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**THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS EASTERN PARTNERSHIP:
EXPLANATION AND REGULATION OF MIGRATION FLOWS**

Summary

The cross-border migration from the six countries of the Eastern Partnership of the European Union (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine) to the Union is accelerating. The process cannot be stopped by administrative measures. There is an urgent need to regulate it by relying on scientific evidence as well as by considering human, economic and political factors. In the article a conceptual framework is developed for theoretically guided empirical research on the causes, processes and effects of the cross-border migration in the region under scrutiny. The central idea of the analysis and argumentation is that the processes linking the countries of origin and the host countries of the cross-border migration should become the regular target of carefully prepared, implemented and used conceptualizations and empirical studies. The strategy of the suggested conceptual framework for guiding empirical research is designed in the way to take into account the situation in the countries sending and receiving cross-border migrants as well as the processes and the agencies linking the societies sending and receiving migrants. This strategy is expected to secure the sound cognitive basis of practically doable, human and win-win-win policies for the management of well-regulated cross-border migration between the countries from the Eastern Partnership of the EU and the member-states of the Union. The preferred regulation is in favor of the circular migration.

Keywords: *European Union; Eastern Partnership; cross-border migration; regulation of migration.*

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**ACTION RESEARCH AND PARTICIPATORY ACTION RESEARCH IN
SOCIAL WORK WITH CHILDREN AND YOUTH**

Summary

Social programs and services for children and youth do not always take into account the position of the target groups representatives. Involving them in action research and participatory action research could help them to address their problems.

The purpose of the article is to describe the experience of action research and participatory action research in social work with children and youth.

The author analyzes reports based on the results of 20 studies, where action research and participatory action research were used. These researches were conducted in social work with children and youth during 2001-2013 in Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Britain, Ireland, Iceland, Canada, China, Liberia, Myanmar, Germany, South Africa, Northern Uganda, the United States, Sierra Leone, and Thailand. HINARY database was used for document search.

The most popular topics for action research and participatory action research in social work with children and youth have been such as community work, involving young people in prevention programs in health care, youth well-being, and social inclusion.

Children and young people were involved in researches in different ways: 1) source of the information; 2) consultants; 3) as researchers' partners who collaborate with them throughout the process; 4) as researchers' partners who have ownership of the research and its results.

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Children and youth are considered as the resources that need to be developed. The main experts in dealing with children and youth were themselves. As a result of actions in research, children and young people got new opportunities and developed skills.

Keywords: *action research, participatory action research, social work with children and youth.*

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FRAMEWORKS FOR THE MEASUREMENT SCALES DEVELOPMENT IN MIXED METHODS RESEARCH

Summary

The article presents analysis of four mixed methods frameworks for measurement scales development and validation. Three of them are presented in English-speaking sources and one – in the domestic: IDCV (A. Onwuegbuzie, R. Bustamante, J. Nelson), MDVR (R. Luyt), PEMI (P.-M. Daigneault, S. Jacob), and TVMS (S. Dembitskii).

Common to all approaches is the use of the consistent design. Given the status of the components, approaches are different. IDCV, MDVR and PEMI use the equivalent status of quantitative and qualitative components, while TVMS-approach is based on the dominant status of the qualitative.

Another important difference between the approaches is the specificity of their iteration. Relatively speaking, the IDCV, MDVR and PEMI iteration, has inductive character – at almost every stage obtained findings may force researchers to adjust methodology, or to return to a previous stage for its re-implementation. This is precisely defining the specifics of the stage within which the relevant findings were obtained. Regarding TVMS, iteration has rather deductive character – all results are inspected not only with the consideration of the specific phase within which they are derived, but also with the consideration of theoretical positions that form the basis of the measuring technique validation and are considered to be theoretically valid.

Thus, although the approaches and paradigms belong to a mixed type of research, they significantly differ from each other due to the differences of the theoretical and methodological provisions they are based on.

