

the Eastern Slavs to consolidate their efforts to fight for their existence and thus accelerated the process of their unification into a single state.

Thus, the emergence of the Old Rus state was the result of the socio-economic and political development of the Eastern Slavs and was caused by the following factors:

- a) territorial, ethnic, religious and cultural commonality of the Eastern Slavs;
- b) close economic ties within the East Slavic array;
- c) common desire of our ancestors to combine their efforts in the struggle against the enemies, first of all with the nomads from the wild steppe.

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## **CONSTITUTIONAL STATE: ESSENCE, FEATURES, DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORLD**

**Illya Stetsyk**, student

**Olena Boryslavska**, Scientific adviser

**Lily Kuznetsova**, Associate Professor, PhD (Phylology), Language Consultant  
*Lviv Ivan Franko National University*

The essence of the notion of a constitutional state.

Throughout the history of mankind, constitutional state remains one of the most important influential instruments. Therefore, the question of its essence is recognized as the key in the field of law and is reduced to the clarification of the constitutional features of the political and legal organization of society, which reflects the power mechanism of a democratic system, is based on the rule of law and seeks to fulfill the social function in ensuring the interests of people and people. The science of constitutional law, in connection with the identification of the necessary potential of power, the functioning of the state mechanism is taken to look for a new model of the state on its properties of origin, existence and development on the basis of the Constitution. It should be emphasized that one of the features of a modern constitutional state is the realization of its right, which means the proclamation of the principle of recognition of law, its observance and

coverage of all spheres of power, since the highest value is the person, his rights, interests and freedoms.

The state is one of the most important institutions of society, the central and determining element of its political system and its subsystem - political organization. The state, as a society, arose at a certain stage of development of mankind. Political, legal literature presents various theories of the origin of the state: non-historical theory, theological theory, modern Catholic Church supports the divine genesis of the idea of the state, patriarchal theory, the theory of social contract, class theory.

The constitutional state from ancient times was the focus of scientific thought of many philosophers and scholars. In the writings of domestic and foreign scientists, the constitutional state is combined with the concepts of law, politics and political power and has various definitions. In the conceptual apparatus of the national science of constitutional law, the term "constitutional system" began to apply relatively recently, compared with the post-Soviet states, which operated the notions of "social order", "social order". All this allows us to conclude that the concept of the constitutional system is attached different meaning: the actual constitution or integral system of basic political, legal, economic and social relations; certain form of organization of the state, which is enshrined in the constitution; Such a state of relations, which in various ways characterizes the state as constitutional. At the same time under the constitutional state means a state with limited government power and national sovereignty, ensuring such restrictions with appropriate guarantees. The characteristic of the constitutional system is to establish its relationship with such concepts as "state system", "civil society".

In the modern period of development of Ukrainian statehood, it is necessary to take into account the fact that the constitutional state bases itself on the state power of political forces: the activities of political parties; ideological forces; force derived from the principle of the rule of law and law; police; the force of international significance of the young Ukrainian state, etc. It can be argued that the constitutional state in the modern period is implemented through the participation of various parts of the political system of society in the development of their own political programs that can be taken into account by the state in the process of developing and implementing a nationwide, state program of development of the Ukrainian state and society. At the same time, in Ukraine there is a majority of prerequisites for the formation of a constitutional state. The 1996 Constitution became the main law of the state. Therefore, how the Constitution is implemented, society can form a public opinion.

The task of the constitutional state is to learn to listen and to take into account the opinion of the opposition, taking into account the constitutional forms and methods of implementing its proposals.

Consequently, we can conclude that a constitutional state is, first and foremost, a state limited by the norms of the Constitution in order to establish a separation of powers, popular sovereignty and the rule of law.

Principles of organization and functioning of the state mechanism

The principles of organization and functioning of the state mechanism are the fundamental guiding principles, ideas that underlie the organization of the ideal of the state mechanism. Most of the principles are constitutionally entrenched. The mechanism of the state is a system of state organizations consisting of state bodies, state enterprises and state institutions that carry out its tasks and realize its functions, the complex hierarchical structure of state bodies, institutions, enterprises through which public administration of society and protection of its main interests are carried out. The mechanism of the state has certain characteristics: the hierarchical system is based on positions of ordination and subordination; a holistic system of externally organized elements that has the same principles of construction. Each of the actors of the state mechanism, as its systematic element, is organically linked with all its other elements. The mechanism of the state, being the only one, includes organs, blocs, subsystems, and even independent branches of power. Principles of the organization and operation of the state mechanism are the fundamental guiding principles, ideas that underlie the organization of the ideal state mechanism. Most of the principles are constitutionally enshrined: democracy, legality, humanism, national equality, division of power, professionalism, non-violence.

Modern state concepts are very diverse, which is conditioned by: the complexity of the social structure of modern society; historical peculiarities of development of countries; a variety of methodological approaches to a particular problem; the existence of countries of varying degrees of development. In most cases in the state see the mechanism to ensure the integrity of society, solving public affairs, social compromise and common agreement. With the emergence of the state arise and develop a variety of theories about it.

Modern concepts of classification state defines the following theory: solidarity, rule of law, the welfare state, social state, social and legal state, pluralistic democracy, the theory of elite convergence technocratic doctrine, modernization of the national state, fascist doctrine.

So, we can make conclusion that the state is a form of organization of society, a carrier of public authority, a set of interconnected institutions and organizations that manage the society on behalf of the people and ensure the safety of individuals and nations.

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## **OBLIGATION TO COMPENSATE FOR DAMAGE CAUSED TO MINORS**

**Marta Stupets**, student

**Galina Yanovytska**, Assistant Professor, PhD (Law), Research Advisor

**Natalie Hrynya**, Associate Professor, PhD (Philology), Language Consultant

*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

The question of responsibility is leading in civil law. After all, for the person who has suffered from harm, it is a fundamental answer to the question of who will be responsible for such actions. So it is always important for the victim to know who can be contacted for damages. By the general rule, fixed in the Civil Code, the damage is fully compensated by the person who caused it. The law assumes that children do not have the same well-formed judgment as adults do, and has fashioned special rules for compensation and liability. In Ukraine, the responsibility of persons under the age of 14 is different from those aged from 14 to 18 years old.

According to the Civil Code, a person, who has not reached the age of fourteen, is not responsible for his or her own actions that have harmed another person. Responsibility for the damage caused by such a person can be assigned to other persons, namely:

1) parents (adoptive parents) or guardians or another natural person who, on legal grounds, carries out the education of a minor (for example patronage teacher, according to the Family Code of Ukraine);

2) educational institution, Institute for Health Protection or another institution that is obliged to oversee the juvenile, as well on the person who oversees the minor person on the basis of the contract;

3) the institution which according to the law carries out in relation to minor guardian function.

The responsibility of parents or guardians occurs if they do not prove that the harm is not the result of mistreatment or evasion from the implementation of upbringing and supervision of a young person. In the case of educational and other specified institutions, the necessary basis for their responsibility is presence of their