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HISTORICAL SCIENCE

UDK 373.3(477.62-22)''186''

S. Arabadzhy
V. Kharakhursakh

DEVELOPMENT OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IN MANHUSH VILLAGE IN THE 60`S OF THE XIX CENTURY

DOI 10.34079/2226-2830-2019-9-25-7-17

The sphere of primary school development was one of the most important directions of the district council institutions in 1860-1870. The research of establishing and developing primary education in this article is based on the example of Manhush village. It is determined that the great part in this process played local public. They wanted to set certain conditions for their children to be educated. Hence, the locals created capital for the functioning of educational institution in Manhush village.

The research paper includes and examines the main sources of the subject, for example: reports of the member of the school council of Oleksandria district baron Korpha M. The baron used to inspect the Manhush educational institution annually.

Taking in consideration updated source data, the teaching staff of the school and innovative teaching approaches are described. The Head of the teacher was a priest Ananii Agapiev. In his teaching he actively involved students in learning Russian language, which was favorable for district authority. Besides, Agapiev developed a set of methods and techniques, which he described in his pedagogical manual "The New school". It was published and distributed in schools of the district. After consisting verifications, baron Korph acknowledged the school in Manhush village to be one of the best schools in the district.

The attitudes of locals toward receiving primary education for their children, as well as difficulties, which occurred in the process of studying are characterized. It is specified, that in this school not only boys studied but girls too. It is significant to indicate that the most industrious students were girls. This fact was used by the teaching staff to prove the appropriateness of receiving education by the female part of the village. The population of the village was quiet conservative and gave the advantage to be well-educated to boys. Moreover, as soon as children acquired basic skills, such as reading, writing and counting – the learning process was stopped by parents most of the time.

Key words: *primary education, district council school, school council of Oleksandria district.*

UDK 327(438)“1995/2005”: 930.2

N. Buglay

**THE SOURCE-STUDY ASPECT OF PROBLEM AS FOREIGN POLICY OF
REPUBLIC POLAND (1995-2005)**

DOI 10.34079/2226-2830-2019-9-25-17-26

The process of forming and realization of foreign-policy strategy of Republic opens up Poland at the end of XX – at the beginning of XXI item in the context of source-study aspect. Experience of forming and development of foreign policy of Republic Poland is actual and important for the comprehension of essence of transformation processes which took place in to Centrally East to Europe in posttotalitary days, and their influence, on passing of these processes in Ukraine. Understanding of importance of analysis of sources, that they are used by research workers, working above the study of those or other questions, in there by foreign policy of RP, is a necessary factor for objective, many-sided, critical and impartial research. The aggregate of components of a spring complex, and in concert their classification, is predetermined both a research subject, his purpose and tasks and spatially geographical, by chronologic scopes, and that is why in every concrete case is specific. General for all researches, at the same time, there is a conditionality of quality of results of historical study, validity and authenticity of the got knowledges, by a study and classification of constituents of their spring base.

The archived documents come forward basis of a spring base of research; certificate encyclopaedic edition; concretely sociological and statistical materials of analytical centers; materials of magazines; official speeches, appearances, lectures, statements, memoirs and flashbacks of higher state public servants, politicians and diplomats.

On the whole, powerful spring complex, presented the aggregate of materials of funds of the leading archived establishments of Ukraine, and also certificate encyclopaedic by literature, concretely sociological and by statistical materials, periodicals, memorialist, other, worked out an author taking into account the newest of theory and methodology approaches, is fully sufficient for the independent study of foreign policy of Republic Poland of certain decade. The source-study an analysis of problem is subsoil for forming of own look to the key progress of foreign-policy priorities of RP, ground of the successes realization of set tasks attained a country trends. Addition to a spring complex by the new standards of documents and materials on the topic, testify to the necessity of continuation of scientific searches for the set direction.

