

**IMPROVEMENT OF LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT
FOR NATIONAL-PATRIOTIC EDUCATION – AS A STRATEGIC
DIRECTION OF NATIONAL SECURITY OF UKRAINE**

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In the conditions of the armed and information war of Russia against Ukraine, we frankly lack educational work in the Ukrainian youth environment, which poses a real threat and destroys the positive image of Ukraine as a powerful independent state with a unique cultural heritage. The further existence of Ukrainian independence is not possible without a radical reform of the national system of youth education, without its orientation towards the formation of conscious citizens and patriots of a united Ukraine. Patriotic education has a clear target orientation – the protection of the Motherland and is an integral part of the entire system of ensuring the national security of Ukraine. A new theoretical understanding of the foundations of patriotism, national-patriotic education of youth is an urgent problem of the present and the future, in the solution of which state policy, education and pedagogical psychology play a decisive role.

At one time, the theorist of Ukrainian conservatism V. Lypynsky wrote: «To be a patriot means to demand good and kind deeds from oneself, as from a Ukrainian, and not to hate others because they are «not Ukrainians». Ultimately, to be a patriot means, as a Ukrainian, to cultivate in oneself public, political, and state-building traits: faith in God and obedience to his laws, loyalty, firmness, discipline, respect for one's traditional authority...» [1].

The state policy of Ukraine in the field of national-patriotic education is implemented in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of Ukraine and the Laws of Ukraine «On National Security of Ukraine», «On Defense of Ukraine», «On the Armed Forces of Ukraine», «On Education», «On the Basic Principles of State Policy in the Field of Establishing Ukrainian National and Civic

Identity», «On the Legal Status and Commemoration of the Memory of Fighters for the Independence of Ukraine in the 20th Century», «On the Condemnation of Communist and National Socialist (Nazi) Totalitarian Regimes in Ukraine and the Prohibition of Propaganda of Their Symbols», «On the Perpetuation of the Victory over Nazism in World War II 1939-1945», etc. [2; 3].

Analysis of Ukrainian legislation in the field of national-patriotic education allows us to assert that patriotic education does not yet have a proper holistic mechanism and systematic interaction of state authorities, local self-government, educational institutions and civil society institutions with the aim of forming in young people a high national consciousness, a sense of devotion to their Motherland. Thus, the terms «patriot» and «patriotism» are completely absent from the text of the Constitution of Ukraine. And there is every reason to consider Article 15 of the Basic Law as a direct ban on the existence of a state ideology, and therefore any ideological principles of patriotism [4, Art. 15].

The Law of Ukraine «On Education», which, in the absence of a separate law on national-patriotic education in our country, should regulate the education of children and youth as one of the main priorities of the state and society in the development of civil society, define the tasks, forms and methods of such activity, uses the term «patriotism» in only one of its articles. Only in the duties of pedagogical and scientific-pedagogical workers is it stated that they must establish respect for patriotism as one of the principles of universal morality by instructions and personal example [5].

The texts of the Laws of Ukraine «On the Legal Status and Commemoration of the Fighters for the Independence of Ukraine in the 20th Century», «On the Condemnation of the Communist and National Socialist (Nazi) Totalitarian Regimes in Ukraine and the Prohibition of the Propaganda of Their Symbols», «On the Perpetuation of the Victory over Nazism in World War II 1939-1945», as well as «On the Assignment of the Names (Pseudonyms) of Individuals, Anniversary and Holiday Dates, Names and Dates of Historical Events to Legal Entities and Objects of Property Rights» also do not use the terms «patriot» and «patriotism» at all.

The current stage of Ukrainian statehood is of great importance for the future of the Ukrainian people and determining our prospects in Europe. In today's extremely difficult conditions, our priority should be the development of a qualitatively new state policy of national-patriotic education, which will greatly influence the future development of the Ukrainian state. National-patriotic education of youth, as an integral part of the system for ensuring the national security of Ukraine, is a complex, systematic and purposeful activity of state authorities, local governments, the public, family, educational institutions and other social institutions, aimed at forming in the younger generation a high patriotic consciousness, a sense of loyalty and love for the Motherland, and constant readiness to fulfill their duty to protect national interests. National-

patriotic education should ensure the formation of a self-sufficient Ukrainian citizen, a humanist and a democrat, ready to fulfill their civic duties and inherit the spiritual and cultural heritage of the Ukrainian people, and if necessary, to give their life for the Motherland.

In order to improve state policy in the field of national security of Ukraine and develop regulatory and legal support for the national-patriotic education of citizens, it is considered appropriate to:

1. To initiate amendments to Article 15 of the Constitution of Ukraine and to reword the second paragraph as follows: «The state contributes to the establishment and development of the state ideology, as a holistic system of a set of ideas, values, and concepts, through which the Ukrainian people realize themselves and their position in the world around them, express their needs, and determine the forms of organizing their own existence, and form and organize the national-patriotic education of their citizens» [4, Article 15].

2. To make appropriate amendments to the Law of Ukraine «On National Security of Ukraine» [6], in particular to supplement Sections: I. General Provisions, II. Principles of National Policy and V. Planning in the Spheres of National Security and Defense, as well as the Laws of Ukraine «On Education», «On Defense of Ukraine», «On the Armed Forces of Ukraine», etc., in terms of defining, developing and ensuring effective state policy in the field of national-patriotic education of all segments of the Ukrainian population, providing for appropriate legal, organizational and material and financial mechanisms.

3. Taking into account that national-patriotic education is an integral part of the system of ensuring national security of Ukraine, consider the issue of creating a permanent Coordination Center for National-Patriotic Education within the NSDC Apparatus, with the involvement of representatives of interested ministries, departments, the public, the media, spiritual and religious, volunteer and international partners.

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ДО ПИТАННЯ ВИЗНАЧЕННЯ ПОНЯТТЯ ПРАВА НА ЗДОРОВ'Я ЯК ОСОБИСТОГО НЕМАЙНОГО ПРАВА ФІЗИЧНИХ ОСІБ

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Особисті немайнові права становлять одну з ключових складових правової системи кожної держави. Вони забезпечують захист прав і свобод людини, які не пов'язані з матеріальними цінностями чи майновими відносинами. Ці права є невід'ємною частиною людської гідності та належать кожному від народження до кінця життя.

До особистих немайнових прав належать право на життя, здоров'я, свободу, гідність, особисту недоторканність, приватність, свободу думки, совісті, віросповідання, вираження своїх переконань тощо. Вони гарантовані Конституцією України та іншими законами й підлягають захисту від будь-яких посягань з боку державних органів, громадян або третіх осіб.

Сучасні наукові дослідження у сфері цивільного права підтверджують, що воно не може обмежуватися лише майновими відносинами. Особисті немайнові права повинні посідати важливе місце в системі приватноправового регулювання, і їм необхідно приділяти значно більше уваги.

Право на здоров'я є одним із найважливіших особистих немайнових прав фізичної особи, тісно пов'язаним із правом на життя та забезпеченням особистої цілісності. Проте, аналізуючи чинне законодавство, варто зазначити, що в ньому відсутнє пряме визначення терміна «право на здоров'я».

Регулювання можливостей людини у сфері власного здоров'я здійснюється через закріплення низки конкретних прав, зокрема: права на