

CURRENT PROBLEMS OF THE SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN SCIENCES

Today, we can observe the active growth of international tension in the world political system, which is the main catalyst for the formation of new military conflicts in various regions of the world, which often lead to human rights violations and humanitarian crises in the war zone. The use of brute force in bilateral relations between various actors of international political and economic relations is also increasing. In the conditions of the modern globalization process, which has significantly accelerated under the conditions of the global economy existence, it is possible to state the expansion of the influence of transnational corporations and other companies on world commodity markets, which actively use the policy of transferring their main production capacities to densely populated, but economically backward countries in comparison with other countries in the world. The result of this process is the loss of jobs by a significant number of people, which leads to the deterioration of the economic situation of the countries, the need for the authorities of certain countries to allocate additional financial grants and subsidies aimed at supporting the population living below the poverty line due to unemployment and lack of demand in the context of the internal personnel market reformation. These phenomena, in turn, lead to the growth of social discontent and protests against existing government policies. In order to prevent the development of a socio-political crisis in the country, it is necessary to study the reaction of the population to structural changes in the countries, as well as to analyze further actions by the world community. All the above-mentioned phenomena and their processing as statistical data are an actual problem of experiments in the field of social and humanitarian sciences.

The social and humanitarian sciences include a number of disciplines that form the theoretical and methodological system of all scientific researches, such as

the economic theory of the human relations functioning, sociology, political science, and jurisprudence. The urgent problems of the social and humanitarian sciences are considered to be the existential need for the formation of the laws that will make it possible to clearly define and explain the conditions for the diversification of old and the formation of new connections between essential and necessary phenomena and processes of social interaction, which are definitely in the stage of integration and are interdependent on each other, especially under the conditions of the globalization processes strengthening and the blurring of socio-cultural systems of different ethnic groups, on the basis of which social and humanitarian sciences are built. In general, the formation of social and humanitarian sciences marked the completion of the scientific sphere formation as a fundamental concept. Scientific research within these sciences was multi-vector and covered a significant area of human activity. Thus, characterizing the main tasks of social and humanitarian sciences, it should be noted that the goal of all experiments is to structure previously acquired knowledge about the conditions of stability of relations between different peoples and social classes of the population. Under these conditions, an important problem of these sciences is to develop the forms of interaction between different groups of society based on mutual respect, trust and leveling of social differentiation. For example, the economic theory of the social and humanitarian sciences is designed to demonstrate the connection, on the one hand, between the sale of products on the domestic market of the country and, as a result, the ratio of supply and demand, and on the other hand, the price of the corresponding group of goods. Sociology, in its turn, has chosen to establish cause-and-effect relationships between demographic processes in different countries of the world and the socio-economic development of countries as the main direction of scientific activity. The contribution of sociology is one of the greatest, since it is with the help of this scientific field that the governments are able to pragmatically build the future socio-economic structure of their own states, which will also necessarily pay more attention to the peculiarities of the demographic indicator. On the basis of sociology research, radically new methods of implementing any reforms are being formed, in

accordance with those systemic changes that occur in the social sphere of countries, since it is with the help of the workforce that the national economy can have certain prospects for further development, as well as diversification of industrial products. In order to ensure its competitiveness on the world commodity markets, which will lead to the attraction of a greater number of foreign investors and, as a result, to the creation of new jobs for citizens of the countries. Turning to political science as a socio-humanitarian science, it is also necessary to highlight its determining importance in the formation of social relations. This science is designed to characterize the genesis of politics and the basis on which it is formed. It determines the influence on the internal and external policy of state entities by the interests of various society strata, nations and other subjects of socio-political relations, since it is precisely these relations that are carried out entirely through human activity, by which this system was created, in order to get out of the state of "the war of all against all", which Thomas Hobbes described in his treatises, and to create a structured system of international relations that is subordinate to the dogmas determined by society. Jurisprudence, as a social and humanitarian science, ensures the functioning of a legal society in which an integrated system of laws functions, which regulates relations between physical and legal entities and global actors of international relations. Jurisprudence limits certain rights of the population and their activities, in order to organize a managed society, the essence of which is that the population delegates part of its rights to the country, in order to eliminate the threat of anarchy, which arises due to the lack of restrictions on human activity. As a result, state authorities, in exchange for some rights of citizens transferred to them, ensure peace, economic and political stability in the country itself, organize the activities of social institutions necessary for life, such as schools, universities, hospitals, courts, communal services, and also create mechanisms for the preventive flow of aggression from other states, protection of sovereignty and territorial integrity through the formation of armed forces. An example of the delegation of population rights to elected authorities in the country can be mandatory service in the army, which de facto limits the movement of citizens of the country, but at

the same time ensures peace and protection of the country. A good example would also be paying taxes. At the expense of financial receipts to the national budget, the government allocates funds to support and provide for all the needs of the population, namely the updating of educational materials and equipment in the field of education, the development of public transport, the carrying out of repair works of the housing stock, the construction of road and logistics infrastructure to provide the citizens of the country with the necessary goods, banking services and creating a favorable background in the states for attracting foreign investments and building additional enterprises that will create jobs for the country's population[1].

