

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.

References:

1. Regarding the legal grounds for local governments' ability to be a party to collective labor disputes (conflicts): letter from the National Mediation and Conciliation Service № 08-01/40 of 26.01.2005 – Access mode: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/rada/show/v1_40299-05#Text
2. On local self-government in Ukraine: Law of Ukraine of 21.05.1997№280/97 Access mode: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/280/97-%D0%B2%D1%80#Text>
3. On bodies of self-organization of the population: Law of Ukraine of 11.07.2001 № 2625 – Access mode: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2625-14#Text>

DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE RULE OF LAW

VLAD SAZONOV, student

KSENIA NESTERENKO, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Scientific and Language Adviser

Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University

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 -

the main goal of state power, which exercises its competence only within the constitution and laws of the country.

Constitutional aspirations to develop and strengthen a democratic, social, legal state cannot be realized in Ukraine without the establishment of political human rights and freedoms. The latter include: the right to freedom of association in political parties and public organizations; the right of citizens of Ukraine to participate in the management of state affairs, in all-Ukrainian and local referendums, to freely elect and be elected to bodies of state power and bodies of local self-government; the right of citizens of Ukraine to hold meetings, rallies, marches and demonstrations, etc. Normative and legal regulation of constitutional political rights of human and civil liberties is carried out by the laws of Ukraine.

The principle of the rule of law is the fundamental basis of a democratic state governed by the rule of law. Development rule of law is a guideline for socio-political development of Ukraine, which is explicitly stated in Art. 1 Constitution of Ukraine, where our state is recognized as sovereign and independent, democratic, social, legal. Only the formation of the rule of law, which is governed by the rule of law and, accordingly, the principles of the Constitution and laws, will ensure the implementation of the priority of human rights in society. Therefore, a substantive element of the rule of law and through it an effective tool for regulating social relations is the requirement to guarantee human rights and fundamental freedoms.

References:

[https://www.venice.coe.int/webforms/documents/default.aspx?pdffile=CDL-AD\(2011\)003rev-ukr](https://www.venice.coe.int/webforms/documents/default.aspx?pdffile=CDL-AD(2011)003rev-ukr)

FORMATION OF STUDENT COMMUNITIES OF EMIGRANTS FROM THE DNIEPER REGION IN KRAKOW (1887-1927)

ANASTASIIA SEMENENKO, PhD student

OLENA ANISENKO, Senior Teacher, Language Adviser

H. S. Skovoroda Kharkiv National Pedagogical University

Ukrainians studied at the Jagiellonian University in Austrian times, but in the second half of the XIX century. Krakow became one of the centers of education for young people from the former Polish lands, which came under the rule of Prussia, Austria and Russia. The first student community in Krakow is considered to be the Academic Community, which was established in 1887 by students of the Jagiellonian University. Among the Ukrainians in the Academic Community were representatives of various fields of study: physicians, philosophers, artists who studied at the Academy of Arts in Krakow, high school teachers and others.