

relations. Its main parameters should include the following items:

- 1) co-operation principles;
- 2) normative spheres of the legal adjusting and their limits should be expressly certain and fixed;
- 3) specific gravity of legal facilities;
- 4) subjects, which provide co-operation;
- 5) collision mechanism.

3. Special attention in this article is paid to a deep analysis of the international treaties' models of incorporation into the national legal systems. The automatic model of international treaties' (agreements') incorporation is widely used in the United States of America. Other

Common Law countries use the Westminster model of international treaties' (agreements') incorporation.

4. The author focuses her attention on a need to fix up in the constitutions and constitutional acts or in the specially adopted for these purposes laws of the Common Law countries the mechanism of the national Common Law legal sources with the International Law legal sources co-operation inside the borders of a legal system. The author insists on the idea that the basic parameters of such kind of mechanism should be taken into the consideration. It's recommended to name those special laws in the following way: «On the legal sources' system».

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ABOUT UNDERSTANDING AND DEFINITION OF «SOURCES OF LAW» NOTION

Under conditions of the present day European integration and globalization, the legislators are facing a vital necessity for search of the most general and universal definitions of basic legal notions and categories, in order to formulate single approaches to their understanding and usage. The legal theorists aim efforts at improvement of the conceptual and categorical framework of their science that as before shall contain the so called polysemantic, difficult to understand and inexact notions. One of them is the term «sources of law».

The problem of determine the «sources of law» notion still remains es-

sential. The reason for this is that there are no single approaches to the interpretation of the meaning of this term, the separation of which is not always followed by formulation of its definition. At the same time we observe the trend to investigate the «sources of law» notion alongside with the «form of law» notion. There is an established peculiar «tradition» to define the sources of law through the exterior form of law by their refinement within the brackets by the «form» notion, or vice versa (for example, «sources (forms) of law», or «forms (sources) of law»). Other researchers

equate the «sources of law» with the «form of law» pointing out to their synonymy. Only few researchers propose independent definitions of the «sources of law» notions.

In this respect we propose to define the sources of law as *outwardly expressed in certain forms ideological and material origins of law that reflect its value under specific historical conditions.*

This definition represents four equal interpretations of the «sources of law» notion: 1) material (objective); 2) ideological (subjective); 3) formal (exterior forms of law), and 4) historical (the memorial of law), the separation of which enables to single out in the sources of law system material sources of law, ideological sources of law, formal sources of law and the sources of legal knowledge.

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LEGAL NATURE OF SENSE JUSTICE

The article analyzes the scientific and theoretical research in the field of sense of justice.

Conceptual foundations of sense of justice were introduced by legal scholars, philosophers, psychologists, sociologists and educators still in Soviet times. Despite the fact that this phase is characterized by the prevalence of aspects of the ideological content with emphasis on awareness of mandatory legal norms, they have not lost their scientific and theoretical importance.

Modern legal science pays considerable attention to the issue of sense of justice. Indicates that the distinctive feature of sense of justice is to regulate people's behavior, proposing certain requirements and regulations, which objectively require legislative recognition.

There is a detailed study of sense of justice, which reflects the level of awareness relative to the legal life of society, determines its position, designed to com-

ply with legal requirements and to develop in accordance with them its own behavior caused by legal convictions.

Therefore, the specific nature of sense of justice requires the establishment of certain mandatory scope of behavior and should be based on explaining the purpose and meaning of legal guidelines thus promoting awareness of the role of social relevance, feasibility and necessity of compliance. The leading idea in shaping sense of justice must be 'legal idea' that is, the internal consistency of its essence, recognition of law by such social value, which is given a prominent place in the hierarchy of social values. Performance by the individual the requirements of legal norms must be based on the belief in their general validity and fairness.

There is a conclusion which make that sense of justice is an important constituent of the legal culture emerging as unity of knowledge, firm conviction, and conscious activity.