

## РЕФЕРАТИ

## ABSTRACTS

УДК 141.7: [81'27+33]

**Вихованець, З. С. Структура соціально-економічного символізму предметного поля знаків та місця суб'єкту: природа внутрішньої гармонізації / З. С. Вихованець // Проблеми соціальної роботи: філософія, психологія, соціологія. – 2016. – № 2 (8). – С. 7-16.**

**Анотація.** Основною метою даної публікації є дослідження семантичного аналізу соціально-економічних знань, базовою засадою якого стає взаємний обмін між об'єктивними та екзистенційними умовами висловлювання, відповідно, забезпечується диференційована модальність зазначеного відношення, його структурність та рівні значень, відбувається процес розміщення термінів вказаного відношення в конкретне соціально-економічне поле їх існування. Семантика забезпечує процес систематизації, зближаючи всі нормативні інстанції та визнає дієвість функцій структуризації як у тих мовах, за допомогою яких встановлюються зв'язки практичного господарсько-виробничого досвіду, так і тих, за допомогою яких предмети розподіляються в просторі соціально-економічних знань. Бібліогр.: 5 назв.

**Ключові слова:** соціально-економічні знання, семантика, комунікація, мова, людина, предметне поле знаків, епістемологія.

UDC 141.7: [81'27+33]

**Vykhovanets, Z. S. The structure of the socio-economic symbolism of the signs and a subject's place: nature of internal harmonization / Z. S. Vykhovanets // Problems and prospects of economics and management. - 2016. - Vol. 2 (8). - P. 7-16.**

**Abstract.** The main purpose of this paper is to investigate the semantic analysis of the socio-economic knowledge the basic foundation of which is a mutual exchange between the objective and the existential conditions for statements. Accordingly differentiated modality of specified correlation, its structural and significance levels, terms placement in the specific socio-economic their existence are provided. Semantics provides a systematization process, bringing together all regulatory authorities and recognizes the validity of structuring functions in the languages by which communications practical economic and production experience are established, and those in which the objects are distributed in the space of socio-economic knowledge.

The object of the socio-economic knowledge is sprayed between the set positions and cannot get the value of the whole. The very subject of verbal communication is turned out to be between double stratification. On the one hand, based on experience or communication he becomes a party of the unstable and temporary language events. On the other hand, as a language subject he is timeless correlator of the definition - this approach ensures the feasibility of restructuring the relationship between existential and formal terms of statements, thereby moves to the basics of modern existential-anthropological tradition.

The structure of the social symbolism and activity relationships, their subject field of signs and the subject's place are the relationship between the rationalistic character of epistemology and tolerant attitude of the signs doctrine relative to the opposite nature of such concepts as "objective" and "subjective". In fact, semantics at the deep level of symbolic and referential structures combines the variability principle with the limitation principle.

The relationship between socio-economic knowledge and abilities of its utterances are investigated, a complex relationship between the substantive content of the statements and existential bases is presented. The subject is endowed with abilities concrete historical interpreter statements loses the central position, denotes the true language, and the analysis shows a kind of double multiplication of semantic referents view: firstly, language means that directly determine the things themselves are used; secondly, there is an appeal to the artificially created on the basis of abstract regulators means of language. Moreover, both of these components of the analysis can neither match nor be separated from each other, so the problem of finding an internal harmonization of these components remains open to logical and analytical analysis. Refs: 5 titles.

**Keywords:** socio-economic knowledge, semantics, communication, language, human, subject field of the signs, epistemology.

УДК 141.7

**Герасимова, Е. М. Лінгвістичні основи соціокультурних принципів економічної взаємодії в глобальній системі координат / Е. М. Герасимова // Проблеми соціальної роботи: філософія, психологія, соціологія. – 2016. – № 2 (8). – С. 17-26.**

**Анотація.** У запропонованій публікації здійснюється спроба концептуалізації лінгвістичних основ соціокультурних принципів економічних відносин в контексті інтеграції українського суспільства в світове господарство у XXI столітті. Активне використання в сучасних наукових дослідженнях культурологічних та герменевтичних методик як соціокогнітивного феномену стимулювало процес пошуку й обґрунтування таких понятійних структур, які б дозволяли зафіксувати реальну багатомірність соціально-економічних наук, їх заглиблення у конкретні способи виробництва та історичні контексти. Розглядаючи мовну реальність соціально-економічного буття у формі тексту, головним об'єктом дослідження ми залишаємо людину, в такий спосіб формується оригінальний текст сучасної економічно-господарської культури, який включає світогляд людей та особливості соціокультурних принципів їх взаємодії, своєрідну знакову систему у вигляді фіксованої інформації. Бібліогр.: 7 назв.

**Ключові слова:** лінгвістика, мовна комунікація, соціокультурні принципи, економічна реальність, людина, глобалізація.

UDC 141.7

**Gerasymova, E. M. Linguistic foundations of sociocultural principles of economic cooperation in the global coordinate system / E. M. Gerasymova // Problems and prospects of economics and management. - 2016. - Vol. 2 (8). - P. 17-26.**

**Abstract.** This paper is an attempt to conceptualize linguistic foundations of social and cultural principles of economic relations in the context of the integration of Ukrainian society into the world economy in the XXI century. An active use the cultural and hermeneutic methods as a sociocognitive phenomenon in the contemporary scientific research stimulated the search and the study of conceptual structures that would allow fixing the real multidimensionality of social and economic sciences, their immersion in the concrete production methods and historical contexts. When considering the linguistic reality of social and economic life in the form of a text, the person stays the main focus of the research. In this manner, the original text of modern economic culture, which includes people's worldview and features of their mental interaction system, the manner and nature of social and economic existence, the distinctive sign system in the form of fixed information is formed. The exactly cognitive nature of the interaction of economic practices creates opportunities for people's energy reification process in the economic and operating results of economic activity and socio-value guidelines for their practical use.

Language characterizes socio-cultural principles of a historical and civilizational period formation, thus affecting the economic and business behavior. The language itself, as well as a certain terminology and the conceptual apparatus, do not include the things themselves, but the procedure of how they cover the activity sphere, thus revealing the objects' semantic significance. The words transfer the meaning of things into the subconscious, and then into a conscious, so such meaning is portrayed in the mentality of each nation.

Conceptualization as a system of reliable knowledge that explains certain aspects or characteristics of the studied concepts, regulations, facts on the basis of the established system of concepts, in prospect becomes a way of creating and under-standing the new economic paradigm and the practical principles of its effective implementation. But any economic paradigm requires an ideological motivation, which, from a methodological point of view, can only provide the original configuration of the relevant socio-cultural principles of its creation and functioning. It could only be stated that the procedure for determining the internal grammatical patterns allows studying and establishing the language unity and a free will of a man, and this process is closely related to the ideological and political mechanisms of functioning in society. The language acquires the characteristics of a living organism, which is inextricably linked with the life of those people, whose will it exercises. In fact, such economic categories as labor, cost, welfare and many others do not only obey to logical laws, they have their own inner being, forming the different configurations of their existence, which include a substantial amount of subjective effects of the real life manifestations. Refs: 7 titles.

**Keywords:** linguistics, language communication, social and cultural principles, economic reality, man, globalization.

УДК 174

**Децюк, Т. М. Любов як морально-етична категорія в соціальній роботі / Т. М. Децюк, М. В. Душенюк // Проблеми соціальної роботи: філософія, психологія, соціологія. - 2016. - № 2 (8). - С. 27-34.**

**Анотація.** У статті досліджується сутність поняття «любов», як феномену сучасного суспільства. Розглядається місце і значення категорії «любов» в етиці соціальної роботи та її вплив на виконання професійних обов'язків фахівців соціальної сфери. Бібліогр.: 10 назв.

**Ключові слова:** соціальна робота, соціальний працівник, феномен любові, об'єкти любові.

UDC 174

**Detsyuk, T. M. The love as a moral and ethical category in social work / T. M. Detsyuk, M. V. Dushenok // Problems and prospects of economics and management. - 2016. - Vol. 2 (8). - P. 27-34.**

**Abstract.** The social work is one of the professions, which lies in the field «human-human», that's why there are some ethical requirements for social workers. The humanity, altruism, tolerance, kindness, mercy etc. can be emphasized among the ethical categories of social work. The most important value of social work is humanism, which means love, but first of all human. The social worker has to respect client's view of life, his beliefs and values while process of working. During decision-making process, the specialist of social services should be guided firstly by the interests of the client. The humanism is a manifestation of love to neighbor. The feeling of love helps to express the best sides of human soul, to find balance and harmony in himself, that's why it's an important category of ethics of social work and requires detailed examination. Therefore, the love to neighbor has to be one of the key categories of social work.

The phenomenon of "love" is interested by many national and foreign scientists, philosophers, psychologists, sociologists, social workers. They are Helen Fisher, Erich Fromm, Richard of Saint Victor, V. Solovyov, P. Florensky, M. Fedorov, I. Ilyin, Nikolai A. Berdyaev, etc.

