ISSUES OF FREEDOM, JUSTICE AND NECESSARY COERCION IN THE COURSE OF THE PUBLIC RELATIONS REGULATION

Peer-reviewed materials digest (collective monograph) published following the results of the CXLI International Research and Practice Conference and I stage of the Championship in Economics and Management, Jurisprudence, Sociological, Political and Military sciences (London, March 16 – March 24, 2017)
ISSUES OF FREEDOM, JUSTICE AND NECESSARY COERCION IN THE COURSE OF THE PUBLIC RELATIONS REGULATION

Peer-reviewed materials digest (collective monograph) published following the results of the CXL1 International Research and Practice Conference and I stage of the Championship in Economics and Management, Jurisprudence, Sociological, Political and Military sciences (London, March 16 - March 24, 2017)

The event was carried out in the framework of a preliminary program of the project “World Championship, continental, national and regional championships on scientific analytics” by International Academy of Science and Higher Education (London, UK)
Reviewers – experts:

Beket Kazbekov (Kazakhstan) – Dr. of Economics, Full Prof.
Edson Carlos Ferreira (Brazil) – PhD, Economic observer and financial consultant.
Elena Petrukhina (Russia) – Cand. of Economics, Associate Prof.
Gabriella Zanatti (Argentina) – DBA, Government agent for maintenance of concessions.
George Chiladze (Georgia) – Dr. of Jurisprudence (LLD), Dr. of Economics (DBA), Full Prof.
Inna Shapovalova (Russia) – Dr. of Sociology, Full Prof., Associate Prof.
Innara Lyapina (Russia) – Dr. of Economics, Associate Prof., Head of Department of Professional Education and Business
Lilie Cohen (Israel, USA) – Adviser for Social Communications and Socialization Issues of a number of law enforcement agencies of the U.S. and Israel, SocSciD, PhD
Lyudmila Romanovich (Russia) – Cand. of Economics, Associate Prof., Director of the Innovation and Technology Centre.
Marcus Stoutson (Canada) – North American Center for the study of global problems of world politics, LLD, D.Sc.
Mari Heikkinen (Finland) – DBA, Top manager of a large corporation.
Maria Vlasova (Russia) – Dr. of Economics, Associate Prof.
Ruslan Puzikov (Russia) – Cand. of Jurisprudence, Prof. of RANH (Russian Academy of Natural History).
Sandra Larsson (Sweden) – International Volunteer Fund for Equal Rights Development, PhD
Sergey Chirun (Russia) – Cand. of Sociology, Dr. of Political Sciences, Associate Prof.
Teimur Zulfugarzade (Russia) – Cand. of Jurisprudence, Full Prof., Associate Prof.

Scientific researches review is carried out by means of professional expert assessment of the quality of articles and reports, presented by their authors in the framework of research analytics championships of the GISAP project

Research studies published in the edition are to be indexed in the International scientometric database “Socrates-Impulse” (UK) and the Scientific Electronic Library “eLIBRARY.RU” on a platform of the “Russian Science Citation Index” (RSCI, Russia). Further with the development of the GISAP project, its publications will also be submitted for indexation in other international scientometric databases.


In the digest original texts of scientific works by the participants of the CXL1 International Scientific and Practical Conference and the I stage of Research Analytics Championship in Economics and Management, Jurisprudence, Sociological, Political and Military sciences are presented.

ISBN 978-1-911354-13-0
Dear colleagues!

It was traditionally noisy at a pre-Christmas meeting of the House of Lords of Great Britain in 1994. At the same time, the legislative activity of lords itself was quite inert: few members of the upper house of the Parliament of the United Kingdom dispersed all over the area of the spacious hall and enthusiastically discussed peripetias of preparation for the forthcoming holiday in small groups. This subject was obviously dominating over issues of the official legislative agenda in talks between parliamentarians.

However directly near the speech tribunes the largest group of lords gathered. Against the general pacified situation there was the loud discussion followed by shouts and active gesticulation here.

- Gentlemen, with all the responsibility I am stating that such passive consideration of the legislative proposal on labor unions by us will lead to its coming into force in the House of Commons edition! – The gray-haired bearded man representing the conservative party exclaimed impulsively. – And this is absolutely unacceptable: there are a huge number of contradictions in the project, and the general social importance of labor unions has been exaggerated to inadmissible scales!

- Yes! It’s not the law, but the real appeal to strikes and destabilization of work of enterprises and the whole industries! – Other conservative echoed the colleague, shaking the brochure with the draft law text. – It is necessary to stir up the chamber and to make it consider all the demanded amendments today!

