corresponding aggression. Therefore, aggression can be of several types, first of all, it can be oriented on the object that causes the aggression.

The savage behavior and bluff are very risky methods of negotiation. This is the path to escalation and escalation of a dangerous escalation in the use of force.

Manipulation is a hidden influence, the manipulation object should not be seen. When an attempt to manipulate menus and exposure is widely known, the action is usually minimized since the manipulator has significant damage after being discovered. The main purpose is concealed even more carefully so that even exposing the fact of manipulation attempts to result in a clarification of distant intentions. Therefore, withholding information is a mandatory feature, although some manipulation techniques include "threshold of self-disclosure," the game of sincerity when a politician tearing chest shirt and puts on the cheek miserly men tear. More important, though not so obvious a sign to the people whose consciousness manipulated, are not as individuals but as objects of some kind things. A sign to the people whose consciousness is being manipulated not as individuals but as objects of some kind things is more important, though not so obvious. Manipulation is a technology of power, does not influence the behavior of a friend or partner.

In contemporary political practice becomes feasibility highly ethical negotiators approach to the choice of methods to influence each other and submission of these methods to the task of reaching an agreement and arrangements becomes feasible. The greatest candor meet these objectives, a clear statement of its position and correct protection. Successful negotiation depends largely on maintaining partners such ethics and principles as accuracy, honesty, tact, ability to listen (attention to other people's opinions) specificity. Even a negative outcome of negotiations is not a ground for sharpening or coldness at the conclusion of the negotiation process. The completion shall be such as hope for the future, help to keep contacts and political ties.

Political modernization in resource creation of positive image of state

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The article discusses formation of the State image in the context of political modernization of Ukraine. The political modernization is investigated as the most important resource of filling the image of the State with the positive meaning. The author's definitions of concepts "image of the State", "information and communications insurance of political modernization" are proposed.

The relevance of the article is grounded by the fact that the problem of the formation of positive image of Ukraine occupies an important place in the system of priorities of the State. Therefore, the actual analysis of the dynamics of Ukraine's image that at the present stage has not theoretical alone, but also a practical meaning.

The purpose of the article is to consider the formation of the image of the State in the context of political modernization of Ukraine. The task of the article is to explore the political modernization as a resource of creation of a positive image of the State; to formulate

a definition of "image of the State", "information and communications insurance of political modernization" concepts.

Political modernization is an important resource of filling with the positive content of the State image (internal and external), because the position dominates in international community, according to which the normative idea of modernization is the same as the process of becoming of a modern, effective and open State, able to work in the mode of dialogue with society. It's natural that Ukraine fully shares the understanding of the modernization process as achieving of certain political parameters of development, that are present in the Western world.

Modernization of the existing political institutions and mechanisms in Ukraine will help remove the barriers between the State and society, ensure real participation of citizens in political management, since the activity of civil society is a powerful resource of modernization of the country.

Model of the welfare state in the context of globalization

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The processes of formation and development of the welfare state institute and its models are being researched. The principal scientific approaches to the understanding of the welfare state phenomenon have been analyzed. The role of the welfare state as a legal constitutional institute has been grounded. The discourse of the welfare state in the history of the global and Ukrainian political thought has been presented. The peculiarities of foreign models of the welfare state caused by modernization processes have been elucidated. The typology of modern social models has been suggested, the modern political concept of welfare state models has been created. The main tendencies in the development of the welfare state under the circumstances of modern globalization challenges have been defined. The parameters of the long-range national welfare state model have been traced on the basis of the analysis of the Ukrainian welfare state formation processes.

Modern approach to social state consists in its understanding as legal, democratic state with developed civil state and social-oriented economy, that creates conditions for realization of basic human rights, independent securing of initiative and socially responsible person with needed level of material welfare of him/herself and his/her family, creates conditions for self-development of a person, invests in human and social capital, guarantees each person living wage for worthy human being and assists strengthening of social concord in the society, consolidates principles of social partnership, secures ecological safety.

Such approach is a result of reinterpretation of role of the state in social security, intensification of globalization tendencies that stipulated prospective of model of social state, that activates and which comes to replace classical models. Drawn understanding of social state reflects world tendency to refuse from the idea of state of general welfare, when European tendency to form the service country consolidates, and this guarantees the most necessary social rights. Under conditions of economic crisis, global challenges of 21 century, a state is unable to take responsibility

for the welfare of person fully, and within principle of subsidiarity transfers part of the functions on business and institutes of civil society. Modern understanding and definition of social state has to be filled with new concepts ("securing of ecological safety", "promoting competition and personal initiative of citizens to ensure their own welfare", "social partnership development", "active interaction with institutes of civil society", etc.), but the main task of modern social state is providing of maximal favourable conditions for self-realization of the person.