However, there isn't a thorough analysis of the concept of "love" as the basic moral and ethical category in social work. That's why this issue is relevant.

The main purpose of this publication is to analyze the concept of "love" as the most important human value, it's place and role in the conceptual bases of «The ethics of social work». The love is a true moral and aesthetic sense, which is based on the emotional and spiritual experience, interest, sympathies. It is expressed in a focused commitment to the subject of love, selfless and dedicated aspiration to it. Different philosophers and thinkers tried to understand meaning of love since ancient times.

The issue of love in modern society got the distorted idea of fleeting happiness, euphoria, physical proximity and, as a result, rapid disappointment under the impact of globalization, mixing of various cultures, lack of moral censorship in the media, access to information on the Internet.

We were impressed with the approach of the German psychologist and philosopher Erich Fromm to the definition of "love" in his work «The Art of Loving». Erich Fromm calls the "object" on every species, and the love is considered as a way to know the mystery of human. On Erich Fromm opinion, love is an art, that has to be learned in theory and practice.

An indication of the professionalism of social workers is not only a high level of knowledge and skills, but also compliance with their own ethical code. Professional social worker values are based on physical, social, political and spiritual values. And the love is the most important value and fundamental principle of social worker.

The help, support, care, protection of personality are impossible without humanity, charitable, compassionate attitude to people, their personal needs, problems and world view. The humanity, charity found the bright reflection in many works of Ukrainian philosophers, historians, educators, sociologists, also in practical help from the state and society.

The professionally important personal qualities and values of future social workers should include a sense of love to the

neighbor. The category of love should take de-served place in the conceptual bases of social workers. Refs: 10 titles.

**Keywords:** social work, social worker, the phenomenon of love, love object

УДК 1:37.011 (477)

**Заблюцька, Ю. В. Життєві стратегії сучасного українського студентства: зміст і типологія** / Ю. В. Заблюцька // Проблеми соціальної роботи: філософія, психологія, соціологія. – 2016. – № 2 (8). – С. 35-42.

**Анотація.** У статті розглядаються основні риси життєвих стратегій сучасного українського студентства. Пропонується визначення життєвих стратегій та авторська типологія основних типів життєвих стратегій студентства у зв'язку із відповідним розумінням місця і ролі вищої освіти: кар'єрно-прагматична, універсально-освітня і адаптивно-конформістська. Бібліогр.: 5 назв.

**Ключові слова:** вища освіта, студентство, життєва стратегія, мотивація.

UDC 1:37.011 (477)

**Zablotska, Yu. V. Life strategies of modern Ukrainian students: content and typology** / Yu. V. Zablotska // Problems and prospects of economics and management. - 2016. - Vol. 2 (8). - P. 35-42.

**Abstract.** The article discusses the main features of life strategies of modern Ukrainian students. Life strategy of the person identified as the most complex phenomenon of generalized (universal) scale, which includes all other dimensions and categories that characterize human life in general and its behavior. Life strategy - a way of life organizing by the the man, the ability to bring living conditions in accordance with personality own values and individual uniqueness. At the same time life strategy – universal motivating system that encourages people to be active, to achieve their goals, to self-realization, self-understanding, self-expression etc. Life strategy is seen as a way of rational attitude to human own lives. The purpose of the strategy - mainly conscious management and design of the individual's own life by the gradual formation of the future, to build a hierarchy of meanings and purposes on the basis of certain social values. Other forms of rationalization (life plans, intentions, scenarios, etc.) are included in the strategy as a resource and the forms of embodiment (articulation) strategy.

Research and conclusions are based on the author's social studies (survey) conducted in 2015-2016 at 35 faculties of 16 Ukrainian universities in all macro-regions of Ukraine. Main crucial indicators are characterizing: the leading students' motivation towards learning, the factors that led to the choice the university and the faculty (specialty), awareness of the relevance of the specialty in the labor market now and in the future, the degree of independence (autonomy/dependence) in the self-determination and life choices. Attention is paid to the views of students on study and employment prospects abroad, to independent work of students to improve their skills and competencies, in particular language training etc.

The author's typology of the main types of life strategies of students in connection with the appropriate understanding of the place and role of higher education: career-pragmatic (focus on success, career achievement), universal education (set to general higher education and self-realization), and adaptive-conformist (orientation to receive formal education, on the circle of interesting dialogue, etc.).

In general it's possible to say that the students are quite realistically assess the place and role of higher education in their own destiny and in the current context of Ukrainian realities. This place is not remeasured, students generally give aware of the fact that knowledge and diplomas in a crisis of uncertainty depreciate. Installation of the high academic achievement of students is inherent in the minority. Most people do not attach much importance as a learning process, and future careers. The common can be considered instrumentalism in achieving their goals, the relative devaluation of professionalism values up to exclusion from the labor conformism, lack of development of creative abilities, etc. It is obvious that the crisis activate and nourish in young minds the value of self-preservation and basic survival, making the «background» spiritual values. and making young people hostage material aspects of life. Refs: 5 titles.

**Keywords:** higher education, students, life strategy, motivation.

УДК 141.7:316.4.063.6 (477)

**Качмар, О. В. Соціальна деструктивність та насильство в сім'ї** / О. В. Качмар // Проблеми соціальної роботи: філософія, психологія, соціологія. – 2016. – № 2 (8). – С. 43-54.

**Анотація.** В статті досліджується природа соціальної деструктивності. Розглянуті існуючі філософські, психологічні підходи до вивчення причин виникнення агресії і насильства. Робиться висновок про необхідність урахування багатовимірного пояснення цього феномену при плануванні та здійсненні запобігання насильству в цілому та насильству в сім'ї зокрема. Бібліогр.: 18 назв.

**Ключові слова:** соціальна деструктивність, агресивна поведінка, насильство, насильство в сім'ї.

UDC 141.7:316.4.063.6 (477)

**Kachmar, O. V. Social destructiveness and violence in the family** / O. V. Kachmar // Problems and prospects of economics and management. - 2016. - Vol. 2 (8). - P. 43-54.

**Abstract.** The paper investigates the nature of social destructiveness. The existing philosophical, psychological approaches to the study of the causes of aggression and violence.

The modern person, as a rule, is deprived of the choice of the line of conduct, as the defining factor of intention in favour of human cruelty or positive self-realization are the social conditions, social environment. The text reveals the mechanisms of the development or suppression of its own destruction.

Particular attention to the social and cultural impact on the formation factors destructiveness. The article focuses on the fact that very negative processes increasingly influence modern man.

The article gives the definition of «violence in the family»; the types of violence in the family (between spouses; parents and children; between adult children and parents; between children in one family; violence between other members of the family); characteristics of types of violence in the family (physical, psychological, economic, sexual); the factors contributing to violence in the family have been addressed in de-tail.

The provisions of Ukrainian legislation and international human rights standards in the sphere of protection from violation are analyzed.

The conclusion about the necessity of taking into account the multidimensional explanation of this phenomenon in the planning and implementation of violence prevention in general and violence in the family in particular.

It can therefore be concluded that this issue must be dealt with, starting from up-bringing in a family and finishing with violence prevention on a state legislative level. Refs: 18 titles.

**Keywords:** social destructiveness, aggressive behavior, violence, violence in the family.

УДК 364-78

**Коленіченко, Т. І. Особливості діяльності державних та недержавних організацій у процесі підтримки людей похилого віку в Україні / Т. І. Коленіченко, М. В. Душенюк // Проблеми соціальної роботи: філософія, психологія, соціологія. – 2016. – № 2 (8). – С. 55–64.**

**Анотація.** Стаття присвячена актуальній проблемі – підтримці людей похилого віку державними та недержавними організаціями. У статті зроблений акцент на ефективності співпраці державних та недержавних організацій. Здійснено теоретичний аналіз діяльності Територіальних центрів соціального обслуговування (надання соціальних послуг) як однієї із форм підтримки людей похилого віку та Центру соціальної активності «Друга молодість», створення якої ініційовано членами ГО «Чернігів Європейський» і який функціонує на базі ЧНТУ. У статті подано короткий опис історії розвитку Територіальних центрів на території України та проаналізовано їх сучасний стан функціонування, а також визначені основні засади здійснення соціальної роботи і розкриті основоположні завдання Територіальних центрів. Бібліогр.: 11 назв.

**Ключові слова:** людина похилого віку, державні установи, громадські організації, територіальний центр соціального обслуговування (надання соціальних послуг), соціальні послуги, потреби людей похилого віку.

UDC 364-78

**Kolenichenko, T. I. Peculiarities of activities of governmental and non-governmental organizations in the process of supporting the elderly in Ukraine / T. I. Kolenichenko, M. V. Dushenok // Problems and prospects of economics and management. - 2016. - Vol. 2 (8). - P. 55–64.**

**Abstract.** This article is devoted to the support of the people of elderly age through government and non-government organizations. The article focuses on effective cooperation of public and private organizations. Carried out a theoretical analysis of the activities of the Territorial centers of social servicing (social services provision) as a form of support for the elderly and the Center of social activity «Second youth», the creation of which was initiated by members of the NGO «Chernihiv European» and which operates on the basis of the Chernihiv national technological University. The article briefly describes the history of the development of regional centers in Ukraine and analyzed their current state of functioning and also identifies the basic principles of social work and revealed the fundamental problems of Territorial centres.

