

Today about 1 million Muslims live in Ukraine. About half of Muslims of Ukraine are Crimean Tatars. Ukrainian society is very open and tolerant, there have never been such problems with attitudes towards Muslims.

Compared to European countries, Ukraine has an average number of Muslims - 3.4% of followers of Islam in Europe. The same number, for example, in Spain, Bulgaria and the Netherlands. This is far from the records of Germany (16.4%), France (16%) and the United Kingdom (10%), but much more than, for example, in neighboring Belarus and Moldova (0.1% each).

Despite the general improvement in the situation of women in Muslim countries, this problem remains very relevant. Women are actively fighting against the arbitrariness of the patriarchal government, for their rights. Women in Iran, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and elsewhere risk their lives to overcome violence from the state and men. The main goal of the struggle of women is to establish equality between women and men, to establish a just society in which there will be no features of gender discrimination.

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PROJECT RISK MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

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The development of Ukraine as a democratic state governed by the rule of law is determined to a small extent by how rational and effective the organization of power in the state is, not only and not so much central, but above

all local, represented by local self-government. Local self-government is one of the fundamental democratic principles of the constitutional order of Ukraine.

Local self-government in Ukraine is a state-guaranteed right and real ability of a territorial community – residents of a village, settlement, city or voluntary association of residents of several villages, settlements, cities – independently or under the responsibility of local government bodies and officials to resolve local issues, significance within the Constitution and laws of Ukraine.

Local self-government in Ukraine is carried out on the principles of: democracy; legality; publicity; collegiality; combination of local and state interests; election; legal, organizational and material-financial independence within the powers defined by this and other laws; accountability and responsibility to territorial communities of their bodies and officials; state support and guarantees of local self-government; judicial protection of the rights of local self-government.

The system of local self-government in structural and organizational terms is a set of local governments, self-organization of the population and organizational forms through which the relevant territorial community or its components carry out tasks and functions of local government, address issues of local importance.

In cities with district division by the decision of the territorial community of the city or city council in accordance with the specified Law district councils in the city can be formed. District councils in cities form their executive bodies and elect the chairman of the council, who is also the chairman of its executive committee.

Taking into account the peculiarities of the administrative-territorial structure of our state, the system of representative bodies of local self-government consists of two levels: village, settlement, city councils (hereinafter - local councils); district and regional councils.

Bodies of self-organization of the population are representative bodies created by residents who legally reside in the territory of a village, settlement, city or their parts to solve the tasks provided by the Law of Ukraine "On bodies of self-organization of the population". Bodies of self-organization of the population are: house, street, quarter committees; neighborhood committees; district committees in cities; village, settlement committees. The best example of the creation of such bodies of self-organization are condominiums.

Executive bodies of local self-government - bodies which, in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine "On Local Self-Government in Ukraine", are created by village, settlement, city, district councils in cities (in case of their creation) to perform executive functions and powers of local self-government, implementation of decisions adopted by territorial communities, relevant councils within the limits set by law.

The executive bodies include the executive committee of the council, as well as departments, administrations and other executive bodies that may be created by the village, settlement, city, district council in the city within its

approved structure and staff, in order to exercise powers within the competence of councils.

Another element of the system of local self-government is the village, township, mayor, who in accordance with Art. 12 of the Law "On local self-government in Ukraine" is the main official of the territorial community, respectively, the village (voluntary association of residents of several villages into one territorial community), settlement and city.

Also an element of local self-government is an official of local self-government bodies - a person who works in local self-government bodies, has the appropriate official powers in the implementation of organizational and administrative and advisory functions and receives a salary from the local budget.

The powers of local self-government are the rights and responsibilities of territorial communities, local self-government bodies for the implementation of tasks and functions of local self-government determined by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, other legal acts.

In general, the most important issues referred to local government, defined by the Constitution of Ukraine, Art. 143 which stipulates that territorial communities of villages, settlements, cities directly or through the local self-government bodies formed by them manage the property that is in communal ownership; approve programs of socio-economic and cultural development and control their implementation; approve the budgets of the relevant administrative-territorial units and control their implementation; establish local taxes and fees in accordance with the law; ensure the holding of local referendums and the implementation of their results; form, reorganize and liquidate utility companies, organizations and institutions, as well as exercise control over their activities; resolve other issues of local significance referred by law to their competence.

According to its structure, the powers of local self-government include: own (self-governing) powers, housing and communal services; delegated powers.

Local state administrations exercise the powers of local self-government delegated to them by the relevant councils, as well as the powers of higher-level executive bodies delegated to them within the limits set by law by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. The transfer of powers of other bodies to local state administrations shall be accompanied by the transfer to them of the relevant financial, logistical and other resources necessary for the exercise of these powers.

It can be argued that the system and powers of local self-government in Ukraine contribute to the development of civil society, aimed at democratizing the relationship between the subjects and objects of local self-government. However, although the system of local self-government in Ukraine already has some stable forms, this does not mean that its further development is inexpedient. In today's conditions, the search for rational opportunities to improve the efficiency of this system is relevant. For example, it may be to ensure the formation of self-sufficient territorial communities that have material,

financial and other resources to the extent sufficient for the effective performance of tasks and functions of local self-government; provision of social services to the population at the level provided by national standards; a clear division of powers between local governments at different levels and public authorities, which should exclude cases of interference by public authorities in the affairs of territorial communities.

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DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE RULE OF LAW

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The development of independent Ukraine was marked by the proclamation and enshrinement in the Constitution of Ukraine of the rule of law. The consolidation of this principle in the Basic Law demonstrated the desire of our state to build its legal system on the basis of principles that are recognized as fundamental to any democratic society. The rule of law is one of the basic values of democracy.

The rule of law in the state provides clear rules of the game and allows citizens to live in an independent democracy. In order to establish and operate such rules, the state must work efficiently and effectively, enforce laws, and ensure an independent and impartial judiciary. The rule of law is about the quality of life of citizens, the economy and investment attractiveness of the country.

Given the different approaches to determining the content of the rule of law, we can formulate the idea that the rule of law is a specific social reality, which is a symbiosis of different interests: political, economic, social, cultural and so on. Despite the fact that the specifics of the formation of the principle of supremacy in a country depends on the characteristics of national and cultural development, including national legal culture, the establishment of this principle is possible through consistent compliance with a number of conditions.

The modern understanding of law implies the recognition of person as the highest social value, and ensuring the rights and freedoms of person and citizen -