- Really, it would be nice to wake up our aged parliamentarians! – Ralph Gustav Dahrendorf known in the House of Lords as the baron Clare Market addressed the participants of the polemic. – And besides it would be great to extend the debate fuse of our discussion to the entire hall! Our disputes and fights must bring tremor to the Parliament! If we don’t create conditions for effective solution of social problems within the borders of law, such problems will develop in practice in the most rigid and uncompromising manner!

- What are you talking about, dear representative of the Liberal Democratic party? – The corpulent lord with a traditional red cloak on his shoulders made a helpless gesture confusedly. – What fights can be here in the upper house of the British Parliament?! This is nonsense!

- No, allow me disagree with you absolutely, - Ralph Dahrendorf answered, - “his majesty the conflict” is present everywhere inside the human society. It is a driving force of all changes; it predetermines the content of our life. The conflicts are absolutely inevitable. Moreover – they are extremely necessary in order to ensure human progress! Therefore the crisis phase of any objective social conflict can take place inside the Parliament or, for example, on the streets of London. Choose what would you like: rigid parliamentary debates or street riots?

- Somehow all this sounds too ominously! – Someone from the crowd of the parliamentarians attentively listening to the dispute cried out. – It turns out that the conflict will arise anyway, no matter what we do…

Уважаемые коллеги!

На предрождественском заседании Палаты лордов Великобритании 1994 года было традиционно шумно. Вместе с тем, непосредственно законотворческая деятельность лордов протекала весьма вяло: немногочисленные члены верхней палаты Парламента Объединенного королевства рассредоточились по всей площади просторного зала и, объединившись в небольшие группы, с энтузиазмом обсуждали перипетии подготовки к предстоящему празднику. Эта тема в обсуждении парламентариев со всей очевидностью доминировала над вопросами официальной повестки дня законодательного органа.

Однако непосредственно возле трибуны для выступлений собралась наиболее многочисленная группа лордов, которая, на фоне общей умиротворенной обстановки, выделялась ведением громкой дискуссии, сопровождавшейся выкриками и активной жестыкуляцией.

- А я Вам ответственно заявлю, Господа, что столь пассивное рассмотрение нами законопроекта о профессиональных союзах приведет к тому, что закон вступит в силу в редакции Палаты Общих! – Импульсивно восклицал седовласый барон городской консерватор, сотрясающий в руке брошюру с текстом проекта. – Необходимо растормошить палату и заставить её сегодня рассмотреть все требуемые поправки!

- Да, не закон, а фактический призыв к забастовкам и дестабилизации работы предприятий и целых отраслей промышленности! – вторил своему коллеге другой консерватор, сотрясая в руке брошюру с текстом проекта. – Необходимо растормошить палату и заставить её сегодня рассмотреть все требуемые поправки!

- Действительно, разбудить наших возрастных парламентариев следовало бы! – обратился к участникам полемики Ральф Густав Дарендорф, который в стенах Палаты лордов был известен, как барон Клер Маркет. – А заодно стоит весь дискуссионный запал нашего обсуждения распространить на весь зал! Парламент должен соотноситься от наших споров и драк: ведь если мы не создадим условия для эффективного разрешения социальных проблем в нормах закона, то такие проблемы будут развиваться на практике в самом жестком и бескомпромиссном ключе!

- О чем Вы говорите, уважаемый представитель Либерально-демократической партии? – недоуменно развел руками тучный лорд с традиционной красной мантией на плечах. – Какие драки могут быть в верхней палате британского парламента?! Это ведь абсурд!

- Нет, позвольте с Вами категорически не согласиться, - ответил Ральф Дарендорф, - “его величество конфликт” присутствует в человеческом обществе повсеместно. Именно он является движущей силой всех изменений и предопределяет содержание нашей с Вами жизни. Конфликты совершенно неизбежны. Более того – они крайне необходимы для обеспечения человеческого прогресса! Поэтому кризисная фаза любого объективного социального конфликта может пройти в стенах парламента или, например, на улицах Лондона. Выбирайте, что Вам душе: жесткие парламентские дебаты или уличные беспорядки?

- Как-то все это звучит излишне зловеще! – выкрикнул кто-то из толпы парламентариев, пристально наблюдавших за спором. – Получается, что конфликт в
- The main objective of politics is to find effective ways of rational restraint of social conflicts! Grant more rights to labor unions! – Dahrendorf addressed lords emotionally. - Thereby you will oppose their opportunity in legal influence on employers to a potential arbitrariness of owners of the enterprises in matters of determining the working conditions, dismissals, off days and remuneration of workers. It will create fair balance of forces and opportunities! And inevitable contradictions between the parties of this antagonism should be settled in accordance with the law and within strict, clear and fair procedure of arbitration. Then the conflict will be transferred to the plane of the civilized legal dispute...

This digest includes reports, presented on the CXLI International Research and Practice Conference “Issues of freedom, justice and necessary coercion in the course of the public relations regulation” and on the I stage of research analytics championships of various levels in Economics and Management, Jurisprudence, Sociological, Political and Military sciences.