The main tasks of the Territorial center providing social services (social services) are:

- identification of single disabled people who need social and medical-social services, as well as providing various types of services depending on certain requirements;
- linkages with enterprises, institutions, organizations, irrespective of patterns of ownership, on social services and assistance to disabled citizens.

In the article the authors present the results of the study to identify needs of the elderly person, and analyzed the degree of satisfaction of needs of a person of venerable age.

Primary needs of the elderly include:

- the need for education;
- the need to visit groups that are aimed at maintaining the physical condition of the person the elderly;
- the need to increase communication between peers and relatives;
- the need to transfer their experience and knowledge to the younger generation;
- the need to obtain information on the human rights of the elderly;
- the necessity of self-realization through the practice of creative activities;
- the need for visits to cultural centres;
- the need to influence the events that happen in the society through participation in social and political organizations;
- the need for access to quality medical care. Refs: 11 titles.

**Keywords:** the people of elderly age, public institution, social organization, territorial centre of social servicing (social services provision), social services, the needs of the elderly.

УДК 364-3

**Коленіченко, Т. І. До проблеми надання паліативної допомоги в Україні / Т. І. Коленіченко, А. С. Кузьменко // Проблеми соціальної роботи: філософія, психологія, соціологія. – 2016. – № 2 (8). – С. 65-72.**

**Анотація.** Стаття присвячена проблемі надання паліативної допомоги в Україні на сучасному етапі. У статті запропоновано визначення поняття «паліативна допомога», висвітлено питання важливості надання паліативної допомоги людям, які її потребують та проаналізовані проблеми надання паліативної допомоги в сучасній Україні. Проаналізовано стан системи паліативної допомоги, виявлено основні проблеми, серед яких відсутність якісної підготовки фахівців з паліативної медицини, обмежений доступ до лікарських засобів, зокрема, знеболювального, недостатня кількість спеціалізованих установ, що мали б надавати паліативну допомогу, тощо. Бібліогр.: 10 назв.

**Ключові слова:** хоспіс, паліативна допомога, проблеми паліативної допомоги, тяжкохвора особистість, фактори формування системи паліативної допомоги.

UDC 364-3

**Kolenichenko, T. I. Development of state tax policy of Kachmar, O. V. The problem of palliative care in Ukraine/**

Т. І. Kolenichenko, A. S. Kuzmenko // Problems and prospects of economics and management. - 2016. - Vol. 2 (8). - P. 65-72.

**Abstract.** The article is devoted to the relevance of the topic of palliative care in Ukraine at the present stage. In article definition of the concept of "palliative aid", the questions of the relevance of palliative care and palliative medicine on the modern stage of development of the companies and analyzed the problems of palliative care in modern Ukraine. Palliative care is defined as activities aimed at maintaining the quality of life of terminally ill persons and their next of kin in a situation threatening patient's life by facilitating his physical and psychological suffering. We also consider the question of the relevance of palliative care in modern Ukraine. According to the study of the problem, the urgency is due to the undeniable fact that incurable serious illness, of course, accompanied by physical pain and emotional suffering, which is why the question arises about the need for palliative care for seriously ill designed to alleviate such suffering of the patient. Considerable attention is paid to the existing problems in the provision of palliative care in Ukraine today. The state of palliative care, identified the main problems, including the lack of training of palliative medicine, limited access to medicines, in particular painkillers, an insufficient number of specialized agencies, which should provide palliative care, lack of service provision at home; only a very active and persistent people manage to get the list of services declared by the government; low level of trust of patients to physicians, medical staff, and poor evaluation of the quality of their work; low level access to the full scope of anesthesia for patients served by home visiting teams; access to palliative care for HIV-infected people in terminal stage is limited; difficult situation with obtaining adequate palliative care for people with disabilities. The article also positive steps for our country to establish a regulatory framework, based on which the provision of palliative care. Refs: 10 titles.

**Keywords:** palliative care, hospice, the relevance of palliative care issues palliative care, seriously ill, factors of formation of the system of palliative care.

УДК 327.461

**Кузьоменська, Л. Г. Мова як засіб вираження** / Л. Г. Кузьоменська // Проблеми соціальної роботи: філософія, психологія, соціологія. – 2016. – № 2 (8). – С. 73-82.

**Анотація.** Мова не лише відтворює дійсність, а й творить її образ. Вона – абсолютно необхідна комунікативна потреба й інструмент номінування реальності. Світ думки – передумова виразності світу слова. Втім, ефективність мови як засобу вираження залежить не лише від думки, а й від власного інструментарію. Бібліогр.: 9 назв.

**Ключові слова:** мова, дійсність, образ, комунікативна сфера, світогляд, картина світу, причинно-наслідкові зв'язки.

UDC 327.461

**Kuzomenska, L. H. Language as a means of expression** / L. H. Kuzomenska // Problems and prospects of economics and management. - 2016. - Vol. 2 (8). - P. 73-82.

**Abstract.** Language is not only a tool for reproduction of reality but also serves to create its image. It is absolutely necessary tool for communication needs and reality nomination. The world of thought is a prerequisite for the expressiveness of the world around us through the words we use. However, the effectiveness of language as a means of expression depends on both the thoughts and expression tools.

Variable potential of relationship between language and philosophy is extremely lengthy and heuristic: the language and philosophy can be both a subject and object of such relationships, a tool and objective, a function and instrument. The most at-tractive research problem is linguistic resources of philosophy, methods and styles of its representation.

Iconic and symbolic aspect of language reflects its intrinsic characteristics and functional tool options. The primary purpose of language is to provide meaning. This procedure is a cultural fact, a product of culture. Significant contribution to the treasury of language culture is dialogue. However, the most valuable incentive and creative resource has always been figurativeness.

The information picture of the modern world is extremely diverse and multifaceted. The effective functioning of a communicative space is possible on condition of per-manent improvement of communication culture. The quality of education, educational process and educational services also greatly depends on the culture of communication. Moreover, in the modern educational sphere the culture of communication is functioning as the key factor that determines the success of the 'mastery of knowledge' and ability to apply them effectively in practice in general and in the communication space respectively and first of all. Refs: 9 titles.

**Keywords:** language, reality, image, communication sphere, worldview, picture of the world, causal relationships.

УДК 378

**Купенко, О. В. Методологічні засади організації самостійної роботи майбутніх соціальних працівників як складова їх підготовки до проектної діяльності** / О. В. Купенко // Проблеми соціальної роботи: філософія, психологія, соціологія. – 2016. – № 2 (8). – С. 83-93.

**Анотація.** Розглянуто роль самостійної роботи студентів вищих навчальних закладів у підготовці їх до проектної діяльності соціального працівника. Вихідним для аналізу є перелік результатів навчання Національної рамки кваліфікації (зокрема результатів, пов'язаних з автономністю та відповідальністю). Для розкриття механізмів організації самостійної роботи застосовано кібернетичний та синергетичний підходи в їх взаємному доповненні. На підставі цих підходів визначено педагогічні методи організації самостійної роботи студентів, які у підсумку покликані забезпечити підготовку майбутніх соціальних працівників до проектної діяльності. Акцент зроблено на педагогічному методі проектів. Бібліогр.: 17 назв.

**Ключові слова:** Національна рамка кваліфікації, самостійність, самостійна робота, кібернетичний підхід, синергетичний підхід, проектна діяльність, педагогічні методи, педагогічний метод проектів, підготовка соціальних.

UDC 378

**Kupenko, E. V. Methodological bases of the organization of independent study of future social workers as part of their preparations for the project activities** / E. V. Kupenko // Problems and prospects of economics and management. - 2016. - Vol. 2 (8). - P. 83-93.

**Abstract.** The paper concerns the methodological approaches of the organization of independent work of students of higher education institutions in preparing them to make project activities as social workers. The basis for the establishment of such a connection is the analysis of the list of studying results in National Qualifications Framework in part the "Independence and Responsibility".

We believe that there is some controversy regarding the independent work: on the one hand, students must consciously set goals and plan their studying, on the other hand, the logics of professional training requires goal setting and significant management role of the teacher. To solve this contradiction the cybernetic and synergetic approaches to the analysis of the learning process in higher education establishment are applied in their mutual complement in the article.

From the standpoint of cybernetic approach more emphasis is put on how the feedback laws manifest themselves in the educational system, on the required amount of diversity, the emergence and complementarity. These laws to a greater extent are applied to the learning process under the teacher's guidance.

According to synergetic approach a presence of a self-organization process in the educational system is acknowledged. As the order of the parameters the following ones are proposed: 1) the activities in which students already possess some experience; 2) the students' control over their own activities; 3) communication, which complements the results of individual work. Methods of reflection, role play, small group work, project method as an independent students' study, as well as the introductory practice are proposed while implementing these order parameters. It is maintained that the synergy attracts attention not only to the individual but also to a particular community of people. We are talking about academic student groups and sub-groups, as well as the partnership of teachers, students and potential customers of personnel in joint projects.

