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YOUTH POLITICS IN MODERN UKRAINE

Ukrainian youth policy is now in the stage of its formation. The analysis of social and economic literature and normative documents shows that there is a constant search for answers to the question of how the goals and objectives of youth policy should be determined, its content, which state bodies are responsible for planning, implementation and control over it. However, the question of choice of technology for the implementation of this policy, or in other words, by what means the state should regulate youth policy so far remains unresolved.

Under the term «youth politics» we understand clearly and objectively defined system of ideas, principles, theoretical positions concerning the place, role and perspectives of youth in the progressive development of society, enshrined in legislative, normative acts, and other documents (in program documents of political parties, statements of public organizations, speeches of certain social leaders), as well as those of public opinion, first of all young people themselves, and the activities of youth policy actors on the implementation of the most effective means of these ideas, theoretical propositions into reality for the benefit of young people and society as a whole.

According to the survey of young people «The state of youth through the eyes of the young», conducted by the Center for Social Expertise of the Institute of Sociology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine in the framework of the UNDP Project

«Creation of a safe environment for young people of Ukraine» among young people aged 15–23, only 7 % of respondents called the state youth policy in Ukraine it is effective, 27 % is more effective, while 28 % described it as rather ineffective, and 21 % of respondents directly pointed out its ineffectiveness.

So, in order to achieve the goal, the following tasks should be solved:

- to create consolidated systems of state youth policy management, integrated into the general structure of public administration;

- to form a modern legal framework and to improve regulatory legal acts in the field of youth policy;

- to create a system and conditions for the training, retraining and advanced training of personnel of youth policy management, as well as scientific and methodological provision of youth policy;

- to establish cooperation with youth organizations in Ukraine, the EU and its member states;

- to form a single information and legal space for young people - to create specialized national electronic printed youth mass media, to conclude a public contract with mass media aimed at providing young people with high-quality information resources.

There is a need to raise awareness about the rights of young people, the possibilities for their protection and the problems of discrimination. Legal literacy is at a rather low level, young people «do not know their rights», «do not think over their rights», «rather passively legal consciousness». To solve such problems young people need to be involved in various types of educational projects: volunteering; the creation of youth spaces, because there is a problem of the lack of places of meaningful recreation of youth and places where young people could freely gather for communication with their peers; sports and promotion of a healthy lifestyle by demonstrations of professional athletes, the creation of football clubs or jogging tours; vocational guidance; environmental projects aimed at responsible attitude towards nature and formation of active citizenship. All practices in this subject should have financial support from donors and local authorities.

Therefore, the general mean of Ukraine's youth policy is to create conditions for self-realization and creative development of every young person – citizens of Ukraine, realization of innovative

potential of youth in all spheres of social life, education of a generation of people capable of self-realization, preservation and increase of value of the people of Ukraine and civil society, development and strengthening of a sovereign, democratic, rule-of-law state as an integral part of the European and world community.

Given the foregoing, youth can be a factor in both acceleration and inhibition of previous development. It depends on how young people know, share and accept the goals and tasks of state and social development, associates with them their life prospects, possesses the necessary qualities (physical, personal, educational, professional) for solving the tasks set; is provided with the necessary resources and opportunities for active inclusion in the tasks of ensuring the competitiveness of the country.

We need to realize one thing: if today nobody educates young Ukrainians with a normal, non-deformed system of value orientations, tomorrow nobody will be engaged in building a legal democratic state, and perhaps nobody will be called Ukrainians in general.

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ПРОБЛЕМНІ ПИТАННЯ ВИЗНАЧЕННЯ ПРЕДМЕТА ЗЛОЧИНУ НЕЗАКОННОГО ЗБАГАЧЕННЯ, ПЕРЕДБАЧЕНОГО СТАТТЕЮ 368² КРИМІНАЛЬНОГО КОДЕКСУ УКРАЇНИ

Останнім часом увагу правників привертають новели антикорупційного законодавства, чимало з яких жорстко критикують, до того ж, як не прикро це констатувати, досить слушно. Однією з новел, неоднозначно сприйнятих фахівцями, є ст. 368-2 КК України «Незаконне збагачення», щодо змісту, значення і перспектив якої в юридичній літературі висловлюють контрадикторні судження.