We are sincerely grateful to authors of works presented in the digest for active participation in international scientific communications. We congratulate winners and awardees of relevant research analytical championships and we look forward to further participation of these scientists in the Global International Scientific Analytical Project of the IASHE and to their new ideas and scientific innovations.

Yours sincerely, -
Head of the IASHE International Projects Department
Thomas Morgan

April 10, 2017
London, UK

...любом случае возникнет – не зависимо от того, что мы предпримем…

- Основная задача политики заключается в нахождении эффективных способов рационального обуздания социальных конфликтов! Дайте профсоюзам больше прав! – эмоционально обратился к лордам Дарендорф. - Тем самым Вы противопоставите их возможность законно влиять на работодателей потенциальному произволу владельцев предприятий при определении ими условий труда, увольнения, отдыха и вознаграждения работников. Это создаст справедливый баланс сил и возможностей! А неизбежные противоречия между сторонами этого противоборства следует урегулировать в законе в рамках строгой, понятной и справедливой процедуры арбитража. Тогда конфликт будет переведен в плоскость цивилизованного юридического спора...

Данный сборник включает доклады, представленные на CXLI Международную научно-практическую конференцию “Проблемы свободы, справедливости и необходимого принуждения в процессе регулирования общественных отношений”, а также I этап научно-аналитических первенств по экономическим наукам и менеджменту, юридическим, социологическим, политическим, военным наукам и менеджменту.

Искренне благодарим авторов представленных в сборнике произведений за активное участие в международных научных коммуникациях, поздравляем победителей и призеров соответствующих первенств по научной аналитике, а также с нетерпением ожидаем дальнейшего участия этих ученых в Международном научно-аналитическом проекте МАНВО, их новых идей и научных разработок.

С уважением и наилучшими пожеланиями, -
Руководитель Департамента международных проектов МАНВО Томас Морган

«10» апреля 2017 г.
Лондон, Великобритания
National Research Analytics Championship

Estonia
Georgia
Kazakhstan
Russia
Ukraine

Open European-Asian Research Analytics Championship

Estonia
Georgia
Kazakhstan
Russia
Ukraine

International Scientific and Practical Conference

Estonia
Georgia
Kazakhstan
Russia
Ukraine
EXPERTS OF CHAMPIONSHIPS AND CONFERENCES

BEKET KAZBEKOV (KAZAKHSTAN)
Doctor of Economics, Full Professor

Place of work: Al-Farabi Kazakh National University.
Scope of research interests: is connected with research of social-economic systems market transformation, substantiating of national economy competitiveness increasing strategy on the basis of social-economic modernization with forming financial, organizational and economic mechanisms of innovative and stable development in globalization and regionalization conditions.
Scientific works: 192 published scientific works.

EDSON CARLOS FERREIRA (BRAZIL)
PhD, Economic observer and financial consultant.

ELENA PETRUKHINA (RUSSIA)
Candidate of Economics, Associate Professor.

Place of work: Orel State University.
Scope of research interests: regional economics, innovation management.

GABRIELLA ZANATTI (ARGENTINA)
DBA, Government agent for maintenance of concessions.

GEORGE CHILADZE (GEORGIA)
Doctor of Jurisprudence (LLD), Doctor of Economics (DBA), Professor. Member of 3 International Academies of Science. International expert in Law and Economics. Member of Editorial Board of 14 International scientific and scientific-practical journals (Georgia, Russia, USA, Germany, India, Azerbaijan, Slovenia, etc.). Member of Lawyers Union, Journalists Federation, IOAPA, EIRS etc.

Place of work: Samtskhe-Javakhetistate State University, Tbilisi University.
Scope of research interests: law, economics, education, management.
He is the author of over 150 scientific publications.
INNA SHAPOVALOVA (RUSSIA)
Doctor of Sociology, Full Professor, Associate Professor

**Place of work:** Belgorod State National Research University.
**Scope of research interests:** sociology, sociology of management.

INNARA LYAPINA (RUSSIA)
Doctor of Economics, Associate Professor, Head of Department of Professional Education and Business

**Place of work:** Oryol State University
**Scope of research interests:** economy, marketing.
**Scientific works:** over 70 scientific works and publications.

LILIE COHEN (ISRAEL, USA)
Adviser for Social Communications and Socialization Issues of a number of law enforcement agencies of the U.S. and Israel, SocSciD, PhD

LYUDMILA ROMANOVICH (RUSSIA)
Candidate of Economics, Associate Professor, Director of the Innovation and Technology Centre

**Place of work:** V.G. Shukhov Belgorod State Technological University.

MARCUS STOUTSON (CANADA)
North American Center for the study of global problems of world politics, LLD, D.Sc.
MARI HEIKKINEN (FINLAND)
DBA, Top manager of a large corporation

MARIA VLASOVA (RUSSIA)
Doctor of Economics, Associate Professor

Place of work: Orel State University
Scope of research interests: Investment management, innovative management, innovative entrepreneurship, economic analysis, integrated structure of the real economy sector, regional economics, economics and national economy management, synergy in the economy
Scientific works: More than 120 works were published, including monographs - 8; reports in journals of the HAC list - 47; training manuals - 6.