Keywords: *sources, foreign policy, Poland, documents and materials, scientific searches.*

UDK 94(477.52)“1941/1944”

O. Verbovyi

**STRUCTURE AND COMMAND STAFF OF SUMY PARTISAN ASSOCIATION
(1941-1944)**

DOI 10.34079/2226-2830-2019-9-25-26-37

The article is devoted to the process of formation of the Putivl combined partisan detachment (the Sumy Partisan Association, the 1st Ukrainian Partisan Division named after twice Hero of the Soviet Union, S. A. Kovpak), the formation and evolution of its structure. The creation and activity at the initial stage of the Putivl partisan detachments under the command of S. A. Kovpak and S. V. Rudnev, the Glukhiv partisan detachment under the command of P. L. Kulbaki, the Shalygin partisan detachment A. Ya. Saganiuk, Konotop partisan detachment F. E. Canavets, Kharkiv partisan detachment M. Y. Vorontsov and others is analyzed. The process of formation of the Putivl combined partisan detachment under the command of S. A. Kovpak – S. V. Rudnev – G. Ya. Bazimi and the accession of independent partisan detachments to its complement, formation of the structure and command staff of the united detachment and its units was traced. The evolutionary changes in the structure of the partisan association according to the conditions of conducting military operations are analyzed. The changes in staffing of the command personnel of the Sumy partisan association were researched.

The personnel and structural changes connected with the process of association reconfiguration in the 1st Ukrainian Partisan Division named after twice Hero of the Soviet Union S. A. Kovpak under the command of P. P. Vershigora – M. O. Moskalenko - V. O. Voitsekhovich are determined. The influence of staffing of the command staff on the success of the combat activity of the unit is monitored.

Key words: *Ukraine during World War II, partisan resistance movement, Putivl united partisan detachment, Sumy Partisan Association, 1st Ukrainian Partisan Division named after twice Hero of the Soviet Union S. A. Kovpak.*

UDK 930:94(477+438)“19/20»

Ju. Konarivska

**THE ACTIVITY OF THE «UNION OF THE POLISH PEOPLE» IN THE
TERRITORY OF RIGHT-BANK UKRAINE IN THE HISTORICAL LITERATURE
OF THE MIDDLE OF 20TH - THE BEGINNING OF THE 21ST CENTURY**

DOI 10.34079/2226-2830-2019-9-25-37-49

The works of historians of the 20th - beginning of the 21st century are analyzed in the article. It explores the forms and directions of the activities of the Polish secret society "Union of Polish People" in the territory of Right-Bank Ukraine, whose purpose was to prepare the local population, particularly the peasantry that were mainly Ukrainians, for the rebellion for the reestablishment of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth within the confines of country in 1772 which meant the annexion of Right-Bank Ukraine and Galicia.

Having made a comprehensive analysis we can trace the tasks of science, the views of historians which varied and depended on different periods of time and nationalities of them, and also how well this issue has been studied in Polish, Russian and Ukrainian historiography.

Because of the fact that principally the activity of the Union of Polish People was to undermine the Russian imperial authorities, Russian historians concealed the scale of the Polish liberation movement and did not pay attention to this issue. Russian and Ukrainian historians of the Soviet period made a significant contribution to the study of this topic but because of the Soviet ideology they tried to link the Polish and Ukrainian national movements as a struggle against imperial authority. Pointing to the scale of the Polish liberation movement Polish historians tried to prove the belonging of Right-Bank Ukraine and Galicia to the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and to justify the attempts of the Polish revolutionary forces to stir up a rebellion on these lands.

At the end of the 20th century - at the beginning of the 21st century the native and foreign historians are trying to assess the activity of the society objectively. However, there is still no comprehensive monographic study of the problem of the activity of the Union of Polish People in the territory of Ukraine. In 2009 Polish and Russian historians published a collection titled "Stowarzyszenie Ludu Polskiego na Podolu, Wołyniu i w gubernii Kijowskiej. Szymon Konarski" which contained the articles and the documents that shed light on this problem. This collection may form the basis for further study of the activity of the Union of Polish People in the territory of Ukraine.