A welfare state, especially in Europe, is characterized by crisis, accompanied by debt and fiscal problems, unemployment, massive protests demanding the states to support social standards at some level. It encourages approbation of new modernization projects of "survival" of social state: preventive model; social state that activates; labour state; social investment state (state of social investments) and so on.

New approaches are constitutionally fixed and according to them social state provides only basic human needs (infrastructure, living wage, education, health), but a person him/herself has to take care of him/herself and of his/her family.

The modernization of social state models is manifested in the gradual move away from priority of social support and directing efforts of the state on the development of personal initiative, activity of the working population, investment in social capital. The content of social state is gradually creating the conditions for self-development of the person, primarily via labour activity, encouraging initiative and responsibility of citizens for welfare securing. Social reforms take place towards narrowing the spectrum of action of social state, stimulating activity and responsibility of citizens for welfare securing, suspension of expanding of social functions (and therefore public expenditures), as they become prohibitive for state budgets and inefficient in terms of the needs of society. The main idea of social state is gradually creating the conditions for self-development of a working person.

Features of legitimation processes in modern Ukraine

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The attention in research is devoted to the analysis of Ukrainian experience of providing of power legitimacy in the context of the European and world tendencies in practical and theoretical planes above all. Legitimacy simultaneously comes forward both as a purpose and as a condition of existence and efficiency of power relations in the state. Potential of legitimacy is potential of the state creation and stability of social and political life. The confession of it and comprehension of place and role of legitimacy in modern political science is a necessary condition both as scientific and as state administrative progress. De-legitimation's processes

are the constituent of process of acquisition of legitimacy by power's institutions. De-legitimation is the inevitable and necessary element of modern policy and political management. It is impossible in a complete measure to learn problem of power legitimacy without research of de-legitimation. The author also presents the vision of ways and methods of providing of legitimacy of Ukrainian power institutions on the basis of the present international experience and the world tendencies in relation to intercommunication of legitimations actions and procedures with problems of becoming of effective and influential institutions of civil society.

CHAPTER 3. POLITICAL CULTURE AND IDIOLOGY

Structure of the Russian imperial ideology

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The article explores manifestations of Russian imperial discourse. Three structural components of Russian imperial ideology which include the idea about time, the ideas about the sense of history, the mythological idea about Russia are highlighted. The interrelation of the Russian imperial ideology with Russian historical myths is shown.

Apologetics of imperial past of Russia, in particular the Soviet Empire, is a key component not of the Russian propaganda alone, but also of the modern Russian culture. At the same time propagation is a request with which the State appeals to the public, and the answer that the State gives. Currently, the Russian State and the Russian people reached complete understanding.

Propaganda is a language about the sense. When we speak about propaganda as "brainwashing", we only low unacceptable practices. Instead, we are not inclined to consider as a demagoguery or propaganda the distribution of those symbolic forms that display our value priorities according to the lowered connotation of this concept

Russian propaganda is very often (if not always) a distortion of facts, concealment and outright lies. However, Ukrainian popularization (by Russian eyes) is not better. Reduction of alien propaganda is a part of propaganda. However, the point is different and it's about a person's life being miserable and there is no such philosophical system which would have offered an optimistic view of the human being.

Informational policy of Ukraine and its influence to the formation of state image

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Internal and external political factors that affect the formation of the image of the state and its perception in the world are considered. It is proved that an effective information policy is a key factor in the positive association in the country, the global political environment and the internal environment.

Ukraine as one of the democratic with dynamic development is always the object for influence in the craving for world leadership of other states. The tries of separate lands to form the negative image of Ukrainian state in the world wide circles are the confirmation of above said fact. The difficulties which appear in the perception of Ukraine in the West are explained not with hostile intrigues but with the unavailability of Western auditorium to the positive information about our country. Thanks to the given informational con-

juncture, interest to the modern Ukraine is very constrained and formed definitely in negative understanding. By the way in the modern conditions of objective abroad perception of Ukraine at the basis of trustful information – is a problem not only of international prestige but also of national security.

So, Ukraine – is the state with high level of intellectual capital accumulation, the richest culture heritage, unique natural environment which has the great potential of life quality increasing but today it is used at least ineffectively. The serious disruptions at this way are the weak susceptibility of social institutes to strategy of innovative development, the low level of trust outside small social groups. It causes difficulties in the conversion of personal creative experience in the macro-social strategy of development.