The corresponding experimental test was carried out in the Sumy State University for the students majoring in Sociology. The positive results in preparation of students for the project activities of social workers are achieved. Refs: 17 titles.

**Keywords:** National Qualifications Framework, independence, self-study, the cybernetic approach, synergetic approach, project work, teaching methods, teaching method of projects, training of social workers

УДК 165.0+165.9

**Лебідь, А. Є. Реалізм наукової істини у філософії Б. Рассела** / А. Є. Лебідь // Проблеми соціальної роботи: філософія, психологія, соціологія. – 2016. – № 2 (8). – С. 94-104.

**Анотація.** Досліджується проблема істини у логіко-семантичній системі Б. Рассела. Істина у британського філософа постає як відповідність «фактам», що уможливорює висновування щодо розуміння Б. Расселом феномену істини у її класичному варіанті. Зважаючи на це, автор доводить, що Б. Рассел є прихильником реалістської парадигми в аналітичній філософії. Бібліогр.: 10 назв.

**Ключові слова:** істина, семантика, смисл, значення, факт, відповідність.

UDC 165.0+165.9

**Lebid, A. E. The realism of scientific truth in bertrand. Russell's philosophy** / A. E. Lebid // Problems and prospects of economics and management. - 2016. - Vol. 2 (8). - P. 94-104..

**Abstract.** The problem of truth in Russell's systems are investigated. The article investigates some aspects of correspondence theory of truth. The author proposes the arguments that defines the specifics it in the context of modern epistemology. Ways of representation of the correspondence theory of truth, the causes of the crisis in its perception and evaluation are analyzed. The author deduces that truth-falsehood opposition is presented in their works in its classical variant. The possibility of analysis of true meanings in ordinary and artificial language is investigated. In the paper the author shows an important role of the theory of truth in formation and development of Russell's philosophy.

The author deduces that Russell's model recreates Frege's ideas in terms of language representing extra-linguistic sphere and relation between name and reference being equivalent. In the context of such model, a human acts as an actor whose acts of knowledge through encounter are means to define the references of names. There is a universal language, the logical analysis of which can be used to resolve meta-physical problems and that complements the only possible world, the structure of which is identical to the structure of language.

According to British philosopher, logical analysis would be auspicious for philosophy only under the condition of examining the scientific ontology that can align with the linguistic means of analysis. In order to create the perfect language, the ordinary language should be altered in a way to avoid references to unclear entities, eschew contradictory and false descriptions. Thus, the necessity for a proposition to be true would equal the necessity for it to be real. Such view of the correlation between logic and ontology is based on Russell's assumption of atomistic, discreet structure of the world.

According to this theory, the world is constituted by atoms (particulars or individuals), among which Russell distinguishes also facts expressed in the form of propositions. Depending on the whether a given proposition corresponds to a fact, it can be either true or false. Marcus points out that Russell reconsidered his views on atoms quite often and quite substantially. Hence, the mere assumption of the reality of such entities as propositions, their abstract qualities, and relations can apparently actualize the Platonic type of realism. Only after taking into account the counterarguments proposed by Ludwig Wittgenstein Russell finally denies abstract entities their onto-logical status.

In terms of epistemology, Russell described his position as analytic empiricism. It is also necessary to note that the notion of experience was one of the key points of Russell's philosophy. However, the interpretation of this concept is rather wide since, according to the British philosopher, the source of any experience lies in the intermediate perception. The author argues that Russell is a supporter of the realist paradigm in analytic philosophy. Refs: 10 titles.

**Keywords:** truth, semantics, sense, value, fact, correspondence.

УДК 316.61

**Левицька, Н. С. Аналіз індивідуально-психологічних характеристик економічної соціалізації майбутніх фахівців соціальної сфери** / Н. С. Левицька // Проблеми соціальної роботи: філософія, психологія, соціологія. – 2016. – № 2 (8). – С. 105-114.

**Анотація.** Дана стаття присвячена емпіричному дослідженню індивідуально-психологічних характеристик (загальні здатності до підприємництва, локус контролю, вектор мотивації, життєві цінності-цілі) економічної соціалізації майбутніх фахівців соціальної сфери. Автором аналізуються відмінності у показниках за професійно-віковими особливостями респондентів. До уваги береться спеціальність, за якою навчаються студенти (соціальна робота, правознавство, фінанси та кредит), та курс навчання (1, 3 та 5 курси). Бібліогр.: 4 назв.

**Ключові слова:** економічна соціалізація, майбутні фахівці соціальної сфери, загальні здатності до підприємництва, локус контролю, вектор мотивації, життєві цінності-цілі.

UDC 316.61

**Levytska, N. S. Analysis of the individually-psychological characteristics of economic socialization of the future specialists in the social sphere** / N. S. Levytska // Problems and prospects of economics and management. - 2016. - Vol. 2 (8). - P. 105-114.

**Abstract.** Empirical analysis of the individual psychological characteristics of economic socialization of the future specialists in the social sphere has some results. Using of special question list gives the difference at the peculiarities of economic socialization by representatives of different specialty and year of studies. General abilities to entrepreneurship have middle level at overall sample. In that time, comparison of respondent's groups says that social workers have lower indicators than the lawyers and financiers. The indicator "propensity to creativity" gets the biggest level at social workers. The results of subject control test's using are analyzed ("Locus of control" by G. Rotter). The locus of control's dynamic at different year of studies in university (from start of education to the end) is found. The locus of control has changed at internal to external vector for education period (the lawyers and financiers). These indicators are characterized as the results of traditional approach in higher education system. The need for the introduction of non-formal education, which forms the necessary professional and personal quality in the modern social and economic conditions in our society, is analyzed. Student's motivation vector has found by motivation of success and fear of failure test (A. Rean). In result, majority of respondents are motivated for success and have tendency of motivation for success. However, results of research point some percent of failure motivation at economic activity. Value of future specialists in social sphere are studied with life values of personality test (Must-test). Future specialists of different specialty have specific values orientation. Refs: 4 titles.

**Keywords:** economic socialization, future specialists in the social sphere, individual psychological characteristics of economic socialization, general abilities to entrepreneurship, locus of control, motivation vector, life values of personality.

УДК 141.7

**Павленко, В. П. Етапи еволюції імперій: сутнісний підхід** / В. П. Павленко, Н. Д. Світайло // Проблеми соціальної роботи: філософія, психологія, соціологія. - 2016. - № 2 (8). - С. 115-123.

**Анотація.** На основі комплексного аналізу способів владарювання, підкорення та контролю, за допомогою якого метрополія підкорює собі інші народи, у статті запропоновано новий підхід до періодизації імперій. Виділено п'ять основних етапів розвитку імперій, ознаками яких є той силовий ресурс, який імперія накопичує завдяки підкоренню інших і за рахунок якого потім живе, трансформуючи його у соціальні та статусні вигоди для власного населення: ресурс військової сили, політичної, ідеологічної, економічної або інформаційної. Робиться висновок про доцільність такого сутнісного підходу для ефективного подолання імперського впливу у сучасних умовах. Бібліогр.: 11 назв.

**Ключові слова:** держава, імперія, еволюція, імперська ментальність.

UDC 141.7

**Pavlenko, V. P. The life cycles of empires: the essential approach** / V. P. Pavlenko, N. D. Svitailo // Problems and prospects of economics and management. - 2016. - Vol. 2 (8). - P. 115-123.

**Abstract.** Peculiarities of contemporary manifestations of empire as a form of political organization actualize research stages in the evolution of empires which in turn requires an analysis of the whole complex of modern high-tech and highly organized way of ruling, subjection and control available in the arsenal of modern empires and considerably alter their external image.

Representing the methodological approach to determination of empires development stages is considered in this paper. The main differentiating feature of each stage of empires evolution, the power resource is selected. There are five major steps that the empire passed in its development: the first stage - the military empires, the second - phase of political empires, the third stage marks the ideological empire, the fourth stage of the evolution is in the economic empires. Today we can speak about the transition to the fifth step in the evolution of the phenomenon, which are representatives of the information empire which boundaries do not always coincide with national ones. The conclusion about the need to incorporate the features of this stage to effectively overcome the imperial influence - not so much because of political efforts, but because of cultural meaning, in the form of moral uplift over the remains of the imperial mentality.

A cursory review on the empires evolution allows to understand that they are not random, short-term phenomenon of history, but are an integral part of the global political system, in which each of them acts as a unifier of fragmented states mired in in-fighting. Of course, this is not a "civilizing" mission, or some step forward for the countries and peoples absorbed by an Empire - this is only an end to the chaos and destruction caused by external forces. And as long as a similar function in civil conflicts is performed by the UN, the need in the empire remains except in relation to the conflict of information, "meaning". However, if before the civil conflicts generate internal economic, political and interethnic problems of the country, and their fire only worsened these problems, but now such outbursts are more often provoked from the outside, and it is they that create the most domestic economic, political and ethnic problems.

