
LEGAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ISSUES IN CIS COUNTRIES DEVELOPMENT

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After the collapse of the Soviet Union, different countries chose their own paths of development. The systems of internal economic conditions in the national economies of the CIS countries have changed mostly being based on predominantly liberal market relations. The growth of industrial production began, and the cooperation of non-state firms on a market basis started development. Most countries have experienced a crisis, a deep decline in production and in the living standard of the population.

For some time in many countries, the outflow of the able-bodied population, changing of the birth rate, decreasing of the number of qualified personnel were common. Still, social, political, economic and other areas of public life in post-Soviet countries have undergone changes in different ways and have some specific features for each country. Articles in this issue reveal such features, demonstrate their impact on the development of CIS countries and Ukraine and show prospects for further development.

Articles “Regional political leadership in a sociological context: Image, PR and media communications”, “Amalgamated territorial communities as a basis for the introduction of decentralization of power in Ukraine” and “Political culture and identity politics in Ukrainian society” demonstrate the influence of types of leadership, political ideology and the specifics of public administration on social well-being and explore the latest changes in the legislation and social structures of specific countries that contribute to the improvement of their socio-economic situation. Studies “Value component of the dialogical approach in international relations” and “Understanding Colombia – Ukraine relations: Modern developments and a global perspective” explore these issues on the international level taking into account the specifics of post-Soviet countries and their relations with other countries.

The authors of studies “The influence of manipulations on individual and general memory: Specifics of current life situation perception and interpretation of the future” and “Spatio-temporal organisation of civil servants' work in the conditions of COVID-19” paid considerable attention to the COVID-19 pandemics impact on society and, as a result, its economic potential and the need to make reforms in various areas of society.

It is important to note that in their studies, most authors pointed to the need of focusing on foreign standards, as this would help adopting international experience. In

particular, the results of the studies “European legal standards for local development: A community-oriented approach”, “Socially responsible management and good practice” and “Gender equality as a component of the equality principle in society” take into account the specifics of the European integration process and compare the legislation of European and post-Soviet countries.

Thus, the articles in this issue briefly highlighted the main social problems faced by the countries of the former Soviet Union and showed options for their solution. This issue will be interesting for researchers and practitioners in social sciences. Politicians and public administrators can use its results to improve the state of national economies, introduce the necessary legal standards, increase the population well-being and assess the prospects of cultural and social-historical development.

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