The role of policy and law in the information field of intellectual and social existence

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In the article the analysis of political and legal regulation of modern information priorities in Ukraine is made; the key constants of philosophical understanding of such regulation, as politics, law, and information, as well as the methods of their philosophy understanding in the social context are considered .

The relevance of work is caused by the fact that there is no secret for anybody that both policy and law, and information are similar in forms of power (one can argue about greater or smaller sphere of influence of each of these three universals, as some scientists-experts from different branches of humanities do) in the modern social-historical reality.

So, for the most adequate definition of the problem

range of political-legal regulation of the modern information priorities in Ukraine is necessary with scientific impartiality to consider key constants of philosophical understanding of such regulation, which are policy, law, and information, as well as the methods of their philosophy understanding under the social context.

In this article we rely on researches of an outstanding British statesman and political philosopher M. Thatcher, French researcher of the movements of the European political and social philosophy J. Russe, and interpretation of law norms and rights as such, given by K. Lefor which will contribute the development of mechanisms of political-legal regulation of information priorities.

Essence of the term “state-church relations”

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The critical analysis of the main foreign and home political, sociological and religious concepts, focused on the definition of entity relations between State and Church, as well as their impact upon society in general and social consciousness, particularly is given. The social significance of religion is grounded. The essence of notions of state-religious and state-church relations on the basis of a systematic approach and structural analysis are revealed.

The analysis of the concept “state-church relations” and its theoretical and methodological features gives foundation to argue that the relationship between the State and the Church is not a purely internal problem. Also, these relationships have foreign policy dimension, directly from the international image of Ukraine and countries of the post-socialist area. Today the stage of mutual adaptation and establishment of relations between the State

and the Church corresponds mainly to the current international standards. The concept “state-church relations” is actually universal and multifunctional, that allows to reach a subject matter of the studied phenomenon, to isolate parts of an object that is analyzed, to illuminate its features, to substantiate specific relationships and existing intentions. The “state-religious relations” concept allows you to analyze the object of research as integrity and at the same time as the functional subordination of relationship forms between the State and the Church. The functionality of the concept provides the ability to select multiple vertical and horizontal relationships between government institutions and the Church, to extract and analyse models of State-Church relations and major trends, consider the fundamental principles of these relations critically and to justify the ways of their optimization.

Basic directions to analysis of political culture as important constituent of democratic transformations

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The various approaches to the concept of political culture, structure. The presidential electoral campaign in 2014 forced another look at the things and events that seemed to be ordinary. Ukraine definitely showed the world that belonging to the family of European nations and moving toward democracy, resolutely overcoming vestiges of authoritarian heritage practice test mechanisms of rule of law. The people's decisive action against the authoritarian regime of Yanukovich showed that the political culture of our people place a significant transformation of domination passive contemplative guidelines for advancing activist model of political behavior. Considering the significant changes in the political consciousness of our citizens the Ukrainian political science should actively explore the political culture of the electorate Ukraine. Today, it is important to understand those momentous changes taking place in the political culture of the Ukrainian nation, specify categorical arsenal of future fundamental research interesting political phenomena of our time.

The concept of political culture has an integrative character. This is its main advantage over, let's say, the concepts of political consciousness. Political and cultural concept embraced a number of phenomena of political life such as deterministic values and norms psychology nation crosscultural interac-

tion and so on that previously were considered as separately historical ones. Moreover, the concept of political consciousness failed to integrate these phenomena. Instead, the concept of political culture also allowed to go beyond institutionalism and highlighted the human aspect of proper functioning and development of political relations. It was important to overcome the impersonal power structures and activities of social actors. The first important feature of this concept is that it helps to understand the specifics of national political life through the analysis of traditions, historical experience of the people, a kind of value system.

It is noted that the structure of "political culture" in a concentrated form consists of three main blocks of content: 1) culture of political consciousness (political knowledge, interests, ideas, beliefs, values, customs, traditions, norms, guidelines); 2) culture of politics (political participation, political activity); 3) functioning political institutions of culture (culture electoral process, cultural acceptance and implementation of policy decisions, culture settlement of political conflicts). Given the democratization of political life culture electoral process is defined as one of the most important for the implementation of modern political culture research components.

Theoretical and practical research of gender-parity democracy: comparative analysis

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The article outlines the theoretical aspects of gender-parity democracy, the role and place of a woman in power structures of the world, particularly in Belarus, Russia and Ukraine are analyzed. The basic tools and perspectives of gender equality in Ukraine are investigated.