RUSLAN PUZIKOV (RUSSIA)
Candidate of Jurisprudence, Professor of RANH (Russian Academy of Natural History), Deputy Director for Research

Place of work: Tambov State University named after G.R. Derzhavin.
Scope of research interests: theory of law and state, civil law, legal doctrine in the legal regulation sphere, forms and means of legal policy implementation, doctrinal form of modern legal policy.
He is the author of more than 200 scientific publications, including 20 monographs, 15 textbooks and manuals.

SANDRA LARSSON (SWEDEN)
International Volunteer Fund for Equal Rights Development, PhD

SERGEY CHIRUN (RUSSIA)
Candidate of Sociology, Doctor of Political Sciences, Associate Professor

Place of work: Kemerovo State University.
Scope of research interests: international relations, globalization, geopolitics, political analysis and forecasting, youth policy, the problems of socialization.

TEIMUR ZULFUGARZADE (RUSSIA)
Candidate of Jurisprudence, Professor, Associate Professor, Head of the Department of State and Legal Disciplines, a corresponding member of the Academy of Pedagogical and Social Sciences.

Place of work: Plekhanov Russian University of Economics.
Scope of research interests: legal support of innovations and nanotechnologies.
Following the results of the I stage of the Championship in Economics and Management, Jurisprudence, Military, Sociological and Political sciences, held within the framework of the National Research Analytics Championship and the Open European-Asian Research Analytics Championship, the Championship Organizing Committee and IASHE regional expert council decided to single out the following reports as the best research works presented at the championships:

**OPEN EUROPEAN-ASIAN RESEARCH ANALYTICS CHAMPIONSHIP**

**Absolute championship**

**Economics and Management**
- Silver decoration, Money bonus in the amount of Euro 30 and 60 credits
  - George Chiladze
- Bronze decoration, Money bonus in the amount of Euro 25 and 50 credits
  - Lyudmila Moroz

**Jurisprudence**
- Golden decoration, Money bonus in the amount of Euro 40 and 75 credits
  - Oksana Konoplytska
- Silver decoration, Money bonus in the amount of Euro 30 and 60 credits
  - Ivan Konoplytsky
- Bronze decoration, Money bonus in the amount of Euro 25 and 50 credits
  - Ruslan Puzikov

**Sociological sciences**
- Golden decoration, Money bonus in the amount of Euro 40 and 75 credits
  - Aleksey Konovalov
- Silver decoration, Money bonus in the amount of Euro 30 and 60 credits
  - Sergey Chirun
- Bronze decoration, Money bonus in the amount of Euro 25 and 50 credits
  - Toivo Tanning

**Alpha-championship**

**Jurisprudence. Section “Juridical psychology”**
- Bronze diploma, Money bonus in the amount of Euro 15 and 30 credits
  - Oksana Konoplytska

**Jurisprudence. Section “Open specialized section”**
- Bronze diploma, Money bonus in the amount of Euro 15 and 30 credits
  - Nadiia Irodenko

**Jurisprudence. Section “Theory and history of law and state, history of legal doctrines”**
- Bronze diploma, Money bonus in the amount of Euro 15 and 30 credits
  - Ruslan Puzikov

**Sociological sciences. Section “Social structure, social institutes and processes”**
- Bronze diploma, Money bonus in the amount of Euro 15 and 30 credits
  - Aleksey Konovalov
Sociological sciences. Section “Specialized and sectoral sociology”
Bronze diploma, Money bonus in the amount of Euro 15 and 30 credits
Oksana Konoplytska

NATIONAL RESEARCH ANALYTICS CHAMPIONSHIP

Absolute championship

Economics and Management
Ukraine
Bronze decoration, Money bonus in the amount of Euro 25 and 50 credits
Lyudmila Moroz

Jurisprudence
Russia
Silver decoration, Money bonus in the amount of Euro 30 and 60 credits
Ruslan Puzikov
Bronze decoration, Money bonus in the amount of Euro 25 and 50 credits
Evgenie Korolev

Ukraine
Silver decoration, Money bonus in the amount of Euro 30 and 60 credits
Oksana Konoplytska
Bronze decoration, Money bonus in the amount of Euro 25 and 50 credits
Ivan Konoplytsky

Sociological sciences
Ukraine
Bronze decoration, Money bonus in the amount of Euro 25 and 50 credits
Oksana Konoplytska

Alpha-championship

Jurisprudence. Section “Theory and history of law and state, history of legal doctrines”
Russia
Bronze diploma, Money bonus in the amount of Euro 10 and 20 credits
Ruslan Puzikov

Jurisprudence. Section “Juridical psychology”
Ukraine
Bronze diploma, Money bonus in the amount of Euro 10 and 20 credits
Oksana Konoplytska

Sociological sciences. Section “Specialized and sectoral sociology”
Ukraine
Bronze diploma, Money bonus in the amount of Euro 10 and 20 credits
Oksana Konoplytska

All the participants of championships except those who were awarded with diplomas receive certificates of participants of the championship.

