

LEGAL REGULATION

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This paper deals with the analysis of separate aspects of legal regulation, its concept, features and elements that affect public relations.

The concept of legal regulation. Legal regulation is the influence of special legal means on the behavior of the participants in public relations. It is carried out in order to harmonize interests and streamline public relations.

Today, the concept of legal regulation still has no clear definition. Scientists distinguish two approaches to understanding such a phenomenon as legal regulation and the essence of its study.

According to the broad approach to legal regulation, all forms of influence on the behavior of subjects of law and their consciousness belong to legal regulation. To streamline public relations, all the normative and individual legal means are used.

On the contrary, the narrow approach uses only normative legal means, that is, the mechanism of legal regulation.

The features of legal regulation. A comprehensive study of legal regulation as a complex socio-legal phenomenon determines the need to isolate and analyze its main features. Legal regulation is a normative influence on public relations. In other words, a kind of legal influence that involves the use of special legal means for the purpose of legally organizing public relations. As a result of legal regulation, social relations acquire a legal form, as close as possible to the universal model of legal relations determined by the current legislation.

Legal regulation is carried out through special legal means (legal phenomena). Through legal phenomena the interests of subjects are satisfied and socially useful goals are achieved.

Legal regulation has its own subject and object, the former creates a generally significant and stable, repeated legal relationship. The latter concerns the behavior of legal entities and their activities.

Legal regulation is carried out in accordance with certain requirements, taking into account the specifics of the subject and object of legal regulation and public experience.

Thus, legal regulation is an organized system, which has its own unique components. Elements that affect public relations are as follows:

1. **legal consciousness** as a form of social consciousness that reflects the attitude of social actors to the norms of law and legal phenomena;
2. **legal culture** as a set of achievements of the society and separate social groups in the field of social relations regulation. It promotes the rule of law in public life;
3. **mechanism of legal regulation** as a system of legal means by which public relations are streamlined;

4. **legal principles** as basic principles by which legal regulation is carried out;

5. **law-making process** as a system of procedures for the adoption and change of laws and by-laws.

Therefore, legal regulation is a type of social regulation. It is important because it is aimed at achieving certain social results. Without legal regulation, it is impossible to maintain law, order and balance in the society.

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CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN UKRAINE

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In a democratic society, political parties play a leading role in the stability of the state and guarantees of democratic development. Article 2 of the Law of Ukraine “On Political Parties in Ukraine” states: “A “political party” shall mean a legally registered voluntary association of the citizens, that supports certain national social development program and seeks to contribute to the formation and expression of the political will of the citizens, as well as participates in elections and other political actions” [2].

Political parties are a big mechanism in the political system of every country, providing the right to freedom of association and expression of political will of citizens [4]. But it can also be used to usurp authority. For example, the USSR usurped power by banning all political parties except the communist, which neglected the democratic principles of organizing state power. To prevent this, the states need to define clearly the status of political parties. In the Ukrainian legislation the norms on political parties are defined in the Constitution of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine “On Political Parties in Ukraine”, etc.

In the historical aspect after the declaration of independence there are two key periods: the Orange Revolution and the Revolution of Dignity. The Orange