So, A. Onwuegbuzie, R. Bustamante, J. Nelson offer a specially crafted approach. R. Luyt uses the concept of measurement validity by R.Adcock and D.Collier. P.-M. Daigneault, S. Jacob insist on the special approach in its research efforts after obtaining unexpected results. S. Dembitskii refers to the concept of the theoretical validity.

Keywords: *mixed methods research, measurement scales, validation.*

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EQUAL DIALOGUE BETWEEN CULTURES AS THE FOUNDATION OF MODERN SOCIETY: THE MULTICULTURAL PROJECT BY BHIKHU PAREKH

Summary

The article dwells upon the multicultural project of the British social theorist Bhikhu Parekh. Scientist proposes to see this multicultural project not as a political doctrine software content and not as a

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philosophical theory of man and the world, but as life visions in the future. It is due to the fact that nowadays almost all societies are multicultural and it will remain so in the future. The central idea of this project – is equal dialogue of cultures as the foundation of modern society and dialogueness as a general principle of differences coexistence in the modern world (the world of cultural diversity). Author determines problem field of multiculturalism, which consists of three ideas: the idea of people's cultural involvement, the idea of the inevitability and desirability of cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue, and the idea of each culture's internal plurality.

What are the possible consequences of the suggested perspective?

First of all, the rejection of the dominance of moral and political concept or doctrine (liberalism, conservatism, socialism, nationalism), except for the basic democratic values.

Secondly, multicultural society values diversity and promotes creative dialogue between different cultures. It respects the rights of its members in their culture, cultivates their right to self-criticism, self-determination and promotes their development.

Thirdly, in a multicultural society, there is only a political identity. Its foundation – is not ethnicity or culture, but the commitment to common principles of political community.

Parekh believes that the realization of this concept is a complex political task.

Keywords: *multiculturalism, cultural dialogue, cultural diversity, pluralism, differences.*

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SOCIAL RESOURCES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS: EMPIRICAL DIMENSION OF RESEARCH

Summary

Full involvement of the civil society's potential to implement social change and to solve urgent problems requires the ability to assess NGOs resources. In this regard, there is a practical need in forming conceptual understanding of the NGOs social resources and the development of appropriate tools for their empirical research.

Article suggests a review of the theoretical and empirical approaches to design NGOs resources classifications and their research. The authors propose to complete the list of resources with the following items: informational and spiritual cultural resources. It is also proposed to combine the moral, cultural and spiritual cultural resources into a general category – «socio-cultural resources».

It is argued that it is expedient to create a "model" classification of civil society social resources through the combination of the resource mobilization theory and socio-cultural approach.

Paper presents the modified categorical classification and typology of NGOs social resources and indicators to use in empirical research of NGOs resources based on the proposed classification.

The classification and related indicators will be used in the empirical studies of NGOs in Ukraine and will be refined after the obtained results. Identifying and measuring the most important types of NGOs social resources will enable improvement of state policy on civil society development and will facilitate the interaction of Ukrainian NGOs, both among themselves and with foreign partners.

Keywords: *social resources, non-governmental organizations, classification.*

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SOCIAL INCLUSION AND EXCLUSION AS A FORM OF INTERACTION IN SOCIETY: HEURISTIC POTENTIAL OF SOCIOLOGICAL CONCEPTS

Summary

Most of publications that use social exclusion and social inclusion concepts are confined to social and political issues and are detached from existing sociological theories. The article overcomes this gap and defines heuristic potential of the social exclusion and social inclusion sociological concepts. This advances in-depths understanding of the mechanisms for social interaction and reproduction of social order, as well as helps to improve the dominant approaches to these phenomena within the framework of relational deprivation which currently dominate in international and Ukrainian social sciences.

The article demonstrates that social exclusion and social inclusion are analyzed in sociological theories through the lens of forming non-equivalent relationships between social groups. It is also found that there are differences in heuristic potential between concepts of social exclusion and social inclusion as in the latter reproduction of social order is combined with the transformation of group relations, changes in conditions of participation, social status of social agents and emergence of new fields, rules and institutions.