There is no equal representation of men and women in the Ukrainian government today. Women's intellectual potential is insufficiently used in the State, although it would be useful for the society in terms of replacing the main vectors in politics towards appeal "face the nation" to the solution of urgent social issues. But proclaimed democratization of society just must acquire alignment forms of gender relations, for it is a question of establishing of social justice in the country. The policy regarding women must acquire the form of a new social contract, under which women and men will collaborate on equal basis, complement each other [9, c. 342]. The problem of gender inequality is

not artificially created. It is the result of the democratization of society, which requires equal and equitable access of men and women to the authorities and ensuring of realization of their personal interests. The experience of European countries in shaping of gender-parity democracy must be actively implemented in Ukraine. It is necessary to encourage and support women's non-governmental organizations, to conduct seminars and trainings with the aim of upbringing leadership qualities among women, making decisions and regarding legal insurance of equality. The problem of gender parity is not an issue of one State alone. It is the result of a world trend of democratization, and therefore must be solved in supranational scales with involvement of scientific experts from different countries. This approach will provide a comprehensive examination of the problem and facilitate a quick and high-quality of its solution and, possibly, adoption of a universal algorithm of moving to gender-parity.

Post-soviet challenges to democratization: mediakracia, propaganda, "party of power"

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The article examines a particular aspect of democratization process in the post-communist societies, namely the problems that prevent the transition of Ukrainian society from the Soviet authoritarian regime to a consolidated democracy. According to the example of K. Popper and his followers the main components of resistance to democratic transformations were defined. We are talking about the "opponents" (formal and informal institutions), which set the rules of the political game. This article analyses two of them: the post-soviet "party of power" and the media-tization of politics.

However, these problems are not identified as "enemies of the open society" (after K. Popper), but as "opponents". The author believes that it is impossible to stop completely their "Dances of Saint Vitta" and finally win. But Ukrainian society is quite capable, based on their positions, to form its own vision of public policy and public choice. Political scientists have to contribute to this choice

in favor of democracy. Democracy, which formed an effective mechanism of political discussion (it means political trades in another language), has proved its ability to ensure economic development of the country through the creation of a competitive political environment. However, the involvement of wide strata to the policy-making process makes the procedure of rational political choice difficult (quantitatively and qualitatively), and the mediatization of politics as one of the modern trends changes the system of representation of public interest in accordance with the format and the rating of mass media, especially television. A real threat of political choice gets to the level of mass-media show with playing a sense and meaningless dialogs. It leads to the emergence of new challenges to the representatives of mass-media (conversion of public important information on a product, absence of structural changes in relationships of state-media, conversion of policy on the media process).

CHAPTER 4. POLITICAL PROBLEMS OF INTERNATIONAL SYSTEMS
AND GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT**The concept of “geopolitical risk” in the structure
of the country’s investment climate assessment**

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The concept of “geopolitical risk” assessment as part of the investment climate was analyzed. It was demonstrated that a geopolitical risk is of objective-subjective nature because it is generated by the uncertainty of the international political environment characterized by a special type of relationship between the objective situation of global political process and the subject of it. The function of geopolitical risk which is innovation, regulatory (stimulating), protective, compensatory, analytical (selective) was examined. The characteristic level of geopolitical risk is sovereign (nationwide), regional, global. The dichotomy “legality / legitimacy” (ie talking about legality / legitimacy of actions geopolitical entities) were considered as a criterion for the classification of geopolitical risks. By this criterion, geopolitical risks are classified in legally-governmental and extra-legal. Structural elements of geopolitical risks identified risks of foreign conquest state which are the risk of collapse of the state under

the influence of internal forces and the sovereignty reduction risk which is the state’s ability to protect its interests in the international arena; centralization within a single ideology worldwide; urbanization as a global trend; World regionalization and globalization, the role of “nation state” in the world. Using a method of individual assessments was proposed for the analysis of geopolitical risk. The preparation of the questionnaire is recommended to consider the following: membership in the collective security system; the degree of participation in the regional economic cooperation; importance and influence in global organizations specialized cooperation, including the World Bank, IMF, WTO, etc.; military power, taking into account the degree of globality of its action; economic trends; high level of development, including the military and information technology; rudimentary global constitutional and legal framework; appeal of ideology; attractiveness of national culture and more.

Features of cities' branding in the world and Ukraine

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The author showed branding patterns of cities in Ukraine and in the world. The article represents distinctions between the meanings of basic categories. The leading cities of the world (the "global city", "metropolis", "metropolitan center", "big city") and the best places to live ("comfortable city", "healthy town") are among them. The author attempted to predict the trends of urbanization, vectors of branded cities' and the role of community in it.