On behalf of the Organizing Committee and the Commission of Experts of the I stage of the Championship in Economics and Management, Jurisprudence, Military, Sociological and Political sciences of the National research analytics championship and the Open European-Asian research analytics championship

Head of IASHE International Projects Department
Thomas Morgan
In the article there was made the analysis of the current system of providing social services to families in Ukraine. The basic directions of its optimization were proposed.

**Keywords:** family, state, family protection, social support, social services, benefits.

**Setting the problem.** In the situation of modern economy instability the topical problem is the reformation of the working system of Ukrainian families’ social protection. Social benefits are the dominant forms of this system. Most of Ukrainian scientists, such as N. Bolotina, V. Bidak, N. Boretska, A. Briukhina, M. Galchun, T. Gerasimova, O. Davydovich, O. Yermolovska, L. Ilchuk, L. Kulachok, L. Kramarenko, A. Krupnik, I. Lavrynenko, E. Lybanova, V. Levin, V. Makarenko, N. Tymchyshyna, P. Shevchuk and others think they do not influence significantly on the total income of Ukrainian households, however these amounts of money are rather loss-making for the state budget. Moreover, the working system of this country is characterized as rather complicated and “non-transparent” by the scientists. According to different expert evaluation the worth of all benefits provision that are declared by the state is about 19-20 billion of hrn. Today more than 4.7 million of families get the monthly state moneyed assistance, and the budget expenditures for these purposes in 2015 were about 70 billion hrn [1].

On the whole the rights for the government payments and benefits have about 43% of population of Ukraine. An only the part of them is really funded [2]. We should also mention that there is a “soviet” (social support, benefits and compensatory payments) and European (social services, social work, a housing subsidy) approaches in the Ukrainian system of social protection. Introduction of the last into the law enforcement practice has started since 2003 after passing the Law of Ukraine “On Social Services” [3]. In particular there was introduced the new form of social protection of Ukrainian families – social services. However, in spite of the conditions for the system development, created by the lawmaker (the effectiveness of this system was proved by international experience) it hasn’t been realized in the law enforcement practice yet and hasn’t covered completely the most socially unprotected categories of families. Since 2015 Ukrainian government has reformed the system of social protection and it is intended to be optimized by cutting the budget payments and introducing the system of categorical assistance [4].

**Relevance of the research topic.** We should also mention that there are a lot of Ukrainian scientists’ works devoted to managerial and financial aspects of the system of social protection of population research. We would like to highlight the studies of G.O. Briukhina, N.A. Vetrova, I.Z. Geideko, V.I. Zhukova, V.A. Krymer, K.R. Romanuik, A.I. Soloviova, T.V. Tarasova, V.B. Tropina, A.V. Tolstoukhov, V.P. Shantsiev, O.A. Chunajev, V.G. Yarmolchuk and others. However, there was not given a due consideration to the problem of improving the normative legal adjustment of introduction the social services to Ukrainian families in the works of the scientists.

**Condition of the research.** There is particularly a considerably value and terminological disagreement in current social legislation; no concept of social services tariffs standardization; the minimum specifications of the amounts (standards) of social services are not determined; there is a lack of standards of tariffs for social services; the technologies of social service orders are not used in practice.

**Aims and tasks of the article.** In connection with the above mentioned problems we think it is important to analyse the system of providing the social services to the families in Ukraine to discover the problems of its organizational and legal adjustment and to develop the main directions of its optimization on this foundation.