Keywords: *social exclusion, inclusion, social inclusion, social theory, interaction forms, reproduction of social order.*

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FAMILY (UN)FRIENDLY WORKPLACES: THE RESULTS OF SOCIOLOGICAL SURVEY

Summary

The author analysis availability of workplace resources that may contribute to the successful combining of professional and family responsibilities on the example of employed mothers who have at least one child under 10 years of age and live in a big city (Poltava, Ukraine). The empirical base is the author's research on everyday mothers' practices of combining paid work and child care, conducted in December, 2014–July, 2015. The author analyses accessibility of these workplace resources through identifying opportunities of flexible work time and flexible work place, flexible leave, social protection, and company management and colleges' loyalty to workers with family responsibilities. It was found that state enterprises provide more resources for social protection and opportunities for flexible leave, however private enterprises give rather more opportunities for flexible working time and flexible workplace on the background of greater prevalence of unfavorable characteristics of working time (atypical working hours, overtime and weekend work). The author also revealed that weak institutional conditions for the work-family balance is one of the factors affecting mothers' employment strategy that are: postponed return to work after childbirth, search for a new workplace with better working conditions, and extension of parental leave.

Keywords: *work and family balance, workers with family responsibilities, workplace resources, Ukraine.*

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STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE CONTEXT OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION OF UKRAINE: WILL THE EDUCATIONAL REFORM BECOME THE KEY TO SUCCESSFUL REFORMS IN UKRAINE IN GENERAL?

Summary

Paper dwells upon the issue of trust in the national education system as an integral performance indicator of the educational sector reformation and the reflection of the social system itself. The author reflects on the issues that now concern nearly every representative of education and research sector. Is it possible to reform the educational and scientific sphere in the situation of lack of trust between the parties and nihilism that prevails in society regarding the educational reform? What causes distrust to the national education system from its participants – subjects of the educational process and citizens? What are the most important indicators of the quality of education? What is the public inquiry on the quality of educational services? What fills education with a real practical sense? This analysis serves as an interpretative filter for modern transformation of the educational system, including the factors hindering its integration into the European educational space, and strategic priorities of its development in the context of European integration of Ukraine. Based on the results of the nationwide representative surveys, conducted by ISPP NAPS of Ukraine, paper highlights the opinions and assessments of the situation in the area of education. In particular, author suggests the trend analysis of attitudes of the educational process subjects towards the national education system, its accessibility and quality. Author traced change vectors for public request on the educational services quality, their connection to the practical activities. It is shown that the educational sector in Ukraine is marching through reforms, which practical importance is perceived by the majority of citizens rather as a mediocre one, "on general level". At the same time public formed a clear request for correspondence of the education quality with the modern challenges: citizens expect to link the knowledge gained with the real practice and the needs of the labor market; they have expressed readiness for lifelong learning; they require bringing Ukrainian diplomas to European standards, etc. However, if critically assessing the current situation in education, most citizens consider that the integration of the national education system to European education space today is the medium-term objective that should be solved in the future.

Keywords: situation in education, accessibility and quality of education, European integration.

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THE EVALUATION METHODS OF TOURIST ATTRACTIVENESS IN THE REGIONS

Summary

This article dwells upon the role of the tourism industry in the world. The approaches to the definition of «tourist attractiveness of the region» were defined as well as subjective definition was given. Factors influencing the increase in the attractiveness level of the four regions were highlighted. Furthermore, the main factors that characterize the attractiveness of regions were overviewed and described: ecological, political, economic, infrastructural, social and cultural. Further this article presented the comparable

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analysis of existing tourist attractiveness assessment methods, noting the advantages and disadvantages of each of them. Later in the article the use of multivariate statistical analysis to determine the tourist attractiveness index of the regions was presented. Also this article described the improvement of the existing methodological assessment instruments of tourist attractiveness of the regions and proposed that country regions were rated by the tourist attraction index. This will allow to apply the selective development stimulation of the regions with the highest tourist attractiveness, using a combination of direct and indirect state instruments, as well as tools to create and enable favourable environment for the development of tourism in the country.