But, according to the authors, the inability of empires for self-development should not be underestimated, especially since their power mainly rests not on actual political or military power, but on the faith of its provinces and colonies in this

power, on the fear of it, and on the poisoning even its ardent opponents with treacherous imperial mentality - that does not allow them to deal with it efficiently and effectively. Our proposed approach to the division of the stages of empires evolution can be called essential, since it is not based on the classification of certain Empire to the chronological framework of the history of European or some other civilization, and on ways of allocating it to the reign of one of the five types of power resources used by it. Refs: 11 titles.

**Keywords:** state, empire, evolution, imperial mentality.

УДК [130.12:37.015.311]:316.422.44

**Поліщук, Н. В. Проблеми творчо-духовного самоствердження особистості в епоху інформаційно-високотехнологічного прогресу та їх вирішення** / Н. В. Поліщук // Проблеми соціальної роботи: філософія, психологія, соціологія. – 2016. – № 2 (8). – С. 124-134.

**Анотація.** У статті з'ясовано філософсько-освітню та соціально-психологічну сутність становлення феномену творчо-духовної особистості в умовах здійснення інформаційно-високотехнологічного науково-технічного прогресу і накреслені шляхи та перспективи успішної реалізації процесу цього становлення.

Обґрунтовано, що інформаційно-високотехнологічний науково-технічний прогрес – це важливий етап розвитку цивілізації, який максимально технізує і технологізує життєдіяльність суспільства, і тому філософсько-освітня думка констатує дегуманістичний характер цього явища, яке підпорядковує людину своїм законам і перетворює її в частину машинного виробництва, руйнує зв'язок людини з природою, як і саму природу та духовне єство людини, нівелює її духовну сутність. Тому філософія освіти, як і сама освіта, мають протидіяти і усувати ці негативні впливи інформаційно-високотехнологічного прогресу, бо не вирішення цього завдання тягне за собою втрату молодого покоління почуття стабільності, віри у власні творчі сили, дезорієнтацію у духовному житті суспільства. Бібліогр.: 16 назв.

**Ключові слова:** інформаційно-високотехнологічний науково-технічний прогрес, творчо-духовна особистість, наука, філософія освіти, духовне самоствердження, творча самореалізація, духовне життя суспільства, соціально-ціннісна діяльність.

UDC [130.12:37.015.311]:316.422.44

**Polischuk, N. V. Problems creatively-a spiritual self-identity in the era of information and high-tech progress and solutions** / N. V. Polischuk // Problems and prospects of economics and management. - 2016. - Vol. 2 (8). - P. 124-134.

**Abstract.** In clause the philosophical-educational and socially-psychological essence of becoming of a phenomenon of the creative person-spiritual in conditions of realization of information-highly technological scientific and technical progress is found out and ways and prospects of successful realization of process of this becoming are planned. Because the features of the modern processes of information and high-tech progress can be attributed not only to a substantial increase of the role of science, technology, high technology, the improvement of the material life of information and of innovatisation of society, but also a significant drop in the spirituality of the young generation.

It is proved, that information-highly technological scientific and technical progress is an important stage of development of a civilization which it is maximal technization and technologization ability to live of a society and consequently the philosophical-educational idea ascertains dehumanistic character of this phenomenon which sub-ordinates the person to the laws and transforms it into a part of a mechanical production, destroys communication of the person with the nature, as well as the nature and the spiritual maintenance of the person, levels its spiritual essence. Therefore the philosophy of formation, as well as formation, should counteract and eliminate these negative influences of information-highly technological scientific and technical progress as not the decision of this task pulls behind itself loss by the young man of feeling of stability, beliefs in own creative power, a disorientation in a spiritual life of a society.

It is shown that in all spheres of public life difficult, but also and most important social phenomena and processes revealed the spiritual and moral life of society, be-cause it is here produced, fixed, improved and passed on from generation to generation, from person to person those substantive, meaning and values, which are necessary for the life of the society and for the life of the individual.

It is proved that the problem of creative education, spiritual personal-affirmation in a young person is relevant and has a deep socio-pedagogical and philosophical and educational sense, as the personality capable of creative and spiritual self-assertion in the areas of self-realization, self-development, will be able to freely and success-fully conduct themselves in various spheres of life, self and non-traditional thinking, dare to develop your own strategy of behavior, to exercise moral choice and to take responsibility for their actions and their own development. This is important both for the individual and for society as a whole. Refs: 16 titles.

**Keywords:** information and high-tech scientific-technical progress, creative, spiritual personality, science, philosophy, education, and spiritual self-assertion, creative self-realization, spiritual life of society, socially-valuable activities.

УДК 35.071.5:332.145

**Ревко, А. М. Ретроспектива теоретичних підходів до сталого розвитку територіальних громад** / А. М. Ревко, А. В. Чех // Проблеми соціальної роботи: філософія, психологія, соціологія. – 2016. – № 2 (8). – С. 135-142.

**Анотація.** Дана стаття розкриває сутність основних підходів до визначення понять «сталий розвиток», «територіальна громада». Проаналізовано головні складові сталого розвитку та принципи їх реалізації. Дано авторське визначення поняття «сталий розвиток територіальних громад». Встановлено, що одним з найкращих показників сталого розвитку громади є індекс людського розвитку. Визначено головні пріоритети сталого розвитку територіальних громад. Табл.: 1. Бібліогр.: 7 назв.

**Ключові слова:** сталий розвиток, громада, територіальна громада, людський розвиток.

UDC 35.071.5:332.145

**Revko, A. M. Retrospective of theoretical approaches to sustainable local communities development** / A. M.



Revko, A. V. Chekh // Problems and prospects of economics and management. - 2016. - Vol. 2 (8). - P. 135-142.

**Abstract.** This article covers the essence of the main approaches to the definition of "sustainable development", "local community". The main components of sustainable development and principles their implementation have been analyzed. The author's definition "sustainable development of local communities" has been suggested. It was established that one of the best indicators of sustainable development of community is the human development index. The main priorities for the sustainable development of territorial communities have been determined.

In the modern conditions the sustainable community development becomes exceptionally relevant. Despite the innovations of the XXI century local communities have no clear idea about the essence of sustainable development and its impact on society.

Sustainable development can be interpreted in different ways. Obviously, the goal of sustainable development meets the needs of reality and is comprehensive and meaningful. There are different interpretations to what is the most essential for sustainable development. Some distinguishes the importance of preserving the functionality of nature and the environment, while others lay the emphasis on democracy and equality or the stable economic development of the society. Social aspects mainly are related to political institutions, where the most important for sustainability is democracy. The main idea is that the development should not cause social conflicts. In practice, this means that in the course of development, people have to take more control over personal life and social groups have the opportunity to participate in the decisions-making.

However, sustainability can be studied in the broader sense and in addition to the above components it includes a fourth one - cultural. Four components – the reliance of sustainability - must be equally present in the management of sustainable development. If most of the load transfers to one of the components, for example to the social, the whole system will become unstable. An important tool in achieving changes in the concept of sustainable and balanced development of society is the development of local communities, since it is a local community that plays a role of re-source users as well as the integral part of sustainable development.

According to the Law of Ukraine "On local self-government in Ukraine" a local community is residents combined by permanent residence within the village, the town, the city which are independent administrative-territorial units, or a voluntary association of residents of several villages that have a single administrative center.

Based on the given law a local community is part of a local government system along with a village, town and city council; a village, town, city mayor; executive bodies of the village, town or city council; district and regional councils, which represent common interests of the local communities of the villages, towns and cities; with self-organization bodies of population.

One of the most important components in the development of community is its sustainability. Sustainability is defined as the preservation of the results for a long time.

Community development must include not only economic development but also ensure the basic features for a long and healthy life, education, decent standards of living, the use of social and political for participation in the community life. The realization of human rights also acquires an importance, while the preservation of the environment is also important.

In our view, sustainable community development is a development in which every member of society or the association of citizens have the opportunity and rights to participate in the making of decisions, gaining control over their own lives and to influence social issues, such as improving the quality of life, health, culture and education on the specifically taken territory. Tabl.: 1. Refs: 7 titles.

**Keywords:** sustainable development, community, territorial community, human development.

УДК 316.343.3-053.81

**Ревко, А. М. Соціально-економічні проблеми молоді в умовах трансформаційних змін / А. М. Ревко, О. О. Чех // Проблеми соціальної роботи: філософія, психологія, соціологія. – 2016. – № 2 (8). – С. 143-151.**

**Анотація.** У статті досліджено стан державної молодіжної політики в Україні. Розглянуто проблеми молоді в умовах трансформаційних змін. Доведено, що основними соціально-економічними проблемами молоді є: безробіття, низька оплата праці, зростання рівня соціальних відхилень, відставання рівня освіти від рівня, досягнутого найбільш розвиненими країнами; падіння престижу загальної і професійно-технічної освіти. Проведено аналіз рівня безробіття населення України за віковими групами. Запропоновано основні напрямки реформування молодіжної політики як регіонів, так і держави в цілому. Бібліогр.: 9 назв.

