

Dashkowska O.R.,

Doctor of Law Sciences,

Professor, Head of Department of theory of law and constitutional law, National University «Law Academy of Ukraine named after Yaroslav Mudryi»

CONSISTENCY OF LEGISLATION AS A SIGN OF ITS CONSTITUTIVE

The essence of public power in a democratic state is the only source of power is the people who exercise power directly and through bodies of state power and local self-government. Its implementation in modern society is impossible without the acts of public authorities, local governments and their officials, which is an external manifestation of the exercise of authority, they reflected specific decisions representatives of public authorities to regulate certain public relations to achieve appropriate social, and in particular legal, consequences. The system acts with normative in legal science and practice is called legislation.

The legislation appears as a whole, organic, self-organizing systems only when the regulations are beginning to be seen in their relationships and hierarchy, as a kind of orderly integrity, trying to overcome their inherent conflict when it becomes possible to distinguish between the existence of the regulations of various types of bonds. Legislation is a system that must be integrating features such as flexibility, harmony and consistency of all elements. Thus between legal requirements are coordinating subordinate bonds. The first is a spatial ordering, consistent elements, their interactions across. The relationship of subordination governing vertical coherence of the components of the legislation, their interaction, manifested in the form of subordination.

Legal validity of a legal act determines the place which he occupies in the system of legal acts, the act of a lower void no conflict with the act, which has a higher legal force, cannot change or cancel it. In case of violation of these requirements, the legal act is declared invalid, the consequence will it change or cancellation.

So, all kinds of normative legal acts form a system based on hierarchical subordination. Due to the observance of the principle of hierarchical subordination provided formal logical consistency and coherence of legal norms. Each type of instruments is strictly defined level in the hierarchy of normative acts.

The general idea (there are other types of hierarchical systems) the hierarchy as «the principle of structural organization of complex multilevel systems is to streamline the interactions between levels in order from highest to lowest» on normative legal acts should be noted: (1) validity and social importance of each legal act depends on the place that is in the system of government authority that issued this certificate, the hierarchy of the relevant authorities; (2) acts of the lower must be in strict accordance with the regulations of higher bodies and should not contradict them, together, these acts must conform to the Constitution and not contradict it; (3) acts of higher and lower bodies should not substitute for one another; (4) the

most important public relations subject to legal regulations must be mediated only by law; (5) acts lower bodies may be amended or repealed only by those agencies that issued them, or higher than their bodies.

Komar M.S.,
Ph.D. student,
Department of theory and philosophy of law,
Institute of Law and Psychology National University «Lviv Polytechnic»

RIGHT TO A DECENT STANDARD OF LIVING IN THE HUMAN RIGHTS SYSTEM

A proper determining the place of the right to a decent standard of living in the human rights system is an important methodological issue in the study of nature and criteria for a decent existence of man and society as a purpose of the welfare state.

A humanistic approach to understanding human rights is the most characteristic of the modern domestic legal theory. The idea of human rights in the humanistic concept is derived directly from the idea of dignity. Fixing the human dignity as a personal subjective right and the constitutional principle leads to the recognition of equal dignity for all people and their equal importance for the society and the state, which results in the need to legally secure the human dignity, including by means of positive law.

The human right to dignity is specified in other human rights; their fixation, creation and implementation of guarantees for their ensuring and protection are ways for the state to implement human

rights to a decent standard of living. The human right to a decent standard of living is in this context just one of many in the list of rights ensuring the implementation of the human dignity principle.

Within the welfare state theory recognizing man and his dignity as the highest values and decent human existence as a fundamental purpose – the practice of legal fixing and implementation of not only socio-economic human rights, but also generally of any rights, freedoms and responsibilities determining the legal status is regarded in terms of its ability to ensure the realization of the right to a dignified existence.

Understanding the place of the human right to a decent life in the system of human rights, when viewed in the context of the welfare state theory, acquires a specific interpretation. Legal recognition, fixing and implementation of the full range of human rights and freedoms are considered as a necessary condition to ensure a decent human life and as a purpose of the welfare state.