The author made the following conclusions. 1. The amount of global cities and economic agglomeration will increase. The competition between such territories displaces the "center of Europe" to Western Europe, narrows borders of the EU. 2. A national identity will continue to ledge as supranational and territorial. 3. The conflict between rational and irrational beginnings of human thinking will increase (here the "success", "comfort", "prestige" categories are about it). At the same time with the growth of cities and global cities with economic principles of development, the tiny and comfortable cities will strengthen positions. They reveal the contradiction of globalization and install a

new vector of the world. 4. The outflow of people from the global cities to a comfort town reduces the amount of the professionals in the industry. It will increase the problem of human equity in the following years. Cities and States will compete for people in the 2020's. 5. Community will strengthen its position in the government. Subsequently it will influence on branding of cities and make adjustments to the legal framework of individual states and municipalities.

In small towns the community initiatives will be more significant because the political institutions will be forced to find common ground with it. Community will represent the interests of government and business in cities with a high concentration of population and faint brand. Misunderstandings remain among influential financial groups in the world on city-platform brands. They performance political pluralism and democratic trends in the world

The author is confident that the formation of a creative minority that would clearly realize the value and responsibility of its contemplation by reality should be the primary task of the community.

Basic lines of synergetic component of home policy conflicts in the modern globalized world

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The article is devoted to the analysis of synergetic interpretation of modern socio-political conflicts. The degree of loyalty of Malthusian and Neo-Malthusian interpretations of domestic policy conflicts in conditions of modern globalized world was estimated. Modification of Neo-Malthusian synergetic model which takes into account close intercommunication of the states in conditions of globalization was offered in this paper.

It is marked that political process, in particular process of conflict co-operation, may be presented as a dissipative system. The globalized world is one of the most difficult dynamic systems. The "multivectoral equilibration", which presently appears, replaced the bipolar dynamics of equilibrium of the "cold war" times. The place of dominant conflict (the East or the West) only was taken by enormous amount of local hearths which may give the shove for motion to the global catastrophe. Therefore the modern stage of world political history may be named as the century of bifurcations.

The important quality of synergistic simulation, which makes it able to answer a question in relation to essence of situation of global bifurcation which takes place, is the possibility to establish the authenticity of origin in the protracted process of the chaotic modes, including those that will arise up "without any noticeable" external reasons, and simply because of nonlinear development of process.

The idea that certain parameter of order corresponds to every separate point of bifurcation and the nearest determined stage of development of such large social and political unit as a state, prevails in modern scientific tradition of study of political phenomena and processes. At the same time there is no unity both in relation to the method of the most adequate description of this bifurcation of the world and bifurcations of separate countries on conditions of this "world" bifurcation (certainly within the limits of synergetics in which, however, many separate directions appeared) and in relation to determining parameters of order at the current situation of bifurcation. At the same time, any difficult social system, which a political process of any country has, is periodically chaotic, according to I. Prigogine. Consequently, consid-

ering the above-mentioned information, it is possible to understand that the systems of political processes in the countries of North Africa and Near East at the beginning of 2011 were exposed to the regular point of bifurcation.

The simplest, and, strictly speaking, the only explanation of situation in South Africa and the Middle East, among the existing ones, would be the combination of these events with a Malthusian trap and state of exit from it, in which a country is expected by a "trap on an exit from a Malthusian trap from the synergistic point of view". At the same time, the growth rate of amount of urban youth comes forward as a parameter of order.

Our research shows that a correlation between the amount of unemployed urban population in a country, and also with the amount of persons which are embraced by independent or relatively independent mass media must be the most reliable pretender among quantitative express of parameter of order which determines the occurrence of political instability. It is considered well-proven, that practically in the whole world, and the countries of North Africa did not become an exception, the political revolutions are carried out in cities. For a modern period the second part of this index enshrines the amount of the Internet and mobile users. It should be noted that the factor of unemployment, though only of youth, was described by A. Korotayev. In addition, in the indicated parameter of order it is necessary to take into account the presence of "irritating" positive examples in countries, similar in the political, social and cultural (in the case of events of 2011 also religious) condition. Strictly speaking, the requirement to include this element of "positive example", i.e. example of successful realization of transformations of the similar mode, finds its confirmation, except in the events in North Africa and at the Middle East, in time of velvet revolutions in the countries of former socialistic camp and in the events of the "coloured revolutions" of the beginning of the 2000s. It is possible to expect that the processes of globalization in the modern world will actualize this constituent of home policy development of most states of the world.