**Ключові слова:** соціалізація, молодіжна політика, рівень безробіття, людський потенціал, рівень життя молоді.

UDC 316.343.3-053.81

**Revko, A. M. Socio-economic issues facing youth in the context of transformational changes / A. M. Revko, O. O. Chekh // Problems and prospects of economics and management. - 2016. - Vol. 2 (8). - P. 143-151.**

**Abstract.** This article analyses the state of national youth politics in Ukraine. Youth issues in the context of transformational changes are examined. It is claimed that the main socio-economic issues facing youth are unemployment, underpayment, increase in the level of social disorders, gap between educational level in Ukraine and more developed countries, decline in the prestige of general and vocational education. Analysis of unemployment rate by age groups in Ukraine was conducted. Main directions for reforming youth politics both in regions and in the country are proposed.

Socio-economic situation of youth is one of the main indicators of the country's development. It is important to define the role, position of youth in society and their problems so that the formation of youth would happen with the regard to socio-economic processes. The high speed of political, economic and social changes influenced the development of Ukrainian youth. Profound changes of social stratification occur under conditions of radical restructuring of Ukrainian society. One of the main features of social stratification is social polarization. An important feature of Ukrainian youth is stratification by socio-economic indicators. Youth face problems which they cannot resolve by themselves. They are unemployment, underpayment, reduction of affordable housing, paid education, drug addiction, alcoholism, criminalization, etc.

The primary concern of this article is to examine Ukrainian youth opportunities in the labour market in the context of transformational changes.

Youth are a specific socio-demographic group that occupies a special place in the social structure of society and plays a significant role in the socio-political and eco-nomic life of the state. This is due to the specific characteristics of this

demographic group and possibilities of changing this population category in the process of socialization.

Underpayment, which does not provide the normal reproduction of human potential, is one of the reasons for the growing problem of employment, especially for youth, because young people is the most sensitive subject in the labor market. The analysis of the unemployment rate of Ukrainians by age groups indicate that there is high unemployment in the age group of 15 to 24 years is 22.4% in 2015, because many young people are looking for work after the completion of professional education at that age and youth have problems with employment. Primarily this happens because other age groups due to its professionalism and experience have more ad-vantages in employment.

A significant role in solving youth problems should play society and the state, which must introduce such a policy in relation to youth, so that to provide the most effective training, decent education, health care, successful socialization.

Resolving these problems requires the development and implementation of the state youth policy in social practices, which should be focused on creating a new sys-tem of training taking into account the trends of modern social and economic life, la-bor market needs, overcoming the exclusion of young people from political and social processes. Refs: 9 titles.

**Keywords:** socialization, youth politics, unemployment rate, human potential, youth living standards.

УДК 316.3:321.01

**Рябека, О. Г. Доля сучасної державної влади у контексті становлення громадянського суспільства / О. Г. Рябека // Проблеми соціальної роботи: філософія, психологія, соціологія. – 2016. – № 2 (8). – С. 152–160.**

**Анотація.** У статті аналізуються протиріччя між глобалістами і антиглобалістами, інтеграційними і дезінтеграційними процесами, державою і громадянським суспільством, прогнозується становлення державно-громадської форми управління соціальним розвитком як реакція сучасної держави на тиск глобалізаційного процесу. Бібліогр.: 3 назв

**Ключові слова:** держава, влада, громадянське суспільство, глобалізм, антиглобалізм, інтеграція, дезінтеграція, державно-громадська форма влади..

UDC 316.3:321.01

**Riabeka, O. G. Fate of the modern state in the context of formation of civil society / O. G. Riabeka // Problems and prospects of economics and management. - 2016. - Vol. 2 (8). - P. 152–160.**

**Abstract.** This article analyzes the conflict between globalists and anti-globalists, integration and disintegration processes, government and civil society, estimated the establishment of state-public forms of management of social development as a modern state response to the pressure of globalization process.

The relevance of this contradiction is due to several features that are both on the macro level and at the macro level of interaction between the state and civil society. To macro fatoes author includes: a) globalization and differentiation morphology of the social world, which is a pattern of technological transition period to the information unity of the international community; b) the need to study the function of NGOs in the development of state and public administration that is able to shed more light on the role of integration and disintegration processes in the formation of a new political system; c) spontaneous transformation of government institution that receives original morphology, alters the mechanisms of functioning and development to meet the needs of global social organism; d) modification of the place and role of traditional/national state in the modern world. The emergence of supranational and international entities to achieve common goals has led to problems of "blurring of national states" that, on the one hand, actively cooperate within supranational entities, on the other hand, do not forget about the national interests; e) expanding the boundaries of democratic governance, as in the recent past many "tranzytologists" - supporters of the "elitist" theory of democratization - obviously underestimated the success of effective management of social transformations of the state.

Among micro factors that actualize selected issues in the domestic horizon is a quick selfevolutio in Ukrainian political space phenomenon of "power of civil society", which in practice comes as a pressing social need revival in Ukraine Institute of Local Government, despite the fact that his primary subject is itself-governing municipalities.

In Ukraine, there is another reason to consider this relevant subject and namely is the Decree of President of Ukraine №68 / 2016 from 26th of February 2016, which brought to life the "National Strategy for Civil Society Development in Ukraine for 2016-2020 years". Refs: 3 titles.

**Keywords:** State, power, civil society, globalism, anti-globalization, integration, disintegration, state-public form of government.

УДК 140.8;130.2

**Семикин, М. А. От культуры смысла к смыслу культуры / М. А. Семикин // Проблеми соціальної роботи: філософія, психологія, соціологія. – 2016. – № 2 (8). – С. 161-168.**

**Анотація.** Смысловая сфера є своєрідним сіамським близнюком культури: з одного боку, її не можна уявити поза культурою, а з іншого – вона сама утворює змістовий фундамент, першу і останню інтерпретаційну межу будь-якого культурного феномену. І хоча, така невід'ємна, генетична залежність культури і смислу не піддається сумніву, залишається відкритим питання про смислові параметри культури і про культурну своєрідність смислу. Бібліогр.: 9 назв.

**Ключові слова:** культура, смысл, ієрархія цінностей, світогляд, філософська рефлексія, індивідуальна і суспільна свідомість.

UDC 140.8;130.2

**Semikin, M. A. From culture of sense to the sense of culture / M. A. Semikin // Problems and prospects of economics and management. - 2016. - Vol. 2 (8). - P. 161-168.**

**Abstract.** The semantic sphere is a kind of Siamese twin of culture: on the one hand, it is inconceivable outside of culture and on the other hand, the semantic sphere creates a substantive foundation, the first and last interpretative boundary for each cultural phenomenon. Although such close genetic interdependency between culture and sense is not

subject to doubt, the questions about the meaningful parameters of culture and about cultural uniqueness of sense remain open.

Semantic field is the foundation for any direction of philosophical knowledge. Culture is also impossible beyond a certain semantic hierarchy of priorities. It is therefore natural that the philosophical approach to culture depends largely on the specific meaning of the concepts, semantic foundations of human existence and society as well.

At the level of collective consciousness the expediency for the meaningful demarcation between culture and civilization, as a rule, is not visible. The theoretical and especially philosophical levels of consciousness both allow such expediency and also frequently insist on such necessity. The conceptual intrigue is what kind of conceptual markers are necessary for enclosing in a conceptual framework of the meaningful demarcation.

Multidimensional nature of culture is a direct consequence of the diversity of factors that are in the foundation of its origin, historical genesis and its modern application. Among these factors, one can identify a complex symbiosis of rationality and irrationality, myth and religion, ethics and aesthetics. Each of these aspects has contributed to the emergence of modern culture format.

The stereotypes of mass consciousness about science a priori have at least one significant flaw – the lack of critical assessments of the current status quo. The philosophical reflection is intended to neutralize this disadvantage. Finally, a critical, balanced and integrated approach to science is very important for the science itself because it can help to adequately assess the risks and threats and also provide «the work on mistakes» with convincing evidence. Refs: 9 titles.

**Keywords:** culture, sense, the hierarchy of values, worldview, philosophical reflection, individual and public consciousness.

УДК 130.2 + 347.211(316.74) : 347.218.3 + 117

**Стовпець, О. В. Соціально-філософський погляд на типологію інтелектуальної власності** / О. В. Стовпець // Проблеми соціальної роботи: філософія, психологія, соціологія. – 2016. – № 2 (8). – С. 169-180.

**Анотація.** Досліджено деякі неочевидні критерії можливої класифікації інтелектуальної власності, з урахуванням соціально-філософської специфіки. Обґрунтовано можливість доповнити існуючу типологію інтелектуальної власності новими різновидами, що виводяться з досліджуваних підстав для класифікації. Бібліогр.: 13 назв.

