

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.