The transformation of terrorism in the modern information society: theoretical aspects of the analysis

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The basic accent is made on the definition of the concept of political terrorism and its components, as a complex of social and political phenomenon. The analysis is carried out by existing conceptual approaches and opened conceptually-categorical apparatus perspective.

Terrorism is a complex multidimensional phenomena of life. In the absence of a holistic perception of the phenomenon of terrorism itself the study of this field, mainly carried out in various aspects such as philosophical, political, psychological, legal, etc. At the same time it is exposed to various interpretations, which leads to certain difficulties in clarifying the nature of the problem. One of the serious obstacles to solve this problem is the extraordinary variety of interpretations of terrorism, due to political factors, the diversity of forms of terrorism, which makes difficult their separation from similar other types of crime.

The forms of terrorist activities extremely vary and are very similar, which lead to certain difficulties in their classification. However, the complexity of the phenomenon is being studied, it is necessary to consider features that allow you to distinguish one kind of terrorism from the other one, or one side of terrorism from the other one, but not to implement them in a simple list and a statement. It is necessary to bear in mind the need for a systematic approach to this reality.

The necessity of studying the phenomenon of political terrorism increases for the national science because of the threat posed by terrorism and state security of Ukraine, its national interests from terrorist groups in the country, and international terrorist and extremist organizations trying to influence political life in the state. Therefore, the problem of political terrorism has both internal and external value for our country. The issue of particular relevance is the fact that the manifestations of political terrorism inside the country undermines the stability of the political system of society, the stability of the political course, and

in some cases can even paralyze the actions of the authorities, contributing to the undermining its credibility among the population that threatens the status and trends of the progressive development of the Ukrainian society, as well as its life. There are political and socio-economic structures and institutions the country's territorial integrity, its sovereignty and constitutional order as a security object

The current state of political terrorism allows to assert that the phenomenon of political life transforms the religious and ethnic aspects of social life in the political plane, using ethnic and religious extremism as a base for further development of the political struggle in the terrorist form. Political terrorism is closely connected with the state of conflict in social relations. As a consequence of the existing contradictions that lie at the basis of conflict, the political terrorism has a destructive impact on the course of the conflict, causing further escalation. Therefore, the political terrorism should be regarded as a sort of tool of conflict of socio-political clashes, which occurs at a certain stage of development of social contradictions, when they are not promptly removed and one of the opposing sides (or both), regardless of the actual or alleged infringement of their interests and rights, access terrorism, in order thus to radically solve the conflict.

The states that use violent means and methods of political struggle, as well as nonviolent, extremely diverse. Each of them has its own, its specific features and the specifics of the application. One of them is political terrorism, as the most extreme, the most stringent test of violent political struggle. Study of the basic mechanisms of its determination and operating conditions contributes to the creation of a comprehensive strategy to combat political terrorism.

The phenomenon of terrorism has been investigated with regard to its information component, defined the nature of the relationship between media and terrorism in the information of globalization.

The trust in the “new world order”

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Russia destabilizes the situation in the East of Ukraine, resorting to logic and phraseology of geopolitics; Europe is not only an ideological opponent, but also is a geopolitical rival of Russia.

Analysts, that were present on the 6-8th of February 2015 at Munich Conference in security and cooperation, noted an element of frustration in setting of discussion problems: “World-2015: deflating order, powerless keepers”, or “the end of the Middle East?”. And then hardly it was a surprise: “the background of the high Assembly is horrible. The battles do not just take place in the East of Ukraine, but, in fact, any attempts to stop the violence have ceased. And “Islamic State” becomes wilder, intimidating its opponents by sophisticated executions publicly “[1].

Did events in the world go by “Huntington”, resulting in getting the “clash of civilizations”? It seems unlikely to happen. Probably, nevertheless, under the cloak of civilization is going on a clash of historical epochs, tectonic plates of separate

social-economic formations. And civilization factor brings to this process a certain cultural and historical content.

For example consider the principle of sovereignty and inviolability of borders. In Europe the boundaries are not abolished, but smoothly dissolve into the community and become the symbols under the influence of “soft power”. As a result, Europeans cross their borders in comfortable cars. But, in contrast to Europe, the Eurasian tradition of Russia prevails “hard power”. So Russians usually go abroad on tanks. Here it is necessary to remember GDR of 1953 and Hungary of 1956, Czechoslovakia of 1968, and Georgia of 2008. So, the annexation of Crimea by Russia and invasion of its “volunteers” into the eastern regions of Ukraine in 2014 is just a continuation of Imperial tradition of “cohesion” of neighboring peoples into the “Union unbreakable”.