**Presentation of the basic material.** Current Ukrainian system of providing the social services to the families is characterized by the inadequate terminology, the vague of functions, aims and directions of work of the appropriate bodies and agencies, and the social problems are regulated by more than 170 Laws of Ukraine, 400 Orders of the Cabinet of Ministry of Ukraine, by 1100 departmental and
services to families in Ukraine. We believe that this optimization must be accompanied by measures of the state policy aimed at deinterdepartmental orders [5, p. 27]. However, any of them don’t have a clear minimal list of those social services that are guaranteed by the state, current in any economic situation and that are not dependent on the families’ location. In particular the Law of Ukraine “On Social Services” [3] defines social service as the system of social activities that provides for assistance support and services from social agencies (not only from the social establishments) to separate people or groups of people in order to overcome their life problems, to support their social status and full life. Social services activities are carried out by providing different services at stationary boarding schools; rehabilitative establishments; at the day, temporary and permanent stay establishments; at the territorial centers of social service; at other social support agencies. Article 8 of the Law of Ukraine “On State Social Standards and Social Guarantees” [6] determines that state standards in social service sphere are set to define the amount of state guarantees for social services to defined people, aged people, orphan children and other individuals needing the social support. It defines: a) the list of services provided by the social services establishments and funded by the state and local budgets as well as the social funds; b) norms of social service of pensioners, disabled people, orphan children; c) food standards and non-foods supply in state and municipal social establishments. The State social standards classifier offers only the common description of the criteria and standards, which should be used to assess free services. In The State classifier annex there is a list of central and local bodies of executive power, which are responsible for development and implementation of state social norms, for monitoring in the field of their application and financial supply. However, the State social standards classifier is ratified not by the interagency order of the appropriate organization, but by the intradepartmental order of the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine [7], so it is not understood what legal effect the Classifier has on the structural subdivisions of body of power beyond the limits of the vertical line of the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine. Besides that the list of responsible authorities, particularly in the sphere of social service of people, has not been revised since 2002 in spite of some reorganizations and amendments to the law which have been made during 2002 – 2012. All these amendments were not introduced to the State social standards classifier and it complicates its application as the normative document. The only document where there was an attempt to define clearly quantitative and qualitative criteria of social service – was the Branch standard for providing social service to the families with children, who have found themselves in difficult life circumstances [8]. However, it limits the definition of social support, which is unjustified, in the Law of Ukraine “On social work with families, children and youth” [9]. Moreover, this document speaks about activity of the centers of social service for families, children and youth (and their clients at the age before 35 years old), which status and jurisdiction are indefinite today because of liquidation the State service for families, children and youth.

The amendments are demanded by the current legislation, which keeps inadequate definition of the basic for the social sphere notions, such as “norm”, “level of quality”, “standard”. This situation complicates the process of defining not only the list of minimum amount of services, funded by the state, but the development of clear criteria of social work quality evaluation as well.

The state social standard in Ukraine is formed on the basis of the minimum possible, but not necessary consumption. Instead of this there should be established regulations which guarantee social protection services for the citizens [10]. On the basis of existing legislation, social standards can be in money means or in kind. Minimum wages, incomes, social assistance and other are determined on the basis of social standards. Today the standards are identified with the social regulations, but it is not correct.

Types of social services, a list of them, the content and scope in each case is determined by the social service worker. That is, the current Ukrainian legislation does not regulate the minimum list of social services, which would provide the basic needs of families that are in difficult circumstances and would be guaranteed by the state, regardless of the economic status of the families and the territory of their residence. The absence of such a list makes it practically impossible to provide the services of those who need them. A significant drawback of the current system of providing social services to families in Ukraine is the lack of standards for regulation of tariffs for the payment of such services. As a result: clients of social service sector (local governments) do not either about the cost of specific services, nor about the effectiveness of money spent on their payment; there are no approved service quality standards; such services licensing system; there are no mechanisms to increase the financial autonomy of local authorities; the formula used to calculate the price for social services provided by non-state actors, is different from the one used to calculate the cost of services of public fixed or municipal institutions.

The technology of the social service order is not almost applied. There are a number of significant obstacles of using the social services order technology in Ukraine. In particular: the lack of customer experience of formation of technical specifications for the provision of social services in the absence of standards and protocols to provide such services; the absence of mechanisms for ensuring the real target address groups; the wrong choice of services; lower managerial and contractual culture of service providers; direct or hidden opposition from existing service providers, interested in preserving the non-transparent financing mechanisms; insufficiently expressed subjectivity of the social service sector customers due to incomplete formation of the modern structure of local communities self-organization; inability to choose their own suppliers and influence the improvement of the quality of services for recipients of social services; lack of the social services users register [5, с. 33].

The mentioned confirms the need for ophteresis of the current system of providing social services to families in Ukraine. We believe that this optimization must be accompanied by measures of the state policy aimed at the development of the market of social services, in particular, the introduction of state order system for social services and social contracting, both public and private providers of such services. It should also provide a gradual transition from the support of institutions of social protection and services to finance the costs of the direct provision of social services to families. For this purpose it is necessary to determine: a socially and economically grounded list (minimum standard), of social services, which will be guaranteed by the state, free of charge to families who need them; conditions (a differentiated list of difficult life circumstances) to provide free social services; methodology for calculating the cost of a particular service per customer, depending on the person to whom it is provided, the amount of the state guarantees for social services for regional peculiarities; a mechanism for providing paid social services to families who need them; mechanism of social order and the provision of social services by non-state entities; the form and nature of sanctions for violation of the requirements regarding the content and quality of the services provided.

