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FAMILY INSTITUTION IN MIGRATION PROCESSES OF UKRAINIAN CITIZENS TO THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Introduction. Family institution is the main carrier of cultural samples, as well as the necessary condition for socialization of an individual. Rules, customs and traditions of a family life differ by their originality and are specific for every society. The research of adjustment and realization of a Ukrainian family as a unit of Family Institution in the Federal Republic of Germany with its own customs and totally different social principles is an obligatory element in participation of family in migration processes.

Theoretical research of the phenomenon of migration is an integral part of modern political science since this process covers all states in the world. The analyses of theoretical and factual figures of family migration and the adjustment of individuals, who form the family, to German culture will let us look at the process of migration through Family Institution prism.

Review of recent publications. Many local and foreign scientists made researches on family migration and its features of adaptation to new environment. Herasymenko H. [1], Pozniak O. [2], Markova M. [3], Vetryla T. [3], Baykara-Kumme H. [4], Pfliegerl J. [5] and others.

Objective of the paper is to investigate the main tendencies and characteristics of development of Ukrainian Family Institution in migration processes in Germany.

Results of the research. Family is the union of people based on the marriage and blood affinity, who are connected by shared life and mutual responsibility; a multifunctional institution, functions of which create a system of relations and provide motivation for interaction of family and society, as well as family and individual [6]. Regarding to migration processes, family is considered to be a group of individual immigrants, separated or reunited, who adjust to conditions of foreign environment.

Family, as a part of migration process, functions according to the conditions of its environment and legislation regulating family relations. The difference between Family policies of Ukraine and Germany is quite noticeable, because these states present completely different models of Family policy. Germany belongs to the conservative type of Family policy: an average level of government support, the role of a female is not the same as of a male, there is a traditional view on gender equality, when men have more social authorities [7]. Concerning Ukraine, it does not have an explicit concept, even though some individual components of Family policy are developed. It consists of financial initiative, parents' support in the convergence of employment and raising the children, and related components of socio-economic environment that directly or indirectly influence families with children. The common feature of family structures in Ukraine and Germany is that it will always change according to the needs and changes of society.

The formation and development of family are quite connected with each other. In the context of migration family formation happens long before making the decision about so-called relocation, but family development directly is related to migration and the period of being abroad. The process of development is quite individual and depends on psychological characteristics of individuals who form a family.

A family that emigrates is subjected to the process of acculturation which means the occurrence of a person in another socio-cultural environment. The acculturation takes place taking into account stress and its overcoming, from the prospective of cultural education, including the process of the acquisition of specific cultural skills necessary for the future development in the host country, from the prospective of social identity, characterizing of the level of self-perception and the perception of the surrounding.

The habitat of Ukrainian family migrants influences their behavior that is why the process of adjustment explains the interaction of Ukrainians with society, which promotes the integration of Ukrainian migrants to a new society with its own system of values and standards of conduct. According to our sociological survey it is clear that the majority of Ukrainian migrants (40.9%), families in particular, live in small towns such as Dortmund, Leipzig, Stuttgart, Bonn and others; 40.9% live in the little populated cities, which proves that in cities with smaller population it is easier for Ukrainian migrants to adjust to a new environment. Families settle down by a similar principle.

Material provision is necessary for the full development of a family. According to our observations it is clear that approximately half of the migrants work on education (53.9%) after their confirmation in Germany. 25.6% chose a radically different kind of occupation, other migrants (20.5%) either don't work while taking care of their own child, still study, or are in a job search. Men are mostly employed in construction, women – in the service sector [8], [9]. Among the widespread occupations of migrants are wholesale and retail trade, hotel and restaurant business and tourism, manufacturing, health care, transportation and collective services, agricultural activities which are small for long-term migration [10].

