

MECHANISM OF HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION AGAINST XENOPHOBIA AND RACISM IN UKRAINE

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The article analyzes the main elements of the mechanism of human rights protection against xenophobia and racism in Ukraine and their legal characterization.

Xenophobia, racism, legal mechanism, methods of protection, public authorities.

Despite the movement of Ukraine to the rule of law and multidirectional reforms taking place in this direction, the issues of xenophobia remains out of sight. According to the results of sociological surveys, 75% of respondents assess the ethnic situation in the country as tense and conflict. Xenophobic sentiments, crimes of hate among Ukrainians do not decrease; the company has informal groups, inciting racial, inter-religious hatred. Indeed, in the Ukrainian society, there are trends that determine the presence in society of different manifestations of xenophobia, racism and intolerance. According to the results of sociological research, considerable potential to increase their participation took place in 2011. In particular, these are the presence in the mass consciousness of xenophobic stereotypes, the use of hate speech in the media, the spread of intolerance in the Internet and right wing radicalism in the youth environment, and so on. Therefore, the primary task today is to overcome such hatred and prejudice through effective human rights mechanisms.

The purpose of this article is a General description of the key elements of the mechanism of legal protection against xenophobia and racism in Ukraine. To clarify the reasons for the emergence of such phenomena as "xenophobia", you should refer to its definition, which comes from the Greek "xenos" stranger, stranger, and "phobos" fear. That is, xenophobia is a dislike and intolerance to people of a different faith, culture, nationality, foreigners, representatives of other regions, as well as to something unfamiliar, strange, and unusual. Xenophobia manifests itself in many forms. In our opinion, the key elements of xenophobia there are ethnophobia (biased, hostile attitude toward a particular nation, people, which is not based on rational reasoning), racism (the belief that one race is by nature better or worse than the other), religious intolerance (active disagreement with the views, values and traditions of the adherents of other religious beliefs).

The main areas of human rights violations as a result of xenophobia include: discrimination on the basis of xenophobia (any distinction, exclusion or preference that deny or diminish the equal enjoyment of rights), the use of moral images (a manifestation of xenophobia through external factors and prejudices), violation of property rights for xenophobia (malicious damage to private or public property), harm to physical health (the use of psychological or physical pressure or various kinds of threats against individuals or social groups to impose their will), and others. For effective prevention of xenophobia and racism in Ukraine, it is necessary to have a clear mechanism for the protection of human rights in this area, provided, first, the power of the state.

In our opinion, human rights mechanism against xenophobic manifestations in Ukraine should consist of the following elements: a regulatory settlement, the subjects of the protection of the rights, remedies (extrajudicial administrative and alternative; court: criminal procedure, civil,

and administrative proceedings in cases concerning administrative offences).

With regard to remedies, disturbed by the manifestations of xenophobia, we proposed the following classification: non-judicial methods: administrative and alternative. Judicial procedures: performed in the order criminal, civil, and administrative proceedings in cases concerning administrative offences. The most important way of combating xenophobia is to work with those negative stereotypes and prejudices that exist in the public representation of certain minorities. Therefore, to overcome the negative manifestations of xenophobia and racism in Ukraine, it is necessary not only to use existing human rights mechanism, but also to understand the role of disease prevention and data displays. This requires the provision of unbiased information to the public and conducting travoprost events what: develop training programs and manuals to combat xenophobia (for police officers, cadets, human rights organizations), travoprost program on the prevention of xenophobia (youth work and so on), providing legal and psychological assistance to ethnic minorities in Ukraine, cooperation and sharing of experiences in combating xenophobia with international organizations and governments of other States, conducting educational activities in the field of law and culture, media coverage of the work against xenophobia, etc.