

contained in separate slogans: "Brest Peace Treaty with the states of the Fourth Alliance on February 9, 1918", "Warsaw Treaty of 1920" and others.

The new historical stage in the development of Ukrainian diplomacy began on July 16, 1990. At that time the Verhovna Rada of the Ukrainian SSR adopted the Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine. In 1991-1992, Ukraine repeated the achievements of the diplomats of the UPR. Ukraine hosted the recognition parade. Only in December 1991, 75 countries recognized Ukraine, and during the next year another 60. This was a real triumph, a great holiday of a young state. Only this holiday was the colossal work of our diplomacy [2, p.177].

To sum everything up, Ukrainian democracy was formed during a long historical period. In its process of historical development many ideas and principles were accumulated. Ukrainian diplomacy needs to be adapted to new forms of international relations and classical diplomatic methods to the challenges of the new millennium.

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RESOCIALIZATION OF UNDERAGE CONVICTS

Criminal behavior of minors is one of the most pressing issues of today's society, which is becoming global. One of the social institutes conducting social and pedagogical work with criminals who committed a crime and serving sentences in places of imprisonment are educational

colonies belonging to the administration of the State Penitentiary Service of Ukraine, whose purpose is the re-socialization of juvenile convicts and the return them to society full of law-abiding citizens

Transformation in the economic, political and social life of the state primarily affects minors and protecting of their rights and legitimate interests.

Why is this topic relevant today? Many of children live in extremely difficult conditions. Surrounding events, tense family relationships, coeval pressure, and bullying negatively affect the psychics and further development of the personality of the juvenile. According to Yulia Sudenko: "Everything goes from the family, starting with elementary things of everyday life. Low income in the family, life conditions also affect the formation of the child. The role of family education is important when the child grows and does not understand what is good and bad, when he does not realize that for every act administrative or even criminal responsibility can be" [4]. So, we must understand that minors need increased attention, assistance and protection above all from the parents as well as from the state and whole society.

The State Penitentiary Service of Ukraine is constantly taking measures to ensure the rights of minors who are in the colonies for minors, improve their conditions of maintenance, increase social protection and improve the process of re-socialization.

According to the current normative and law-abiding officials, there are 6 special colonies for minors in the structure of the Department of State Criminal Execution Service of Ukraine, in which 117 people are held. Convicts aged 16 to 18 are serving in penal colonies (for particularly serious crimes - from 14 years). In order to consolidate the results of the correction and completion of training after reaching the age of eighteen, the convicts may leave for the further serving of punishment in the colony for minors until the age of 22. Over the last decade, the number of convicts in colonies for minors tends to decrease (by 75%). At the same time, the proportion of people convicted of committing serious and especially serious crimes is increasing [2].

Among the convicts held in the educational colonies, 46% of the teens were convicted of theft, 15.2% for robbery, 9.8% for brigandage, 4.9% were for murder, 3.2% 2.6% - rape, 1.4% - crimes related to illegal drug

trafficking, 16% - other crimes. Earlier, they were prosecuted and served non-imprisonment, about 66.1%, and 1.7% were re-sentenced to imprisonment.

Ensuring the process of re-socialization of convicts begins with the compilation of individual programs of socio-psychological work, which constitute a comprehensive plan of measures aimed at correcting the negative features of the personality of minors, studying and maximizing the factors influencing asocial behavior, the development of positive attitudes and abilities. Such programs form of the first days of the convict's stay in the colony for minors, taking into account the individual characteristics of minors, their behavior, mental status, the degree of social deprivation and the period of punishment.

The complex socio-legal characteristics of the contingent of colonies for minors require a special approach to the process of criminal punishment for juveniles. One of the main means of re-socialization of teens who have been taken to places of deprivation of freedom is to increase their educational level and professional education. Psychologists and librarians hold thematic lectures and conversations, as well as the law-education work involved specialists of educational and public institutions, human rights and non-governmental organizations that deal with the issues of observance of the rights of the child. O. Nezhivets and other scholars consider this phenomenon as "the process of training individuals ... providing them with post-penitentiary assistance, which is implemented as a set of measures of social, legal, educational and criminological nature, aimed at the restoration, and, if necessary, the acquisition of these personal qualities allowing them to lead a law-abiding and socially useful way of life " [3, p. 38].

There are general schools and vocational schools in all colonies for minors in which convicts are able to cope with gaps in the general education program, obtain a certificate of complete secondary education. In vocational schools at colonies for minors convicts obtain their first profession, which subsequently makes it possible to find employment after release. In order to provide a comprehensive vocational guidance for students in each colony for minors, a software and hardware complex for professional orientation "Professional guidance terminals" was installed, where students can find plenty of interesting and useful information that is constantly updated, about vacancies and professions that are in demand in the labor market.

Teenagers pass an External Independent Assessment for six years and enter higher establishment. Showing high results, minors can use distance method of studying. In 2016, 7 pupils realized educational needs through the use of distance and distance learning technologies at higher establishment (5 people in the Kremenchug educational colony and 2 in the Melitopol educational colony).

In all educational colonies, the work of socially-oriented circles, in which minors make articles of artistic and applied art, are activated. These products are used for the design and installation of residential and auxiliary premises for educational colonies, holding classes in general and vocational schools in these institutions, etc. In total, 150 circles have been organized. Representatives of state, public and religious organizations are actively involved in this work. Upon educational measures aimed at the correction and re-socialization of juvenile convicts, their relatives are involved. Not only do they visit their children, they also take an active part in the work of the parent committee. Traditionally, it was held in parenting colonies "Parental Days", "Parent Conferences", "Days of Open Doors".

On the achieved level of resocialization of personality at this stage it is worth judging not by what she says, but by her behavior. Only the behavior of the juvenile can be a true comprehensive criterion for its resocialization, in which the developed system of attitudes personality: 1) to the outside world (society), 2) to study, 3) to socially useful work, 4) to social work, 5) to colonie's staff, 6) to the group of convicts, 7) to people, 8) to themselves, 9) to legal and moral norms, 10) to commit a crime, etc. In addition, the criteria can be distinguished by other indicators [4, p. 76-78].

In the colonies for minors, a comprehensive system of assistance for persons released from places of imprisonment, in solving domestic issues and employment after dismissal has been established and is in operation. Six months before the expiration of the sentence, the convicted training courses for release scheduled for the provision of psychological and legal assistance are provided for.

Before releasing preliminary agreement is made on the issues of household equipment and employment of minors who are released. When released, all convicts give out sights, which explain the procedure for employment after the release, and contains the addresses of the state bodies that provide assistance in resolving these issues. All minors are sent to the

place of residence accompanied by their parents, and in the absence of such a possibility - accompanied by employees. Adolescents who are orphans are arranged in special social security institutions [1].

In our opinion, society and the state should greatly contribute to solving the problem of juvenile delinquency and their re-socialization after serving a sentence. It is necessary to develop a variety of social programs that take into account all the psychological and moral aspects of the convicted person and effectively carry out the correction of behavior and rehabilitation of the individual in order to return to society and further life in it as a fully adequate, educated, sociable and conscious member of society. It is at the final stage of the process of re-socialization that we can talk about the reintegration of a convicted juvenile in society as a result of it, after which the process of socialization continues, which has been interrupted since the beginning of the XXI century.

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