

Maryna Parkhomenko

**ABOUT THE CURRENT STATE OF STATE REGULATION
IN THE SPHERE OF SOCIAL PROTECTION
OF A CERTAIN CATEGORY OF PEOPLE**

Six years ago, the term «internally displaced person» was unknown in Ukraine (hereinafter referred to as the IDP). Unfortunately, the reality of life has led to the fact that as a result of Russia's military aggression in Ukraine since 2014, more than a million of such people have appeared. They all need to be protected and provided with necessary supplies. This is an important task for the state, which is obliged to comply with the requirements of important international and domestic regulations. International legal regulation of social security and protection of IDP is based on a significant number of international and interstate universal and specialized agreements. The first include acts containing General principles of ensuring the rights of the IDP: the Universal Declaration of human rights of December 10, 1948 [1], the international Covenant on civil and political rights of December 16, 1966 [2], the international Covenant on social, economic and cultural rights of December 16, 1966 [3], the Convention for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms of November 4, 1950 [4]. The norms of these acts are of a general nature, but for people who were forced to change their place of residence within their state under pressure of circumstances, there's a need of special norms that would provide for national characteristics of protecting a person from the effects of negative social phenomena that pose a threat to life and health , freedom of choice etc. People demand that additional measures be taken in relation to them to organize their new life in a new place of residence, to provide them with additional social protection in comparison with the protection of the rights and interests of other citizens who have not experienced a negative impact of objective and subjective social phenomena.

The above-mentioned international treaties provide for the rights and freedoms of a person, which they possess regardless of where and under what conditions they live, whether they left their permanent place of residence voluntarily, or had to do so due to force majeure circumstances that do not depend on the will of the person. National states and their domestic legislation are obliged to provide a minimum amount of social protection for all citizens (subjects), regardless of their legal status and life circumstances. The norms of the above-mentioned international legal acts are of a general nature, but they are most important from the point of view of ensuring human rights and freedoms. However, the rights and freedoms of individuals who have changed their place of residence within their own country as a result of

such negative social phenomena that actually and objectively threatened their life and health require additional measures taken by the state to organize a person's new life in a new place of residence. They make it necessary to provide additional social protection for IDP in comparison with other citizens (subjects), and therefore the creation of a special new legal framework which would provide appropriate regulatory regulation of public relations with the participation of IDP [5, p.218].

In addition to the above-mentioned global international acts, the following international normative acts, which have a more special character, can protect the rights and freedoms of the IDP. These include the UN Convention on the status of refugees of 1951 [6] and the UN Protocol on the status of refugees of 1966 [7], since a significant number of procedures for the protection of refugees are applied by analogy and in relation to the IDP. The latter are indeed very similar in their legal status to refugees. The main difference is that IDP are refugees in their own country, while classic refugees seek salvation and protection outside their own country. When deciding on the normative regulation of the legal status of the IDP, it is advisable to take into account the positive experience of international normative regulation of public relations in the field of social security of refugees.

International legal experience of legal provision of social protection of IDP indicates that the relevant norms of international law regulating public relations with the participation of such people establish international legal standards for the observance of their rights and are contained in agreements (contracts) designed to regulate certain areas of international relations. However, in relation to Ukraine and its IDP, a significant array of conventions, agreements and other international legal acts over the six years of Russian aggression has not been able to provide protection and provide an adequate response to the challenges of our time, including on international legal protection of citizens.

An important urgent problem of international legal determination of the legal status of IDP, including their social security, is the need to develop a special international treaty. It should identify all the problems in the field of protection of IDP that have not been solved, since the current state of normative regulation in the field of international public relations is characterized by significant gaps.

So, the main duty and responsibility for providing social, legal and other protection and humanitarian assistance to the IDP is assigned to the national authorities of each state, which must guarantee each IDP protection from violence, hunger, from being used as a «protective shield», forced recruitment to the illegal armed groups (in 2013 and 2014, the Russian authorities promised to the residents of the Crimea that their children would join the Russian army only within the peninsula. But today, young men from the Ukrainian ARC are forcibly conscripted to serve in the Russian army and serve thousands of kilometers from home. This is already a violation of

several international conventions and agreements. By the way, young people who do not want to serve in the aggressor's army left the ARC for mainland Ukraine and joined the number of IDO).

It should be noted that the «Guidelines on the issues of internally displaced persons» [8] do not provide for the release of IDP from individual criminal liability for committing genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes [9, p. 174]. The reference to the inevitability of punishment for crimes against humanity is important, since, according to the experience of foreign countries and the Ukrainian six-year-old reality, part of the IDP could take an active part in collaborative movements or even in military operations on the side of terrorist or occupation forces.

Conducting relevant work to protect IDP at the international and national levels is of great importance, since for the first time in Ukraine several comprehensive and in-depth documents have been prepared on the problems of protecting IDP, which can be recognized as the beginning of the normative regulation of the relevant sphere of public relations. It is based on the principles and norms of international law enshrined in existing international treaties and conventions, but is adapted exclusively to regulate the legal status of the IDP, the state's obligations in cases of handling them and etc.

Since Ukraine needs to quickly continue to develop legislation in the field of legal regulation of social protection of IDP, it is advisable to take into account the items of the above-mentioned fundamental international documents, since they generalize the main world views of the international community on the problems of IDP, and also take into account the norms of the main international legal documents in the field of human rights protection. It should also be noted that when extending the development of domestic legislation on the legal status of IDP, it is worth moving away from analogies with the legal status of refugees, since the latter ones have lost the protection of their own state and are forced to seek it on foreign territory, while IDP do not require refugee status, that is, cumbersome and complex procedures for determining it, but can rely on the support and assistance of their own state called Ukraine.

LITERATURE

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Serhii Polovin

GOOGLE SITES IS AN AMAZING APPLICATION FOR WOULD-BE ENGINEERS

Some students who are majoring in technical sciences are often biased against learning foreign languages. Speaking poses a huge challenge for them, so one of the ways to get them engaged in discussion is by using web applications. One of them is Google Sites [1].

Google Sites is so flexible. You can use it for your school or university, you can use it as a teacher blog or a teacher profile. Also, it can be used, for example, for creating e-portfolios. Google Sites can be used to teach your students to create websites, where they can showcase their progress in learning a foreign language. There are so many different ways to use this technology.

The first thing we need to do is to go to Google Sites, and to do that we need to be logged into Google. Google Sites is one of the applications that