Key words: «Union of the Polish people», Polish liberation movement, Right-Bank Ukraine, historical literature of the 20th – beginning of 21st century.

UDK 930(477) : 929Грушевський

N. Romantsova

MODERN METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO HISTORIOGRAPHICAL RESEARCHES OF HRUSHEVSKY M. SCIENTIFIC WORK

DOI 10.34079/2226-2830-2019-9-25-49-56

The paper proposes modern methodological aspects of historiographical researches of Hrushevsky M. scientific work. Historiographical estimations regarding this issue are studied in Ukraine and abroad by theoretical historians in the beginning of XXI c. Due to it, analysis of scientific heritage of the prominent scientist is deepening. The role of the modern methodology of scientific cognition in historiographical researches of scientific work of the historian is determined.

The aspects of using modern methodological approaches in studying scientific work of Hrushevsky M. at some extent are analyzed by outstanding Ukrainian experts, historians and theoreticians: Zashkilniak L., Kalakura Y., Kolesnyk I., Telvak V., Yas O. and others. Scientific interest of denoted topic is determined by theoretical studies of competent researchers of intellectual history: Andreiev V., Ankersmit F., Wrzosek W., Haidai O., Popova T., Repina L., Savelieva I., Filiushkin A., Chartier R.

Hrushevsky M. as a scientist and contemporaries, who estimated his scientific work asserted themselves at the age of modernist methodology in historical researches. Hrushevsky M. was a pioneer in Ukrainian historiography. Investigation of his scientific work requires new methodological approaches as well. It proves the necessity of using modern

methodological approaches towards reflections on historical cognition of Hrushevsky scientific work.

Analysis on methodological considerations of examining Hrushevsky scientific work in Ukrainian historiography in XIX – XXI c. points to the need for reviewing archaic but also traditional for many scholars modernistic approaches, aimed at post modernistic interpreting of the subject. It is an enduring and complicated process of methodological reinterpretation of the issue.

Hrushevsky science (Hrushevskoznavstvo – ukr.) as a historiographical project comes from the papers of Ukrainian diaspora historians in XX c, at the post modernistic age, even though it did not affect much on it. The most effective historiographical practices of Hrushevsky science followers were developed in XX – XXI c. At the time of post modernistic crisis, that happened in western historiography, most modernist was more convincing. In the works of Ukrainian methodologists of historical science this current has just been implemented. Modern Ukrainian Hrushevsky science followers partially use either modernistic or post modernistic approaches.

Key words: *modern methodological approaches, historiographical researches, Hrushevsky M., post modernism, intellectual history.*

UDK 94(477.82)“1914/1918”

Ya. Tsetsyk

COMPLICATIONS OF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE VOLYN GUBERNIA AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR

DOI 10.34079/2226-2830-2019-9-25-57-63

The article analyzes the reasons for the growth of prices for essential goods in the Volyn province in the beginning of the First World War. Particular attention is paid to the situation prevailing in the western districts of Volyn province at the beginning of the war. Investigated measures of the authorities against price increases and noted that they did not produce the desired result. On the basis of documents and scientific papers it is proved that at the very beginning of the war, the western districts of the Volyn province were subjected to shelling of hostile artillery. It was clarified that the complication of the socio-economic situation in the region had a significant impact on the placement of refugees and forced capture by the Russian authorities of the Galician in the spring and summer of 1915. At the same time, the authorities and military command placed refugees not far from the front line as a result of the offensive of the Austro-Hungarian and German troops they had to be evacuated to new camps.

