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THEORETICAL-CRIMINOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF FACTORS CAUSES DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Domestic violence is one of the most painful social phenomena of the twentieth century. The study of this phenomenon began in the 60s of last century. The problem of domestic violence began to be explored and covered in Ukraine in the early twentieth century. In foreign practice common notion of «domestic violence» includes activity against the spouse, minor, disabled and families. There are physical, sexual, psychological, and economic violence in the family. An analysis of statistics crisis centers, the most common causes of violence caused by the individual man and the story of his life, can be attributed to the following reasons: parental scenario in which the father beats a mother, a man was often beaten by his father and mother in childhood, drinking parents, psychopathy and other reasons. Women reasons related to adverse life situation in the parental fami-

ly also act as risk factors. In addition, they can include such behavior and personality of modern women: high psychological dependence of women from men, economic dependence, the presence of physical defects of women.

For marital relationship characterized by the following signs that lead to violence: conflict and constant quarrels in the family, the struggle for power and dominance in the family, low socio-economic status of the family, verbal aggression in the relationship of marriage.

The analyzed material showed that in one case both husband and wife can act as an active, provocative side of family conflict, in the second – their own acts or omissions (due to social, psychological or biological reasons) to facilitate the commission of offenses in relation to his person.

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FEATURES OF THE LEGAL CONTENT OF EDUCATIONAL RELATIONSHIP

Modern world is moving from industrial society to society based on knowledge. Innovative society needs adequate science and educational system. In turn

creating, improving and further development of legal regulation in educational sector remains one of the most pressing problems of legal policy.

There are various educational relationships governed by applicable law in educational sector. The content of legal education is a combination of subjective rights and duties. The combination of subjective rights and legal duties within educational relationships is specific, unlike typical pattern of legal relations.

Every member of educational relationships carries both rights and duties. Moreover, process of enjoying educational rights provides fulfillment of legal duties. For example, the right for

choice of educational institution and educational program means the duty of a student to follow educational plan, attend classes, pass exams etc. Otherwise he/she doesn't achieve desirable intention, which is qualitative education.

As a result, the authorized member of educational relationships is an obligated person at the same time. Enjoying rights, members of educational relationships act within the existing legal provisions. Legal duty is a statutory need for a certain behavior of teachers and educational institutions for students.

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FEATURES OF THE SYSTEM OF LAW IN THE ROMAN – GERMANIC LEGAL FAMILY

The main feature of the Romano-Germanic law is its organic relationship with the Roman law. It is caused by the reception of Roman law, which made all nations Romano-Germanic legal family. In the Romano-Germanic legal family out for active elements that are closely interrelated, including: law as a system of mandatory rules, which are expressed in the law and other sources of law, legal ideology, which is the active side of justice, judicial (legal) practice. An important part of the Romano-Germanic law family law is the rule of law, the foundation of which is the standard classical Roman law, its creation was carried out

by removing the single rule of a number of typical precedents that indirectly not only isolation from specific cases, but also made it possible to separate their application in practice. General principles of law in the Roman-Germanic legal family, due to the peculiarities of its historical formation, establish eligibility criteria for positive values of a society of law, thereby limiting the action of a recognized law of moral criteria. As part of the Romano-Germanic legal system, and thus the required elements of the legal system, institutions are rights which vary from industry right up the subject of legal regulation.