There is a number of reasons of reforms hampering in Ukraine for the period of independence. The main of them are the following: significant prevailing of populism and manipulative technologies in public sphere, absence of teams of active reformers, insufficient political culture of national managerial elite; psychological immaturity for acceptance of the society with higher level of freedom and degree of responsibility for one’s own actions and simultaneously with the lower degree of social protection; non-understanding by the majority of society of the nature and essence of many of the reforms; absence of a really suitable model of social and economical way of development of our country.

The article presents the experience of social and economical reforms made in crisis periods in different countries, in particular such as the USA, Great Britain, Slovakia, Poland, Latvia, Estonia, Georgia, Croatia, Israel and Singapore.

Thus, the anticrisis regulation of the prewar economy in the USA was performed on the base of Keinsian ideas, while starting since the 70-s of the past century in the USA and Great Britain was noticed a shift form heinsianism and domination of liberal approaches and deregulation in the economy.

Slovakia, Poland and the Baltik countries have cut state finance expenditures without negative impact on living standards of population. So, in Slovakia in 2009 the quantity of public servants of central executive power institutions was significantly cut, while in Latvia a great deal of state public institutions and bodies of different levels were liquidated at all.

In Estonia still in 1992 legalization of energy market was performed, and the Polish experience of reforming the economy was based on introduction of such liberal approaches as changing of the structure of property, decommunization of economy, total introduction of the market mechanisms, etc.
The economy reformation of Georgia based on the idea of liberal open type economy with wide drawing of foreign capital investments, using the advantages of peculiarities of its geographic situation and available tourist potential, large-scaled privatization of companies and enterprises.

In Croatia simultaneously were developing the tourist and other branches of economy, but the tourist one has always been the locomotive of national economy of this Adriatic country and therefore even in the war period the number of tourists coming to tourists areas where there were not combat operations has not decreased.

At the end of 70-s and beginning of 1980-s the social and economical situation in Israel was almost the same as it is now in Ukraine, but due to realization of their stabilization program which included some coordinated fiscal and monetary steps the main of which were aimed at shortcutting of budget deficit the situation soon improved. The purpose of this was to stop the increase of state debt and to fulfil the repayment of the outstanding one. At the same time taxes were raised and state and public expenditures were reduced.

Singapore is a vivid example of a successful country which actively develops the social relation within the state, whose liberal approaches in the economy not only overcame the backwardness but moved it to the most progressive and highly developed industrial countries in the world.

To gain successful adaptation of international experience of reformation of national social and economical sphere in conditions of modern crisis it is necessary to create preliminary conditions for formation and development of social state. Beside that, for successful implementation of reforms and recovering of Ukraine from the crisis it is necessary to preserve the efforts of all strata of society to consolidate the integrity of the country and development of its statehood. This may be achieved only in the result of gaining the following tasks: formation of innovative scenario of state development and minimization of changes while using the short-term criteria and solutions of the simplest tasks; taking into account the values and principles of liberalism in the process of formation of bases and implementation of national reformation tasks; restoration of trust of people to state power institutions through the way of reanimation of such notion in the society as fairness and justice; a rapid
increase of foreign investments into the national economy, lowering of fiscal pressure upon producers and population; acceleration of development of humanitarian sphere; political and managerial decisions should be aimed at steady development and progress of Ukrainian society.