To improve the targeting of social services providing to the needy categories of the families we should turn to the definition of the volume of social services financing on the basis of the actual number of users in need of assistance. It should be introduced a system of evaluation of the needs of local communities through the creation of a database of the neediest families to bring the funds laid down in the calculation of interbudgetary transfers of equalization to match the needs of local budgets.

In order to increase the rights of local communities to autonomous selection of providers of social services realize the transition from the centralized distribution of local budgets to the implementation of its own authority in the form of clearly defined standards at the local level to establish minimum standards of service providing, the implementation of which must be ensured by the own funds of local budgets or using of intergovernmental transfers. It should be make changes to the tax legislation in order to align the taxation of providers of social services of different organizational and legal forms for an equal price competition between municipal and state social service agencies and nonprofit public organizations, in particular freeing the social service providers from taxation.

To improve social services financing system it is necessary to develop and introduce a mechanism of social order, thus promoting...
de-monopolization of the social services market. In particular: to differentiate the costs of the implementation of delegated by the state and own powers of local governments; to specify the authority of the local budgets of the implementation of activities in the branches of the public sector and to introduce clear criteria for determining the financing objects (types of social services and their provision subjects) in accordance with local needs; to improve the mechanism of redistribution of costs between the state and local budgets, between the costs taken into account when determining the scope of interbudgetary transfers; to review the formula for distribution of interbudgetary transfers in order to improve the financial ability of the regions to directly increase the financial opportunities of the regions and the financing of local budgets of social programs; to improve the methodology for calculating revenues and expenditures of local budgets, which are taken into account in determining the scope of interbudgetary transfers and equalization coefficient for the calculation of the amount of funds transferred from local budgets to the state one; to supply the Law of Ukraine “On social services” with the part “Social order of social services” and to harmonize to the amendments the by-laws that regulate the activities of local budgetary institutions to provide social services; to strengthen the financial basis of local self-government, including by reforming the local taxes and fees; to strengthen the financial capacity of local budgets and reduce the role of targeted subsidies from the state budget for social programs; to establish a mechanism of attraction (on a competitive basis through the signing of the contract) to the provision of social services a wide range of interested institutions, including private ones; to develop and implement a clear methodology for the formation of an order for social services on the basis of the contract, which should include objectives for social services to suppliers of the customer, the specific parameters of the services on the basis of state social standards, service recipients and the mechanism of targeted nature of the services agreed upon maximum cost of service, the expected results, the responsibility of the service provider; to develop and implement a methodology for monitoring the implementation of the order for social services; to strengthen requirements for the targeting of social services.

It is also necessary to expand the list of social services and the possibility of providing them to the families. To do this, is necessary to determine the cost of social services, to develop a mechanism for providing paid social services to certain categories of families who do not have the right to receive free social services [11], to develop a network of regional centers of social service provision at the local level.

The essential is to develop for all departments a unified assessment scheme of social services that families need.

It should be set up under the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine a single inter-ministerial body to coordinate the establishment and improvement of social standards and determine the conditions for licensing the provision of social services.

The above mentioned directions, provided they are integrated application, promote the optimization of the system of social services to families in Ukraine

References:


Contents

ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT

Development of social and economic relations in terms of globalization
Мороз Л.И., социально-психологические проблемы предприятия
В условиях регулирования социально-экономических отношений / Social and psychological problems of the enterprise
Under regulation of social and economic relations................................................................. 11

Economics and Management - Open specialized section
G. Chiladze, Некоторые аспекты улучшения системы управления государственной и интеллектуальной собственностью Грузии
и Георгии......................................................................................................................... 14

Innovations in economics and management. Innovations and innovative activity management
Супчачлава М.М., Оценка качества инновационной деятельности вузов Республики
Казахстан на примере Казахского Национального Университета имени Аль-Фараби........ 17
О.Ю. Кудрина, О.А. Омеляненко, Технологическая траекторияанализ в контексте
дела о компании с учетом национальной экономики (высокотехнологичный случай)............................................................. 19

JURISPRUDENCE

Civil law; entrepreneurial law, family law; international individual right
Пузиков Р.В., Гасанова Д.П., Основные особенности индикативного имущества,
отчужденного с публичных торгов................................................................. 23
Пузиков Р.В., Катуншина А.И., Недействительность сделок в гражданском праве ................................................................. 24
Пузиков Р.В., Путачева Е.О., Влияние внешнеполитических конфликтов на реализацию
российской функции интеграции в мировую экономику и частноправовые отношения ................................................................................................................................. 26