In the meantime, the world is full of endless longing for the “New World Order”.

CHAPTER 5. ETHNIC POLITOLOGY AND ETHIC POLITICAL SCIENCES

Government offices and their attributes in the context of the “mature” of transit constitutional design in Armenia (1998–2012)

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The analysis of “mature” stage of the constitutional design in Armenia (1998-2012) is offered in the article. The place and attributes of the Government in the context of different formats of Armenian semi-presidentialism are defined. The design and ways of forming of Governments are analyzed, the difference between them under the conditions of the prevalence of one or another format of party or non-party composition of Parliament is defined. The problems of constitutional design in Armenia are identified.

Formation of a certain constitutional design of political system is a fundamental stone of the process of institutionalization of political institutions, as well as in adoption of consolidated decision about the development of a specified institution in one or the other political practices. In this perspective, Armenia is a very interesting case, especially taking into account that the construction of the constitutional mechanism in it (in this case, we stress on the distribution of competences among the

centers of political power-branches) occurred in several patterns, which became the basis for the allocation of at least two phases of practices development of the “early” and “mature”. institutional/ inter-institutional relations. The first one is a situation of constitutional searches, as well as the first attempt of testing the constitutional design, when the peculiarities of functioning of political institutions were positioned as noninstitutionalized and internal conflict (1990-1998). And at the second attempt the constitutional process have begun to get more systematic and consolidated, and political institutions have begun to function according to institutionalized practices (since 1998, but became especially active in 2007). Two phases of constitutional searches and design in Armenia demand a scientific analysis, especially in the context of the functioning of Governments which are some kind of “peak” of a pyramid of authorities distribution, around which the design of main laws and constitutional designs takes place.

Value basis of the Ukrainian political culture

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It is proved in the article that duality of the Ukrainian political culture is caused and defined not in the last instance by binary character of a paradigm „West-East”, in particular, by old disagreements between the Latin and the Byzantine values. There is a reason why such characteristics as individualism, love for freethinking of the Ukrainian mentality are the values which definitely correlate with liberalism principles. On the other hand, certain correlation with conservatism principles is observed also.

The specificity of certain values is often driven by the basic features of the national character. The love for freedom of Slavs has been their main feature for a long time. Hence the parallels are being drawn to the correlation essential features of Slavic mentality with the fundamental tenets of liberalism, for which the concept of freedom is the base.

There is coexistence of the “western” and “eastern” cultural traditions in modern Ukraine. Moreover, the Western cultural tradition is the basis of social and political interactions, while the Eastern tradition is Christian and spiritual in its origin. The “Eastern” cultural tradition (or Byzantine-Orthodox) gained critical in shaping not only the spirituality of the Ukrainian people, but also in a particular way of perceiving the world. It should be noted in respect to the “Western” cultural traditions that it “has become dominant in the field of social experience and practice: political and social structure, to which the Ukrainian people naturally gravitated is primarily related to the principles of the European political development.” We should focus on the fact that the “oriental” cultural tradition has been spread primarily on the spiritual level of Ukrainian culture. With respect to the socio-political level rejection of Byzantine traditions, their rejection are often monitored. There was a rejection of the idea to limit individual freedom, the idea of autocratic despotism, expansionism, etc, in particular. In general, cultural traditions determine the nature and the future course of development of the Ukrainian social and political thought interacting and interwoven as “eastern” (Byzantine-Orthodox) and “Western” (Democratic) .

We note that the Russian and Ukrainian culture show significant differences even in the socio-polit-

ical dimension, in particular, in the perception of the representatives of these cultures authority with respect to the authorities. Thus, the Ukrainian mentality is more anarchic, it laid down certain distrust of all authority, which requires self-reliant, contributing to strengthening the individualistic tendencies. But the communitarian beginning dominates in Russian culture.

As we note, the fundamental features highlighting the Ukrainian mentality (individualism, freedom, entrepreneurship, distrust of the state, the rejection of authoritarian beginning, a rather high level of tolerance, etc.), are the same basic characteristics as the ideologies of liberal discourse have.

The intertwining of Eastern and Western traditions in the Ukrainian culture periodically has led to various forms of confrontation (religious, election, socio-cultural, etc.). The Greek-Catholicism contributed to the Ukrainian culture in the religious sphere.

The confessional diversity in modern Ukraine, not least due to the “mediative” Ukrainian culture, and its middle geographical position between the two cultural worlds - East and West should also be noted.

The electoral division in modern Ukraine, which was clearly marked even during the “Orange Revolution” in 2004, also determines the mediative Ukrainian culture in a certain way.