**Ключові слова:** інтелектуальна власність, види власності, форми власності.

UDC 130.2 + 347.211(316.74) : 347.218.3 + 117

**Stovpets, O. V. Social-philosophic view of the intellectual property typology** / O. V. Stovpets // Problems and prospects of economics and management. - 2016. - Vol. 2 (8). - P. 169-180.

**Abstract.** Urgency of the research. Relevance of the research is connected with the quest for new grounds for expansion of the intellectual property's typology. However, the implementation of any new, not so obvious varieties of intellectual property should be confirmed and illustrated with examples from reality, and shouldn't go against the legal classification. It should not make unsolvable contradictions.

Target setting. Abstracting from the juridical classification of intellectual property, it becomes evident an existence of broader horizons for possible classification criteria than the law offers in respect of this specific kind of property. In particular, the social philosophy may provide a supplement to existing law typology with such less obvious grounds as intellectual property's classification by origin, by substance and by certain other criteria.

Actual scientific researches and issues analysis. Among the fundamental re-search for some phenomena of modern intellectual sphere we should mention the monograph "Intellectual Property: creative metaphysical search" by V. Bazylevych and V. Ilyin, the monograph "Intelligence in the structure of human being" by E. Andros, dissertations "Analysis of knowledge as a strategic resource for society transformation (ideological and methodological aspects)" by V. Kusheretc', "Intellectual property's sociogenesis" by N. Okonskaya, "Intellectual Property: an experience of social-philosophic research" by A. Orekhov, "The Knowledge as a form of communication for consciousness and being" by V. Petrusenko.

Uninvestigated parts of general matters defining. While studying various social relations connected with intellectual property, we also have to take into account the realities of open civil society, global informatization, postindustrialism and post-modernity, as well as the private law specificity of the Intellectual Property institution. So we need compare social-philosophic patterns of intellectual property and legal ones, in accordance with Ukrainian laws and international conventions.

The research objective. Main purpose of the article is to research some non-obvious criteria for the intellectual property's possible classification, in order to complete the existing typology of intellectual property with new varieties, taking into account the social-philosophic specifics.

The statement of basic materials. There is some ambiguity can be seen in the sense of private and personal property and their conjunction. In fact the phenomenon of ownership has an extremely controversial social assessment. The history of philosophical thought knows very different views of the property, sometimes even antagonistic. Thus A. Smith considers a property as a "foundation of social stability" and "a basic system of natural liberty". Another vision that "the division of labor and the private property are identical effects" shows K. Marx, giving his sentence: "a property is possession of results of the others' work". In the first chapter of his treatise "What is property?" P. Proudhon expounds the main motive of whole work: "property is a theft". According to F. Engels, a property is prerequisite and one of underlying causes for the state genesis. Such a variety of ideas about nature of the property does not improve the understanding of intellectual property phenomenon, exactly as does not resolve the controversy about its typology. Sometimes we have to refer to the logic of the legislation in the field of intellectual property, in order to clarify the nature and some features of intellectual property's different types.

Conclusions. In philosophic discourse we suggest to make a difference between following non-juridical types of intellectual property: 1) «newly generated» and «disseminated»; 2) «a priori» (copyright & related rights) and «a posteriori» (that require an official legitimation); 3) «personal» intellectual property (individual ownership) and «collective» (joint ownership); 4) «natural» (as a result of self intellectual, creative working) and «appropriated» (if exclusive rights were acquired due to the contract, under the law, by inheritance, or with another generally accepted methods); 5) «presently valid» (if exclusive commercial rights are in force) and «already expired» (becoming a public domain). Refs: 13 titles.

**Keywords:** intellectual property, kinds of property, ownership forms.

УДК 378.03

**Тугай, Н. О. Роль навчально-виховного процесу у формуванні соціалізації студентської молоді технічних університетів** / Н. О. Тугай // Проблеми соціальної роботи: філософія, психологія, соціологія. – 2016. – № 2 (8). – С. 181–187.

**Анотація.** Автором докладно аналізуються чинники соціалізації сучасних студентів вищих технічних закладів освіти, яка повинна бути забезпечена методами навчально-виховного процесу; розглядаються можливості соціально-гуманітарних дисциплін у процесі формування духовної основи соціалізації майбутніх інженерів; аналізуються проблеми вищих технічних навчальних закладів у сфері викладання соціально-гуманітарних дисциплін. Бібліогр.: 4 назв.

**Ключові слова:** соціалізація, навчально-виховний процес, технічна освіта, гуманізація, гуманітаризація, синергетична модель навчання.

UDC 378.03

**Tugay, N. A. The role of the educational process in the formation of socialization students technical university** / N. A. Tugay // Problems and prospects of economics and management. - 2016. - Vol. 2 (8). - P. 181–187.

**Abstract.** The author analyzes in detail the factors of socialization of modern students of higher technical educational institutions, which should be provided by the methods of the educational process; the possibilities of social and humanitarian disciplines in the process of formation of the spiritual foundations of the socialization for future engineers; analyzes the problems of higher technical educational institutions in the field of teaching of the humanities.

Formation of socialization is education of active, creative approach to business building democracy and social progress. The content of the socialization concept includes education of the individual in the unity of its system components, the fundamental achievements of the social sciences.

A significant role in the process of socialization of students in the high school play of the department of social and humanitarian disciplines. They provide a comprehensive approach to this complex problem, forming the students' ideological culture and a deep understanding of the laws of social development. The theoretical basis of the formation and development of the socialization of future engineers, founded the teaching of the humanities, subsequently deepens and expands in the process of studying by students of profiling, vocational subjects, acquisition of skills of professional activity.

Desocialization engineering can be defeated only by subordinating science and technology human values and environmental imperatives, and engineering education - by bridging the gap between the social and technical culture and formation of the socialization of the engineering staff.

The transformation of science and technology a decisive factor in building the material and technical base of society serves the objective prerequisite for the growth of the role of scientific and engineering intelligentsia in economic, socio-political and spiritual problems of society's development. In connection with this problem of socialization training of future engineers is regarded as one of the central problems of university education. Refs: 4 titles.

**Keywords:** socialization, educational process, technical education, humanization, humanization, synergetic model of learning.

УДК 72.01 (03)

**Храпко, П. Ю. Проблема моделі знаку та значення в семіотиці архітектури Ю. Сомова** / П. Ю. Храпко // Проблеми соціальної роботи: філософія, психологія, соціологія. – 2016. – № 2 (8). – С. 188–194.

**Анотація.** Проведено критичний аналіз моделі знаку російського теоретика архітектури Ю. Сомова. Розглянуто проблему уніфікації різних моделей знаку, природу їхніх складових елементів. Досліджено характер розуміння проблеми значення в межах моделі знаку Ч. Пірса. Зроблено аналіз прикладів використання моделі знаку в практичному дослідженні. Бібліогр.: 8 назв.

**Ключові слова:** семіотика архітектури, знак, модель знаку, значення.

UDC 72.01 (03)

**Khrapko, P. Yu. The problem of sign's model and meaning in the semiotics of architecture of yuriy somov** / P. Yu. Khrapko // Problems and prospects of economics and management. - 2016. - Vol. 2 (8). - P. 188–194.

**Abstract.** Some of the main aspects the semiotics of architecture of Russian scientist Y. Somov was analyzed in the given article. The author's aim is to shows explanation of constituent components of different models of sign, possibility their assimilation, nature of understanding problem of meaning within model of sign of Ch. Pierce from the point of view Y. Somov. The examples of using model of sign in practice are suggested the questions too.

The study begins through comparative analyses different models of sign: G. Frege, C. K. Ogden, I. A. Richards and F. de. Saussure. The author pays special attention on Y. Somov's subjective understanding of character of signifier and signified in the Saussure's model of sign. The author of article considers that the models of sign of G. Frege, C. K. Ogden, I. A. Richards cannot be reduced to the model of sign of F. de. Saussure. The certain parallel lines can be between the models of sign G. Frege and C. K. Ogden, I. A. Richards. The due to understanding of representamen as means of translation of information the signifier can be assimilated to one. It allows possibility reducing the models of signs of F. de Saussure, Ch. Pierce to each other. It allows understanding the signified as the interpretant too.

The problem of meaning of Y. Somov closely connected with the model of sign of Ch. Pierce. The Russian scientist considers that meaning is created both within rep-resentamen-interpretant relationship and representamen-representamen, representamen-object ones. However this point of view leads to the destroying clear differentiation of elements of sign when primary integrity of sign and the thirdness structure of sign are broken. The interpretant, as very important component of sign's structure, is eliminated. It causes considerable difficulties in disclosing problem of meaning. Refs: 8 titles.

**Keywords:** semiotics of architecture, sign, model of sign, meaning.

УДК 111.852:27–585

**Царенко, А. В. Візантійська естетика аскетизму: традиції осмислення** / А. В. Царенко // Проблеми соціальної роботи: філософія, психологія, соціологія. – 2016. – № 2 (8). – С. 195–202.

