

PROHIBITION OF DISCRIMINATION IN UKRAINE

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Discrimination is a concept according to in which a person or a group of persons on the basis of their features of race, color, political, religious or other beliefs, gender, age, ethnic or social origin, or other characteristics that were, are, may be valid or implied, will be subject to restrictions in the recognition, implementation or use of rights and freedoms in any form prescribed by law. In Ukraine The Law "On Principles of Prevention and Counteraction of Discrimination in Ukraine" is in force. It defines the organizational and legal principles of prevention and counteraction of discrimination in order to ensure equal opportunities in the realization of human and civil rights and freedoms.

Legislation of Ukraine is based on the principle of non-discrimination, which provides: 1) ensuring equality of rights and freedoms of individuals and / or groups of persons; 2) ensuring equality before the law of persons and / or groups of persons; 3) respect for the dignity of each person; 4) ensuring equal opportunities for individuals and / or groups of persons. The action of this Law extends to the following spheres of public relations: public-political activity; justice; labor relations; education; to other spheres of public relations.

Discriminatory actions that do not restrict and impede the rights and freedoms of others and do not give unreasonable benefits to individuals or groups of persons on their specific grounds, for which positive actions are applied, shall not be considered as discrimination.

In accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine, generally accepted principles and norms of international law and international treaties of Ukraine, all persons, regardless of their specific characteristics, have equal rights and freedoms, as well as equal opportunities for their realization. Main directions of the state policy on prevention and counteraction of discrimination: 1. State policy on prevention and counteraction of discrimination is aimed at: non-discrimination; use of positive actions; education and propaganda among the population of Ukraine of the respect for people regardless of their specific features, and the dissemination of educational activities in this area. The subjects that are empowered to prevent and combat discrimination are: the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine; the Commissioner of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine for Human Rights; Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine; local governments; public organizations, individuals and legal entities.

The Authorized Representative of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on Human Rights plays an important role in this system in terms of preventing and combating discrimination.

Also, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine ensures a unified state policy aimed at adhering to the principle of non-discrimination in all spheres of society's life. A person who believes that discrimination has arisen to him\ her has the right

to complain to state bodies, local self-government bodies and their officials, the Commissioner of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine for Human Rights and / or to the court in accordance with the procedure established by law.

Everyone has the right to compensation for pecuniary and non-pecuniary damage caused to him/her as a result of discrimination.

The procedure for compensation for pecuniary and non-pecuniary damage is determined by the Civil Code of Ukraine and other laws.

Persons guilty of violating the requirements of the legislation on the prevention and combating of discrimination carry civil, administrative and criminal responsibility in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine.

Thus, we can conclude that Ukraine has legislation that fully protects the Ukrainian population from discrimination. Public authorities are also at the forefront of the prevention of discrimination in Ukraine.

VALUES AS A KEY TO POLITICAL MODERNIZATION OF UKRAINE

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Currently the obvious characteristic of the Ukrainian political process are discussed from the point of view of the neo-patrimonial regime [Fisun 2016]. Such a regime is distinguished by two basic principles. Firstly, the political system is not oriented towards the production of the "common good" and thus the state's effective functioning, but is aimed at the political players' self-serving practices of rent-seeking and "state capturing". Secondly, a key role is played not by rational and legal relations within the framework of formal (legal) systems of interaction, but by client-patronage networks in which the most favorable and beneficial position (in terms of political status) is determined by the degree of proximity to the "patron" and the amount of available resources. Another pivotal standpoint is the assertion of the ineffectiveness of Ukrainian state legal mechanisms. Most often, it is the weaknesses of legal institutions (the lack of a balanced system of checks and balances) that the responsibility is put upon for the current triumph of neo-patrimonialism.

What is still the vaguest and most uncertain aspect of modern political analysis? This is exactly what provides the basis for the logic of neo-patrimonialism or defective Ukrainian democracy. The problem of sustainable reproduction of this regime is not clearly explained either, concerning the phenomenon that despite the attempts of transformation (due to the revolutions of 2004 and especially in 2014) such a regime seems to be simply evolving, creating ever more stable forms. That is why we assume that there is a crucial necessity to