If the problem of value conflict between the East and the West moves into, then we'll have a long-standing difference between the Latin and the Byzantine values. The Classical Latin values are strong family, religious norms and perseverance. The Byzantine values are most commonly associated with paternalism and unofficial solution of the problems. If the Latin values mean supporting a person in their own efforts in solving various problems, the people of Byzantine values believe that the state should take care of it and place all their hopes on the superior wisdom of the ruler.

In general, the Ukrainian mentality correlates primarily with the principles of liberalism and conservatism in part, that is almost not expressed in the socio-political level as the ideological priorities of various political parties.

Interactions of the ethnic political actors on the West-Ukrainian lands in modern period

Monolatiy I.S.,

The article studies the institutional processes in the ethnic policy of Austria-Hungary concerning the rights and needs of ethnic political actors, internal and external processes of institutionalization of the Ukrainian, Polish, Jewish, Romanian and German political actors in Galicia and Bukovina. It reflects the characteristic of the legal basis for formal political participation of citizens, policy priorities in terms of ethnic consciousness. It studies catalysts for the genesis of ethnic political mobilization, the correlation between structure and professional lines of social division in ethnic terms. It analyses platforms and strategies of political parties created on ethnic grounds. It describes the mobilization factors of the electoral protest and electoral participation, catalysts competition of different status among ethnic communities, diversity protection group interests, compromise and consensus and formal unformalized ethnic political actors.

The societal importance of interactionism is indisputable because common and group reactions directly affect inter-ethnic relations. Inter-ethnic social distance, as well as the stranger and our social-cultural dichotomy caused by the community's cultural resources became the factors that triggered the ethnic principle of how members of a Western Ukrainian ethnic group were structured politically. Therefore, the stranger-ours dichotomy existed, as it was an inter-related complex of religious symbols, a living language of daily communications, as well as reflective conceptions of an individual or a certain group of individuals. As some ethnic political actors articulated we-interests outside their surrounding, this encouraged the socialization of ethnic group members who directed their activities at implementing the interests of ethnic groups through the mediation of parties. The ideology of the parties that were established on the basis of the ethnic identity and operated in the Western Ukrainian area reflected the interest of party members. The key defining features of the political culture often were the protection of their own interests, readiness to satisfy those interests by means of strangers, as well as numerous objective reasons for interethnic antagonisms. They resulted in the ethno-political situation where ethnic political actors of various ethnic communities personalized mostly competing or conflicting institutionalizing forces. Despite of the discrepancies in the ideology and the availability of their own full-scaled spectrum of forces, ethnic parties were unanimous and adamant in demanding to restore their own states. The versatility of their demands was substantially modified depending on the availability of

a social base for ethnic political actors and a variety of social values preached by individual bearers of ethnic features.

Efforts of the state aimed at building an above-nation multi-ethnic political nation resulted in establishing/functioning of the competing groups that were represented by political actors who played an ambivalent role depending on the status of their ethnic subject. Those, who were nurtured by the environment of the leading ethnos, defended state interests, and the others that united members of ethnic minority groups protected against the dictatorship of the first ones. Attempts to politicise the so-called offended ethnicities became a prerequisite for successful protection of their interests. The feedback of ethnic minorities to uncovered prejudice of regional authorities and a vertical system of inter-ethnic relation created by the state were mostly defensive. Herewith, they became the subjects that exhibited an attacking behaviour concerning other ethnic communities, but never against the nation-state. We differentiate the following distinctive features: protection of languages, demands to introduce autonomy in its territorial and non-territorial variants, reforming of the election law, a fight for favourable conditions to preserve cultural resources of the ethnicity, and protection of other group interests in the ethno-political behaviour of ethno-national communities of the studied chronotope. Dialectics of interethnic relations and activities of ethnal political actors represented mainly a culture of an interethnic competition. As subjects of interethnic interactions faced a challenge of how to protect their group interests, a competition being a dominating factor in group interactionism defined a relevant culture of interactions. In particular, interethnic socio-cultural distances and interaction experiences in various spheres of the public life facilitated the domination of negative attitudes in the ways ethnic groups perceived and evaluated each other. As tolerance for others was often manifested at an individual level, mass culture of their interactions was marked by derivatives of non-conformism. Various behavioural patterns of non-conformism differed depending on an ethno-political situation, but were based on the common denominator of isolating ethno-political behaviour. In view of the dominating tendency in the latter, the type of the culture of interethnic interactions is classified as dialogue- and non-violent-defensive, factors that defined the culture of interactionism of otherness as such that differ in the origin of their statuses and roles.

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