Another factor that negatively affected the socioeconomic situation in the region were the revenues for men's military service, and in some of the volosts of the region they were more than half. During the retreat, the Russian army, following the orders of the commander, destroyed the crops of the unedited harvest, and those enterprises that could not be evacuated were machines that were damaged. Such actions by the authorities and the military further aggravated the economic situation of the province, in which the agrarian sector played such a dominant role. Particular attention is paid to the role of local self-government bodies in solving a range of problems and regulating their prices for essential goods and food products.

Therefore, as of the summer of 1915 in the Volyn province, the socio-economic situation began to deteriorate due to the conduct of hostilities in the province and the occupation of its western counties by hostile forces, as well as the inability of the authorities to take control of the situation. Even more complicated situation in the region of miscalculations of the military command.

Key words: *First World War, Volyn, military command, retreat, evacuation.*

POLITICAL SCIENCE

UDK 329(477)

O. Balashova

POLITICAL PARTIES OF UKRAINE: STABILIZING OR DESTABILIZING FACTOR IN ENSURING THE NATIONAL SECURITY OF THE STATE?

DOI 10.34079/2226-2830-2019-9-25-64-76

The main problematic issue of the article is analysis of the impact of political parties on the state of the national security of the country, and particularly in its political contest. The main methods used in the work are comparative (comparisons of legislation, programs of political parties, world and national political experience); content analysis of party programs; and general scientific methods of systematization and generalization of data and received results with the following extrapolation and interpretation of the specific tendencies.

Empirical researching of the role of political parties in ensuring the national security has become popular nowadays. The use of content analysis has allowed researching of the programs of political parties and presence/absence of the tendencies to stimulation of society the national unity in them. In addition, socio-political divisions in the country have been partly analyzed for identifying the root causes.

The author has concluded that the political parties are not only not interested in formation of the political nation and do not contribute to it, but they also bring significant imbalance to the sphere of the national security in general through promotion of the artificial regionalization of the electorate and public attitude in general. It has been determined that the national unity of the Ukrainian nation is the main guarantor and attribute of ensuring the state national security as a whole. Only through awareness of the integrity of the own nation, belonging to it and readiness to protect its common agreed values, there arise a high potential for the quality state building, institutionalization and stable development.

Political parties have turned into political projects, the sole purpose of which is only acquisition and retaining of power, thus, not representation and lobbying of the interests of the population for the sake of public consensus. Focusing on the national interests and unity can change not only the direction of party the system of Ukraine, but generally give a boost to the new level of the new “conscious” statehood.

Key words: *political party, national security, national interests, national unity.*

UDK 323(477):321.7

V. Haponenko

**HAS INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF DEMOCRACY IN UKRAINE ALREADY
BEEN COMPLETED?**

DOI 10.34079/2226-2830-2019-9-25-76-84

The article deals with the main peculiarities of functioning of democratic political institutions in Ukraine in the context of their ability to provide basic principles of democracy and appropriately regulate the citizens' behavior. It has been found out that implementation of the principle of separation of powers is restrained by dualism of executive powers as a result of unsystematic amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine, conditioned by revolutionary events and public pressure. The principle of democracy is restrained by populism, instability of electoral legislation, absenteeism or unconscious choice of voters; pluralism – by weakness of the party system and civil society institutions, beyond the ideological nature of activities and interaction of parties in the format of pre-election and parliamentary coalitions; freedom of speech is impeded by media engagement.

It has been proven that despite formal availability of all democratic institutions, the institutionalization of democracy in Ukraine, as a process of forming capacity of political institutions to create certain norms and rules of political activity, has not been completed, since the behavior and values of the political elite and citizens are influenced by the informal authoritarian practices.

It determines the following priorities of the state policy in this field: completing the constitutional reform in the part of distribution of powers in the executive branch, regulating activities of political parties, opposition, lobby organizations and election procedures, forming coalitions and insuring discipline in party factions, developing the institution of citizenship, decentralization of authority, promoting independent media and alternative sources of information, in particular the use of electronic and network communication means, rejecting populist social development programs, establishing democratic political culture.