Juridical psychology
Коноплицкий И., Специфика построения психологического профиля неизвестного
преступника: отечественный опыт................................................................. 29
Коноплицкая О., Психологическое моделирование как метод взаимосвязи
психологического обеспечения в структуре правоохранительных органов при
рассмотрении преступлений................................................................. 31

Jurisprudence - Open specialized section
Зульфугарзаде Т.Э., Влияние законодательства США на развитие правового института
зонирования Российской Федерации / The influence of US law on the development
of the legal institution of zoning of the Russian Federation................................................. 34
I. Chekhovska, Направления оптимизации предоставления социальных услуг
в семьях в Украине................................................................. 36
Іроденко Н.В., Договорная юрисдикция в странах Европейского Союза (Германия,
Франция и Бельгия): Порядок и контрактный судisdiction in the EU
(Germany, France and Belgium): Comparative legal aspects................................................................. 39

Nation building and protection of constitutional rights of citizens
Пузиков Р.В., Кульнева Б.С., Нормативно-правовая база проведения единого
государственного экзамена................................................................. 41
Пузиков Р.В., Чернышова Е.А., Законодательный процесс в субъектах
Российской Федерации................................................................. 43

Theory and history of law and state, history of legal doctrines
Королев Е.С., Прагматизм как фундаментальная основа правового регулирования
общественных отношений современности................................................................. 45
Пузиков Р.В., Макаров А.В., Справедливость, равенство и необходимое принуждение
в древнеевропейском праве................................................................. 48
Пузиков Р.В., методологический потенциал института в сфере правового
регулирования сквозь призму юридической доктрины................................................................. 49

POLITICAL SCIENCES

Political institutions, ethnicpolitical conflict management, national and political processes and technologies
Масалимов Р.Н., Провозглашение автономии Башкортостана. Рождение Республики
Провозглашение автономии Башкортостана. Рождение Республики
Провозглашение автономии Башкортостана. Рождение Республики................................................................. 52
SOCIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Social structure, social institutes and processes
Коновалов А.П., МУЖЧИНА И ЖЕНЩИНА: ПРОБЛЕМЫ ГАРМОНИЗАЦИИ ОТНОШЕНИЙ В СОЦИАЛЬНОМ ПАРТНЕРСТВЕ (ПО ИТОГАМ СОЦИОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ОПРОСА В Г. СЕМЕЙ ВОСТОЧНО-КАЗАХСТАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)..........................................................55
S. Chirun, ON THE QUESTION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF IMPLEMENTATION STATE YOUTH POLICY IN MODERN RUSSIA.................................................................................................................63

Sociological sciences - Open specialized section
T. Tanning, ISSUES OF FREEDOM, JUSTICE AND NECESSARY COERCION..................................................................................71
Выходец А.М., ИЗДАТЕЛЬСКАЯ КУЛЬТУРА КАК ОТОБРАЖЕНИЕ СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ КОММУНИКАЦИЙ..................................................73

Specialized and sectoral sociology
Коноплицкий И., ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЕ ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫХ ИНСТИТУТОВ И ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫХ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЙ С ЦЕЛЬЮ РЕСОЦИАЛИЗАЦИИ ЛИЧНОСТИ НЕСОВЕРШЕННОЛЕТНЕГО ПРАВОНАРУШИТЕЛЯ...76
Коноплицкая О., ВЛИЯНИЕ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ УСТАНОВОК К ПРАВОНАРУШЕНИЯМ КАК СОСТАВЛЯЮЩАЯ СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ СТРУКТУРЫ ЛИЧНОСТИ СОТРУДНИКА ОВС ПРИ ИСПОЛНЕНИИ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫХ ОБЯЗАННОСТЕЙ.................................................................................77
ISSUES OF FREEDOM, JUSTICE AND NECESSARY COERCION IN THE COURSE OF THE PUBLIC RELATIONS REGULATION

Peer-reviewed materials digest (collective monograph) published following the results of the CXL International Research and Practice Conference and I stage of the Championship in Economics and Management, Jurisprudence, Sociological, Political and Military sciences (London, March 16 - March 24, 2017)
INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SCIENTIFIC AND INNOVATIVE ANALYTICS OF THE IASHE

http://university.iashe.eu

- Academic Scientific and Analytical Programs
- Doctoral Dynamic Scientific and Analytical Programs
- Scientific and Analytical Program of the Educational and Professional Qualification Improvement
- Doctoral Dissertational Scientific and Analytical Programs
- International Attestation-Based Legalization of Qualifications
- Bibliographic Scientific-Analytical Doctoral Programs
- Bibliographic Scientific-Analytical Academic Programs
- Authoritative Programs

Address: 1 Kings Avenue, Winchmore Hill, London, N21 3NA
Phone: +44 (20) 71939499 / Skype: iashe_
e-mail: university@iashe.eu

ISBN 978-1-911354-13-0