Characterizing the current problems of the social and humanitarian sciences in the Ukrainian paradigm, it should be noted that, at the moment, the main systemic dysfunctions in the social and humanitarian sphere of Ukraine are: the lack of a strategic and pragmatic vision of the future reorientation of our country's policy, since, under the conditions of the geopolitical position of Ukraine and Russian military aggression, the protective strategy of the country's development remains dominant, while the disclosure of the social policy potential and ensuring the harmonious functioning of all social institutions of Ukraine, which are designed to provide the population with everything necessary for a stable life, is not in sufficient demand and is not allocated for it necessary volumes of expenditures from the state budget, which will certainly become a problem for further economic, political and cultural integration in the EU, whose member countries are mainly focused on supporting the public sphere. Also, there is no regulated approach in Ukraine, which would be based on the experiments of domestic scientists in the field of social and humanitarian sciences, regarding the formation of social guarantees by the elected government for the citizens of Ukraine. In addition, the problem remains the actual lack of a modern mechanism for selecting priority areas of the future social policy of the Ukraine and means for their professional implementation in all spheres of life, which would be based on the latest trends arising in socio-political, humanitarian and economic relations. It should also be added that due to the significant bureaucratic apparatus and the lack of a sufficient number of

lobbyists on this topic, the implementation of social reforms is slow and untimely. An important problem of the social and humanitarian sciences studying the Ukrainian internal environment is the solution of gradual wages recession of the citizens, due to the acceleration of inflationary processes or in cases of global economic crises. There is an increase in the difference in wages in different regions of our country, including, depending on the profession, which leads to a drop in demand for specialists in a certain profession and an unemployment increasing [2]. It must be noted that the regulatory and legal basis of social protection needs institutional reforms and improvement, due to the adoption of additional legislative acts and increased cooperation between civil society and government, with the aim of their consolidation on issues of social and humanitarian policy. I will also note that the modern Ukrainian politicians often appeal to the need to increase social benefits for certain groups of the population. These processes, as a rule, are connected with the populist activities of certain political actors who seek to expand their electorate, while not having concrete proposals and programs to solve the issues of social security for the citizens of the country. Since the increase in subsidies for the social sphere, which is advocated by some representatives of Ukrainian political circles, is not objective, due to the lack of analysis of the state budget's ability to expand financing of the social sphere in particular. The scientific and methodological obsolescence of the material and technical base, on the basis of which the social and humanitarian policy of the country should be formed, remains an urgent problem, as a result of insignificant state funding for research in this area of internal relations, as well as for the formation of the concept of the development of Ukraine's policy in this field, based on the analysis modern system of social relations [3].

Summing up, it should be noted that the social and humanitarian sciences are a multifaceted system of disciplines, the actual problems of which are the study of all spheres of human interaction of existential importance: politics, economy, culture, education, humanitarian sphere, scientific and technical development and the introduction of innovations in all spheres of life, in order to improve its quality.

Social and humanitarian sciences and research conducted within the scope of their analysis provide an opportunity to diversify the concepts of relationships between various global political and economic actors, and systems of internal political and social relations in countries. That is why these sciences actually represent the cornerstone of all relations that arise in the process of individual groups interaction with each other.

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SENSORY EDUCATION AS A MEANS OF CORRECTING VIOLATIONS OF CHILDREN'S SOUND PRONUNCIATION

Speech is a complex and organized mental function, so speech disorders, no matter how serious they may be, always occur in close interaction with other functions of the body. In children with speech disorders, functional or organic changes in the state of the central nervous system are often observed. Preschool children are usually characterized by specific cognitive processes of the psyche with variable expression, motor and sensory spheres, as well as many affective personality traits. The lack of such perceived development of a child can interfere with the normal functioning of a small person in preschool institutions and further successful integration into the school curriculum.

Sensory education of a child is the education of his perception and the formation of ideas about the external properties of objects: their shape, color, size, position in space, as well as smell, taste, etc. On the one hand, it is the basis for the general