The conclusions have been drawn that the preconditions necessary to complete institutionalization include the following: improving cooperation and separation of powers among the supreme bodies of state authority, strengthening civil society institutions, providing the status of official institutions for opposition and lobby groups, improving the institute of territorial communities and citizenship, providing value basis for activities of already existing institutions.

Key words: *democracy, political institutes, institutionalization, democratization of the political system.*

T. Hzybovska

ANTI-CORRUPTION POLICY IN EASTERN EUROPE: KNOWLEDGE FOR UKRAINE

DOI 10.34079/2226-2830-2019-9-25-84-94

The article provides a definitive analysis of the concepts of «anti-corruption policy» and «anti-corruption system». The knowledge of Eastern European countries that may be model for Ukraine in terms of introducing preventive anti-corruption measures, in particular, Romania and Bulgaria, is explored.

The urgency of this study is determined by the priority of the task of overcoming corruption in Ukraine. Representatives of European institutions and leading partner countries of Ukraine have repeatedly drawn attention to this. During the research, the features of contemporary East European anticorruption legislation were considered, and the relationship with the Transparency International corruption rating was determined.

The main problems for introducing innovations to the anticorruption policy of Ukraine are highlighted. It is investigated that the presence of political and economic aspects is characteristic of corruption.

To realize the research purpose, a complex of complementary methods were used. The main of which was the method of comparative analysis. This method has made it possible to compare Bulgaria, Romania and Ukraine in the area of combating corruption on the following parameters. Were used that methods: the corruption perception index, the system of anti-corruption bodies, the level of public consciousness of citizens, the number of convicted corruptors, the amount of money returned to the state as a result of the fight against corruption, the EU's influence on proceedings anti-corruption policy in the country.

As a result of the analysis of anti-corruption tools in Bulgaria and Romania, recommendations were made for the development of anticorruption policy in Ukraine, using the knowledge of the respective countries.

Key words: *corruption, anti-corruption policy, anti-corruption system, world level corruption, corruption index, index of corruption perception, anti-corruption measures, anti-corruption policy directions.*

UDK 351.88:352/354

O. Kvasha

**REGIONAL POLICY OF UKRAINE ON THE WAY OF ITS ADAPTATION
WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE EUROINTEGRATION VECTOR OF
UKRAINE**

DOI 10.34079/2226-2830-2019-9-25-94-101

The article examines possible ways of borrowing experience in developing and implementing regional policy of developed countries of the European Union in the framework of the established course towards European integration of Ukraine. By analyzing the socio-economic, political and geographic features of the EU countries and designing them to the realities of Ukraine and its regions, the main directions of development of the regional policy of Ukraine have been identified. It is revealed that in the formation of regional policy it is necessary to consider: needs of the population and cooperation with business representatives; the specifics of the regions and their level of development; existing and possible ways of cooperation with the EU that would not harm the Ukrainian economy, its identity and development.

Now Ukraine is in a difficult socio-economic situation, the proper development of regional policy will help stabilize the overall economic situation, unite the entire territory of the country into a powerful complex with well-functioning interaction at all levels, attract part of the population to the development of its own city, region, country. The main task of the development of regional policy of Ukraine is not only to create a strong legislative framework, but also to carry out measures of organizational and economic character for the development of the industries of production of individual regions and the state as a whole, stimulating the development and introduction of innovative technologies, seeking ways of convergence, interaction and cooperation with the leading countries. The European Union. All possible ways of borrowing experience are considered taking into account existing normative acts regarding foreign policy, regional policy, existing achievements in Ukrainian-European relations, socio-economic interests of Ukrainian citizens, national security, identity and integrity of Ukraine.

Key words: regional policy, spatial disproportions, European Union, depressive regions, decentralization, development tools.