Keywords: tourist attractiveness, assessment methods of tourist attractiveness, multivariate statistical analysis, tourist attractiveness index.

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CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AS A STRATEGY TO MANAGE COMMON RESOURCES

Summary

The article investigates the potential of institutional corporate social responsibility (CSR) in addressing the management of common resources. The purpose of the article is to suggest effective mechanisms for management of common resources based on the synthesis of modern theoretical approaches to the analysis of the common resources nature and corporate social responsibility (CSR) institutional rules. Analysis of the current theoretical approaches to the common resources management shows that under certain institutional conditions the formation of behavioral patterns is possible when common resources are used and reproduced optimally and take into account the interests of individual members of society and society as a whole. According to E. Ostrom, the main parameters within which successful management of common resources should take place, include: clearly defined boundaries for membership in the community of resource users; congruent rules (compliant with the legislation) for the use of common resources; platform for collective choice; monitoring compliance and accountability; the availability of sanctions for non-compliance with the rules (i.e. the destruction of the institution); effective mechanisms for conflict resolution.

It is proved that common resources should be treated as a common good not only for the community that uses them today (people of the current generation), but also as a resource for present and future generations. This understanding of the common resources' nature brings out the necessity to view the problem in the context of the sustainable development paradigm and of the institutional forms that make it possible to achieve sustainable development goals.

Current practices of social interaction give grounds for the conclusion that the best strategy for achieving sustainable development goals, and the objectives of the common resources management is a system of corporate social responsibility (CSR), which is defined as the organization's responsibility for influence of its decisions and activities on society and the environment that is shown in transparent and ethical behavior that contributes to sustainable development (including health and public welfare) and takes into account the expectations of a wide range of stakeholders. Given the stated mission and objectives, corporate social responsibility can be viewed as a strategy and a system of institutional mechanisms to solve the «tragedy of the commons» of the world as a common resources (or resource package) for human life. In the framework of corporate social responsibility institutional norms are developed that enable implementation of common resource management parameters in practice.

Development of the efficient system of corporate social responsibility is intended to provide mechanism for addressing numerous social and economic issues and can be considered as the optimal strategy for the management of social common resources. Paper suggests algorithm for CSR application for management of common resources.

Keywords: corporate social responsibility, E. Ostrom, common resources, sustainable development, stakeholders, common resources management.

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THE EU ROLE IN THE RESOLUTION OF CYPRUS CONFLICT: QUEST FOR REUNIFICATION

Summary

The article addresses the impact of the Cyprus's EU membership on its reunification process and the latest developments in the negotiations between the leaders of the two communities. It highlights a limited involvement of the EU in the conflict resolution and certain inconsistency of the EU policy in the so-called «Cyprus question». It also examines the problems that have hindered the ability to reach a solution to the Cyprus issue. The Cyprus problem presents a good example of how omissions and poor judgment in politics may endanger state independence resulting in changes in the citizens' lives.

Keywords: European Union, Cyprus conflict, reunification, human rights.

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DYNAMICS OF INSTITUTIONAL TRUST AND ELECTORAL ACTIVITY

Summary

Based on the data of two national surveys (October and November of 2015) authors present the snapshot and the analysis of Ukrainian population's socio-political attitudes, interests in the political life progress, electoral attitudes and orientations. Article tracks the dynamics of trusts to the highest officials, main political and social institutions, political parties and country authorities at all levels during the last 10 years.

Keywords: public opinion, electoral attitudes, dynamics of trust.

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THE RESULTS OF SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH «YOUR OPINION: NEW YEAR – DECEMBER 2015»

Summary

According to the results of the nationwide survey of the Ukrainian population, paper presents the dynamics of public attitudes towards the financial position, situation in the country as a whole, the state of affairs, plans for the New Year and the 2015 years' results

Keywords: financial position, situation in the country, attitudes of the population, plans for the New Year.