

registration of individuals and legal entities. Thus, this reform has brought the Ukrainian legislature closer to the European one.

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POSITION OF DEMOCRACY WITHIN THE LEFT-RIGHT POLITICAL SPECTRUM

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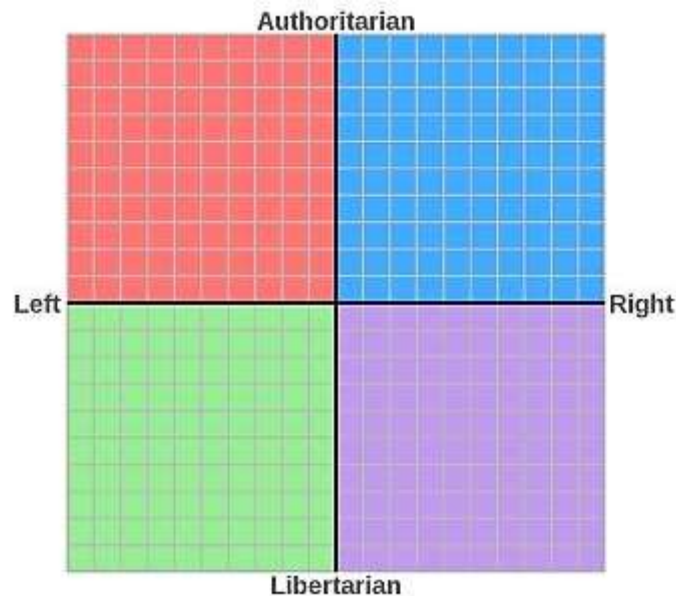
Modern society faces a wide range of complex problems, one of which is political polarization. It means that many countries are experiencing growing deep gaps between different ideological groups. This phenomenon can have a range of negative effects on society, including social and political fragmentation, loss of trust in government, inability to cooperate and move a progress. In fact, every political party has an ideological background, so the main problem is much deeper than trivial political rivalry.

Throughout history, the definitions of ideologies have undergone significant changes, with some newer ones emerging. To help distinguish between them, a political compass or spectrum has been developed. This compass divides political beliefs into two main categories: left and right. Those on the left typically advocate for state control over most aspects of human life and activity, while those on the right support freedom from interference by the state apparatus [3]. The political compass is made up of two axes: the axis of individual freedoms and the axis of economic freedoms. The line representing the extreme radical points runs diagonally.

One of the most prevalent political systems in the world is democracy, which raises the question of where it falls on the political compass. It can be argued that democracy is a centrist ideology, occupying a middle ground between the left and right sides of the spectrum. Democracy values individual freedoms and

civil liberties, while also allowing for economic freedom within certain parameters. The balance between individual and economic freedoms is a delicate one and can vary depending on the specific form of democracy in question.

Overall, the political compass provides a useful tool for understanding the complex and varied world of political ideologies. By identifying where different ideologies fall on the spectrum, we can better understand the values and beliefs that underpin them. While the compass is not a perfect system and there is always room for debate and interpretation, it provides a valuable starting point for analyzing and evaluating political ideologies.



Generally speaking, both left-wing and right-wing ideologies can support democratic principles, but they may have different interpretations of what democracy entails and how it should be implemented. In some cases, the left-wing supporters may prioritize direct democracy and participatory decision-making, while the right-wing chooses representative democracy and the protection of individual rights and freedoms. But if we compare a democrat party and a republican one in the USA, the first one is totally left-leaning and liberal, while the second one is right-leaning and conservative.

In the United States, the Democratic Party is composed of members who identify as both left-wing and right-wing. It is important to note that the number of representatives who identify as conservative is significantly lower, and the United States is generally considered a liberal country. However, there is a political ideology that aims to balance the aforementioned perspectives, known as centrism [4].

Therefore, democracy is generally considered to be a system of governance rather than a political ideology. While some political parties and ideologies may prioritize democratic values more than others, democracy itself can be found across the political spectrum. Its principles such as protection of individual rights

and freedoms, fair elections, rule of law, can be implemented by absolutely different ideologies across the compass.

It is not always possible to classify clearly all of the principles, laws, political parties, or media outlets as either left-wing or right-wing since they often incorporate elements of both. In addition, individuals who identify themselves as left or right-wing may also embrace some principles from the opposing end of the political compass. This approach is beneficial in some way whereas it allows us to avoid simplified outlook and keep balance in political sphere of our life.

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INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN UKRAINE: CURRENT LEGAL ISSUES

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Article 1 of the Constitution of Ukraine states that Ukraine is a sovereign and independent, democratic, social, and legal state. Despite that the Russian Federation invaded the territory of Ukraine in 2014, having violated a number of norms of international law. As a result, about 7% of the territory of Ukraine was occupied and almost 2 million people were forced to become internally displaced persons.

Moreover, these circumstances caused considerable changes to the Ukrainian legislation and the following legal acts came into force: the law of Ukraine on Ensuring the Rights and Freedoms of Citizens and Legal Regime in the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Ukraine No 1207-VII of April 15, 2014; the law of Ukraine on Ensuring the Rights and Freedoms of Internally Displaced Persons No 1706-VII of October 20, 2014 (hereinafter referred to as the "Law No 1706-VII"); the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on Provision of Monthly Targeted Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons to Cover Living Expenses, Including Payment for Housing and Communal Services No 505 of October 1, 2014 (hereinafter referred to as the "Resolution No.505"); the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on Accounting of Internally Displaced