UDK 321.022

M. Kostelniuk

**FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF TRANSFORMATION OF POLITICAL
SYSTEMS AND THE POSSIBILITY OF ITS ADAPTATION TO UKRAINIAN
REALITIES**

DOI 10.34079/2226-2830-2019-9-25-101-110

By analyzing and generalizing theoretical methodological and conceptual foundations of the experience of transformation of political systems of foreign countries research, the

article defines the essential characteristics of the definitions: «system», «political system», «political system transformation».

It was revealed that in the broad sense, the "political system" is interpreted as a stable and orderly set of norms, values and institutions that interact and organize the functioning and use of political power.

On the basis of systematization of the categorical and terminological basis of the scientific field related to the research topics, it was noted that under the transformation of the political system we should understand one of the components of the process of forming a democratic, legal, social state, strengthening its positions as an active and influential subject of international politics, a full member of the world and European structures.

A thorough analysis of the transformation of the political systems of the leading European countries – like France and Germany – has been done. They have created a highly efficient economy, a developed legal system and a civil society. The possibility of adapting their experience to Ukrainian realities is considered as well.

It was established that the national political systems of European countries are characterized by a considerable diversity due to differences in the forms of government, territorial organization, historical features of evolution and a significant level of identity, which is determined by the actual and pre-existing properties of political institutions, the state of political relations between the main actors, the existing legal norms and traditions.

In order to realize the values of national transformational processes, the necessity of modernization of the political system of Ukraine within the framework of the "new republican paradigm" has been proved.

The emphasis was placed on the fact that the priority of modernization of the national political system should be the development of local self-government and civil society institutions through the decentralization of power and the growth of the role of local communities.

Keywords: *system, political system, transformation of the political system, state creation, power.*

UDK 327(519.3:519.5):338.481.31

A. Parfinenko

TOURISM AND TOTALITARISM: WILL TOURIST FLOWS BECOME THE "TROJAN HORSE" OF NORTH-KOREAN REGIME?

DOI 10.34079/2226-2830-2019-9-25-110-120

The article is devoted to the study of the influence of tourism on the transformation of international-political interaction on the Korean Peninsula. The paper reveals political and ideological nature of tourism in North and South Korea. The focus of attention is the evolution of the mobility regime between the states of the region, the impact of tourist contacts and the establishment of a dialogue between the countries of the divided Korean nation. The author determines the potential of tourism in the modernization processes of the North Korean regime.

The main stages of the foreign policy component of tourism in North and South Korea are traced. It is argued that the South Korean tourism policy since the late 1980s was accompanied by the active use of tourism communications with the North as a tool of economic, cultural and political interaction, as well as humanitarian aid. This became

possible within the "sunshine policy" initiated by the President of the Republic of Korea, Kim Dae-jung. The most notable result was the construction of the Kimgansan tourist complex in the DPRK, where during 1998-2008, meetings were held between disjointed Korean families, events of non-governmental organizations, public and church associations. At the same time, the Kimgansan tourist complex became a project of enclave tourism, which was fully controlled by the dictatorial government of the North. To restrict contacts of DPRK citizens with travelers from the South, strict requirements were set. Despite the fact that the project was discontinued in 2008, it became a symbol of peaceful transformation of relations between the two countries of the Korean Peninsula.

The publication uncovers the tourist policy of the head of North Korea, Kim Jong-un. The grandiose infrastructure projects such as Wonsan-Kumgansk International Tourist Area and the Masikriong Ski Resort have become the subject of personal attention of the head of the North Korean state. It is stated that Pyongyang's policy aimed at liberalizing the mobility regime and limited tourist visits has become a peculiar response to the international sanctions imposed against the DPRK. It is dictated by the need for foreign exchange earnings and does not go beyond the existing political practice. Under such conditions, the substantial increase in tourist flows that Kim Jong-un seeks can become a factor in further communist regime legitimation and strengthening the competence of the North Korean elites. On the other hand, there is also a credible threat to the stability of the political system, which can be caused by real tourist contacts.