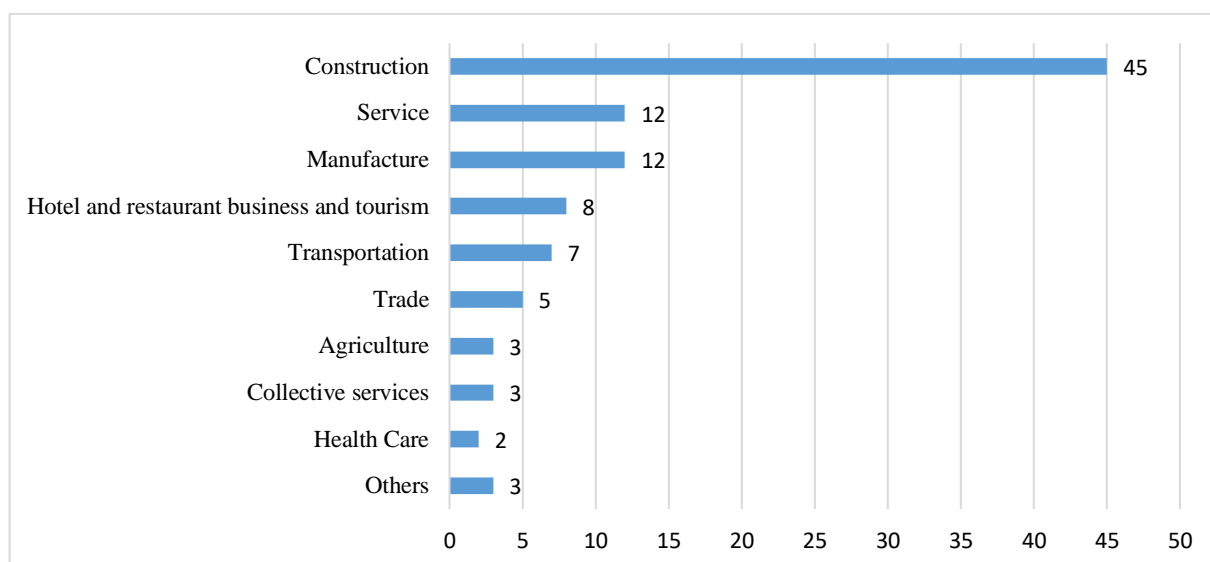


Fig. 1 Employment of Ukrainian migrants
Source: created by the author based on [10]

Adaptation is a holistic and systematic process, a positive kind of cultural interaction, because migrants can accept the lifestyle of a host country easier. The process of adaptation is quite difficult and long term, migrants meet a lot of obstacles on their way to getting to know the culture. However, it helps them to join the new environment. The process of adaptation of migrants takes place both in active and passive forms, but in most cases these two forms are combined [11]. During the active form of socio-psychological adaptation of subjects influencing the social environment seek to change it, but it usually does not succeed, since a long-standing environment tries to keep its established norms. The passive form describes subjects as those who accept all the norms and rules of behavior of a host country.

Conclusion. The investigation of Family institution is one of the tasks for understanding the character of migration processes of Ukrainian citizens. Federal Republic of Germany is one of the biggest recipient countries of Ukrainian migrants in Western Europe. It also has a rather peculiar Family policy which differs from the domestic one that is why the process of adjustment and adaptation of Ukrainian family to the new environment is directly connected with legal family regulation at the interstate level. Our research proves that Ukrainian migrants are a significant component of the German society, and families are equal units of it forming a new vision and understanding of the world of migrants.

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FEATURES OF INTRODUCTION OF ANTI-CORRUPTION COURT IN UKRAINE

Introduction. In case of grate corruption and dependence of the system of courts of general jurisdiction creating the specialized judicial body allows using more effective selection procedures and forming the staff of honest and independent judges.

Review of recent publications. The issue of the nature and importance of features of introduction of anti-corruption court in Ukraine has been covered in the publications of such scientists as Oleksii Kharytonov, Mykhailo Kameniev, Maksym Kostetskyi. Although, we must admit that the issue under consideration requires for a more detailed research.

Objectives of the paper. The study is aiming at the determining negative features of introduction of anti-corruption court in Ukraine.

Results of the research. This year's Corruption Perceptions Index highlights that the majority of countries are making little or no progress in ending corruption, while further analysis shows journalists and activists in corrupt countries risking their lives every day in an effort to speak out [1].

The creation of an anti-corruption court is a requirement for Ukraine by Western partners and the International Monetary Fund in particular for taking further tranches of loans and financial assistance [2].

The law on the High Anti-Corruption Court came into force on Thursday, June 14. The law was adopted by the Verkhovna Rada on June 7 and signed by Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko on June 11 [3].

There are plenty of prohibitions to candidates to the anti-corruption court and the most important among them are: before the appointment not to work in public prosecutor's office, Ministry of Internal Affairs, police, Security Service of Ukraine, Customs, NABU and other state structures. A candidate for a judge's position for the