**Анотація.** Автор статті вдається до аналізу певних способів осмислення феномену візантійської аскетичної естетичної традиції, звертаючи увагу на методологічну некоректність 1) розгляду останньої в якості традиції, характерної виключно для чернечої культури, а також 2) уникнення її ототожнення з патристичною естетикою. Водночас, у статті вказується на безпідставність стереотипного звинувачення християнської аскетичної у "принциповому антиестетизмі" та підкреслюється значення окремих релігійно-філософських студій як методологічної основи для належного розвитку сучасної історико-естетичної візантології. Бібліогр.: 10 назв

**Ключові слова:** естетика аскетизму, патристична естетика, історико-естетична візантологія, аскетизм, релігійна філософія.

UDC 111.852:27–585

**Tsarenok, A. V. Byzantine aesthetics of the asceticism: traditions of study** / A. V. Tsarenok // Problems and prospects of economics and management. - 2016. - Vol. 2 (8). - P. 195-202.

**Abstract.** The author of the article makes an attempt to analyse definite approaches of understanding the Byzantine ascetic and aesthetical tradition (the aesthetics of the asceticism) in order to point out the quite adequate methodological principles for the modern historical and aesthetical byzantology.

First of all, A. Tsarenok underlines the obvious value of famous philosopher V. Bychkov's exploration of the aesthetical doctrines of Byzantium and of the aesthetics of the asceticism in particular. At the same time, the author of the study tries to prove that V. Bychkov makes a mistake, conventionally characterizing as the aesthetics of the asceticism only the doctrine accepted by the Byzantine monks. Moreover, according to A. Tsarenok's opinion, it is methodologically incorrect not to identify the Orthodox ascetic and aesthetical tradition with the aesthetics of the patristic doctrine: at least the vast majority of representatives of the latter (e. g. st. Vasilii the Great, st. Grigoriy, bishop of Niss) are the true champions of the asceticism.

Besides the author of the article does not agree with the statement that the Christian asceticism turns the Christianity in the principally anti-aesthetical religion (see the study by M. Kagan). Such interpretations are based upon the popular stereotype, according to which Christian ascetics preach the radically negative attitude to the somatic beauty. But the thorough analysis of the main principles of the aesthetics of the asceticism helps to understand that these stereotypical opinions are not true.

Finally, A. Tsarenok draw attention to the historical and aesthetical potential of studies by the famous religious philosophers of XXth century the priests P. Florenskiy and S. Bulgakov, who point out the strong aesthetic aspect of the Orthodox ethics (moral and ascetic theology). The corresponding religious and philosophical paradigm represents the reliable methodological basis for the modern historical and aesthetical byzantology and medievalistics. Refs: 10 titles.

**Keywords:** the aesthetics of the asceticism, the aesthetics of the patristic doctrine, the historical and aesthetical byzantology, the asceticism, the religious philosophy.

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**Шевченко, М. М. Контури військово-соціальної безпеки в українському війську: нові контексти та інтерпретації** / М. М. Шевченко // Проблеми соціальної роботи: філософія, психологія, соціологія. - 2016. - № 2 (8). - С. 203-214.

**Анотація.** У статті здійснено соціально-філософський аналіз феномену військово-соціальної безпеки, а також визначено соціальні ризики і загрози військово-соціальній безпеці в Збройних Силах України. Запропоновано класифікацію соціальних ризиків щодо ступеня типовості ризиків соціальної безпеки військовослужбовців та причини їх виникнення. Доведено, що зростання соціальної напруженості в Збройних Силах України може призвести до високого ступеня ризику невиконання завдань за призначенням. Відповідно, визначення показників (індикаторів) стану соціальної і гуманітарної безпеки військовослужбовців, запровадження постійного моніторингу загроз військово-соціальній безпеці сприятиме формуванню більш обґрунтованих управлінських рішень та підвищенню ефективності державного регулювання військово-соціальних процесів та управління воєнною безпекою загалом. Табл.: 2. Бібліогр.: 18 назв.

**Ключові слова:** військово-соціальна безпека, соціальна безпека військово-службовців, гуманітарна безпека військовослужбовців, соціальні ризики і загрози військово-соціальній безпеці, соціальний захист військовослужбовців та членів їх сімей, показники (індикатори) стану соціальної та гуманітарної безпеки військовослужбовців, Збройні Сили України.

UDC 141.7:[355.014: 172]

**Shevchenko, M. M. Outline of military and social security in Ukrainian army: new context and interpretation** / M. M. Shevchenko // Problems and prospects of economics and management. - 2016. - Vol. 2 (8). - P. 203-214.

**Abstract.** In the article the social-philosophical analysis of the phenomenon of military-social security is realized and the proposals for determining of indices (indicators) of state social and humanitarian security of the subunits of the Armed Forces of Ukraine also are substantiated.

For settling of the objectives of the researching study general scientific, social-philosophical methods of learning were used. With the help of the logical-semantic method is made more exact the substance of the concepts of "social security of military troops" and "humanitarian security of military troops". The methods of structural-functional analysis are made in possible to establish the relationship between the military-social and other spheres of public life, the method of factor analysis allowed to determine the causes of social contradictions in the military-social environment. With the help of the methods of analysis and synthesis the indices (indicators) of state social and humanitarian security of military troops are determined. Diagnostic method allowed us to identify social risks and potential threats of military social security, prognostic method - to predict the consequences of realizing of threats of military-social security.

It is substantiated the thesis that the military-social security is represented itself the wholly determined result of social

activity in the prevention and counteractions to threats and ensuring to protection of national interests in the military-social as well as military-humanitarian spheres.

It is proved that the growth of social tension in Ukrainian army could lead to a high risk of non-fulfillment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine the tasks for appointment. The necessity of the production observation, monitoring, evaluation and analysis of trends of social and humanitarian development of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the con-text of ensuring of national security causes the need of determination of the indices (indicators) of state of social and humanitarian security of military troops, the introductions of constant monitoring of threats to military-social security. This will facilitate to formation of more reasonable management decisions and to improvement of the efficiency of state regulation of military-social processes and management of military security in general. Tabl.: 2. Refs: 18 titles.

**Keywords:** military and social security, social security of military personnel, humanitarian security of military personnel, social risks and threats of military and social security, social protection of military personnel and their families, the indicators social and humanitarian security of military personnel, the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

УДК 140.8

**Шиндаулова, Р. Б. Світоглядний потенціал ноогуманістичної освіти / Р. Б. Шиндаулова // Проблеми соціальної роботи: філософія, психологія, соціологія. – 2016. – № 2 (8). – С. 215-223.**

**Анотація.** У даній статті автором здійснюється спроба, задіявши методологічний потенціал сучасної філософії освіти, проаналізувати можливості ноогуманізму як освітнього проекту у формуванні світогляду студентів. При цьому, здійснюється авторська спроба дати дефініцію понятійно-категоріального апарату світоглядного дискурсу дослідження ноогуманістичної освіти (ноогуманістичний світогляд, ноогуманістична світоглядна культура, ноогуманістичне мислення, ноогуманістична педагогіка, ноогуманістична свідомість, ноогуманістично-орієнтована особистість, ноогуманістично-орієнтоване освітнє середовище). Бібліогр.: 9 назв.

**Ключові слова:** ноогуманізм, ноогуманістична освіта, світогляд, ноогуманістично-орієнтована особистість, соціоприродна злагода.

UDC 140.8

**Shindaulova, R. B. The worldview potential of noohumanistic education / R. B. Shindaulova // Problems and prospects of economics and management. - 2016. - Vol. 2 (8). - P. 215-223.**

**Annotation** In this article, the author makes an attempt to analyze the possibilities of noohumanism as an educational project to form a worldview of students using meth-odological potential of the modern philosophy of education. At the same time, the au-thor makes an attempt to give a definition of conceptual and categorical apparatus of philosophical discourse of noohumanistic education studies (noohumanistic worldview, noohumanistic worldview culture, noohumanistic thinking, noohumanistic pedagogy, noohumanistic consciousness, noohumanism-oriented personality, noo-humanism-oriented educational environment).

According to importance of studying educational strategies (implementing the idea of socio-natural agreement) potential in response to the challenges of modernity, the connection between the noohumanistic approaches with ideas of humanism and the theory of the noosphere was analyzed. The problem of education noohumanization is reinforced by globalization and gets the particular importance in an ever-increasing trend towards the democratization of modern society, which is accompanied by a transformation of the status of the individual characteristics.

The author shows that noohumanism is focused on the formation of worldview where the individual is aware of himself reasonably constructive part of the cosmos, seeking to realize themselves in an adequate semantic coordinates. The noohuman-istic pedagogy contains the "noospheric" and "humanistic" components. The noospheric fundament is based on the noospheric-anthropological approaches. The noohumanism plays the role of modulator (sensual "connector") between the noosphere doctrine and well as humanistic one. The noohumanistic pedagogy is a noospheric branch line of humanistic pedagogy. Refs: 9 titles.

**Keywords:** noohumanism, noohumanistic education, worldview, noohumanism-oriented personality, harmony of society and nature.