At the same time, the resumption of the political dialogue between North and South Korea, which was the result of a de-escalation in the confrontation between the US and the DPRK in 2017-2018, offers significant prospects for the restoration of inter-Korean tourism. The conclusion is drawn about the significant tourism politicization in the region. Further development and deepening of tourist interconnections can become an important low-political activity that will affect the process of reconciliation and unification of the divided Korean nation.

Key words: *tourism policy, North Korea, South Korea, "divided nations", foreign policy.*

UDK 327.7БРІКC

A. Trofymenko
M. Alyoshina

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT STAGES OF BRICS

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The article analyzes the establishment and development of BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa). BRICS is a part of international associations of a new type. It is a political informal club that unites countries with fast-moving economies. The BRICS Group dates back to 2006, since then member-states have been increasingly coordinating their policies on key international issues. In addition, BRICS countries have played an active role in shaping the multipolar world order and developing modern models for world financial and trading systems.

The authors determined the rationale behind the establishment of BRICS, examined the process of its evolution from the virtual project up to the real organization, highlighting four main stages of its development. The first period (2001-2006) encompasses the development of

a virtual association project, the second stage (2006 - 2011) is characterized by its realization through establishing dialogue between member-states within the framework of annual official summits. The third stage (2011-2014) kicks off with the expansion of the group with the inclusion of South Africa and it is characterized by deepening of the political dialogue on the most pressing international development problems. The inclusion of new spheres of interaction is also peculiar of this period. The fourth stage (from 2014) displays the transition of this association to a qualitatively new interaction level, as evidenced by the creation of new mechanisms, such as the Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Business Council and the Think-Tank Council, etc.

Particular attention has been paid to the creation of the Bank for Reconstruction and Development BRICS. It is aimed at assisting member-states in times of crisis, as well as at financing infrastructure projects, and promoting the development of private and public businesses.

The analysis of "outreach" format, which makes provision for bringing leaders of other countries to BRICS summits, in order to expand the scale of interaction and to increase its influence on the international arena.

Key words: BRICS, international organization, summit, Bank for Reconstruction and Development, outreach format.

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UNIVERSITIES AS AN IMPETUS FOR PUBLIC DIPLOMACY IN UKRAINE (BASED ON THE EXAMPLE OF MARIUPOL STATE UNIVERSITY)

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The article deals with the analysis of the role of the Ukrainian universities in the implementation of public diplomacy of the country. It is noted that the intensification of international mobility of students, teachers, university staff, and the growing interest of educational institutions in attracting foreign students highlights a separate direction within public diplomacy which is an educational diplomacy. Educational diplomacy quite successfully fulfills all the functions of public diplomacy, which in this context take the form of: the function of promoting values, policies and actions through their study and research; information and communication function, which is intended not only to inform but also to teach; the function of developing relationships, which is quite successful in the universities where representatives of different countries study; the function of promoting a positive perception of culture and national identity through education; universities are contributing to the implementation of the military propaganda function, which should be considered exclusively from the point of view of guaranteeing national security and which is also an addition to the political function of public diplomacy. The value of educational diplomacy is very much enhanced by through its high efficiency and almost free nature for the countries. Educational diplomacy is less attractive in terms of its long-term effects and consequences, but it is extremely promising especially for Ukraine. In our country, there is an extensive network of higher education institutions that have a strong international relations and a huge potential for influencing foreign audiences - through foreign students, politicians, diplomats, scientists, educators of foreign countries, etc. International cooperation of the university is by far the most effective form of public diplomacy. It is generally noted that

Ukrainian higher educational institutions play a significant role in interstate relations, especially emphasizing and reinforcing the fact of presence of national minorities in the regions, placement of educational institutions, study of language, history, culture, contacts of higher educational institutions with institutions, organizations of countries of origin of national minorities, etc. All these factors make the universities of Ukraine extremely important subjects of public diplomacy and allow to solve a number of issues of interstate relations. The international activity of Mariupol State University is considered how a specific higher educational institution can become a full-fledged actor of public diplomacy of the country.

Key words: *public diplomacy, educational diplomacy, universities of Ukraine, national interests of the country.*

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O. Shimko

REGIONAL SOCIAL POLICY AS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR OF THE EURO-INTEGRATED ELECTION OF UKRAINE

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The most important task of the socially-oriented economy of the state in the market economy, which is still being formed in Ukraine, is the activity on social protection of all strata of society and the elaboration of an effective social policy strategy. Also, an important and topical factor of social development of the country is, of course, its orientation to European social norms and values. One of today's problems in the social sphere of Ukraine is the lack of a long-term, unified and integrated strategy of social development that would be understood by the people who would receive its support and restore confidence and respect for the authorities. The main areas of social protection that are urgently needed to modernize today are the fight against poverty and equalization of incomes of the various strata of the population, pensions and medical care, since these areas cover the entire population and are the most costly and subsidized from the country's budget. The state should develop strategic guidelines that would consolidate all regions - a course on interregional integration, and at the same time on the role of regions, a course on providing local government with real content and new functional content, and at the same time introducing a strong centralized regional policy that would be based on national priorities. In our country, there are now a number of problems in the realm of social policy implementation on the ground, due to various factors. The low level of professionalism of officials who deal with social problems and reluctance to engage in them, as well as the residual financing principle, are the main obstacles to social growth. In the whole social development of Ukrainian society, and therefore in social policy directly, the human factor has always been and remains decisive. It is about value orientations, about the moral principles of people, their norms of behavior. That is, in essence, social policy must first focus on the activation of the very human factor. One of the negative factors in the development of regional social policy is the consequences of the Soviet model of traditional paternalism, when the majority of the population does not have the will to solve their problems and they translate them into the state. Thus, Ukraine's social policy should be pursued in two directions: first, targeting the support of the most vulnerable groups of the population, and secondly, the introduction of long-term programs for improving the effectiveness of the social protection system.

Key words: *social policy, region, Euro-integration, Ukraine, social defence, local self-government.*

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L. Shumsky

CARL SCHMITT ON THE ISSUE OF POLITICAL TECHNOLOGIES OF AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN IMPERIALISM IN INTERNATIONAL LAW

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The present paper concerns the positions of the German political thinker and prominent legal scholar Carl Schmitt regarding the strategic and tactical actions of American and European imperialism aimed at expanding the spheres of political and economic domination in the world arena under international law. American imperialism, as C. Schmitt notes, is considered to be the most modern imperialism according to generally accepted ideas, because it is primarily economic imperialism, and not military one. The “economic” is brought to the fore in order to veil the fact of imperialism altogether by opposing economics and politics in the 19th century, when “economic” was qualified as “non-political” and, accordingly, “political” was viewed as “non-economic”. c. Schmitt believes that generally accepted in the XIX century position of the “economic” priority in the confrontation with the “political” has lost its relevance. The process of expanding the power of imperialism is accompanied by a search for certain "substantiations" and the development of principles for legitimizing actions that become non-peaceful. Imperialism needs convincing international legal concepts and provisions that predominantly represent ideological performances and pursue propaganda goals. C. Schmitt reveals the imperialistic essence of the Monroe doctrine, harshly criticizes the action of the League of Nations, which in his opinion is not only a political structure, but also special type of imperialism equipped with a specific arsenal of methods. In modern conditions, in relations with Western partners, it is important for Ukraine to take into account the political risks associated with the inevitable essence of imperialism, which C. Schmitt wrote prophetically. Ukraine is in the stage of political modernization, and this leads to objective difficulties in finding adequate algorithms for political processes that ensure the preservation of independence in the era of global between the imperialist ambitions of the West and the East.

Keywords: *imperialism, international law, League of Nations, law, war, peace, state, treaty.*

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