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LAW AS AN ABSTRACT SOCIAL JUSTICE: CURRENT TRENDS FOR THE FORMATION OF CIVIL SOCIETY

1) Social justice in law

The word "justice" - morality and virtue, vulnerability to both public good and public evil. According to Plato, justice is the highest virtue that keeps courage, moderation and wisdom in full balance and harmony ("to each his own"). According to Plato, it is the justice of the state system that gives rise to his "unanimity" and friendship of fellow citizens, women and men [3, p. 7].

Many philosophical and legal concepts consider justice as the highest, even prerequisite legal value and moral and ethical value.

Justice in general is an elementary property of man as a moral being in his attitude to other people. Legal justice is a categorical and unconditional moral duty of power - higher than any of its progressive intentions and aspirations.

The opposite of justice is injustice, destruction of order, destruction of the existing. When justice expresses the harmony achieved for a given historical period, the optimality of human relations, consciousness does not fix it. And in this respect it is in tune with freedom. Both justice and freedom, when they are available, become like air. It is impossible to live with dignity without them [1, p. 198].

Law is a measure of the realization of freedom of speech and at the same time is a norm of political justice. In other words, law is a normatively enshrined justice.

Due to the fact that the law is based on the idea of justice, laws have been created that justly and honestly punish this or that illegal act.

Social justice depends entirely on factors such as:

- 1) the state system;
- 2) moral values;
- 3) historical period;
- 4) geographical location of the subjects of social relations [2, p. 25].

O. Skakun considers justice as a moral and legal assessment for all spheres of human life and its legal support [1, p. 234].

O. Cherdantsev notes the important role of the principle of justice for the settlement of economic relations, the peculiarity of which is the proper distribution of benefits among people.

In addition, the researcher takes into account the historical features of the

application of the concept of "justice" in law [3, p. 6].

For example, at the beginning of the formation of the conceptual foundations of legal relations, mankind paid more attention to the fundamental principles of justice, because, unlike modern approaches, there were no opportunities to manipulate this concept. There are opinions that any type of legal relationship changes in the course of historical development, and the concept of law needs to be specified.

The main way to substantiate the criterion of fairness:

- 1) ideas about human nature
- 2) about the main political goal and ideal of society.

The image of man determines the choice of the concept of social justice.

Modern concepts of social justice contain the image of man as a being simultaneously capable of self-improvement, ie worthy, and a being autonomous, ie intelligent and capable of self-restraint. Therefore, the most suitable will be the principle of justice, which will provide the best conditions for self-realization and autonomy of the individual, a measure of freedom and equality.

2) Current trends for the formation of civil society

According to international estimates, civil society in Ukraine remains unconsolidated and lags far behind civil society in European countries in general and post-socialist countries in Central and Eastern Europe in particular.

Along with internal factors, such as the low level of civic activity and organizational capacity of civil society organizations, the external constraint for the development of civil society is the insufficiently favorable legal environment.

At the legislative level, Ukraine has recognized the importance of establishing civil society as a guarantee of democratic development of the state. This is the norm contained in the Law of Ukraine "On the Principles of Domestic and Foreign Policy of Ukraine", adopted in 2010 [2, p. 101].

That is, we need the creation and development of civil society.

The creation of civil societies was influenced by such factors as:

- 1) active interaction with the media (71%);
- 2) formation of strong associations (associations, movements) of public organizations (63%);
- 3) appeal to the world community, international organizations (60%);
- 4) public discussion (round tables, hearings) of urgent social problems (58%);
- 5) delegation of representatives of public organizations to public positions (in the government, ministries, local governments, etc.) (54%) [7].

Thus, public organizations definitely influence citizens. They prove that it is fashionable for them to trust and change lives for the future generation for the better, because these are th

Thus, from this information we can see and understand that justice is the largest component in the formation of law.

We can and must create new young community organizations in order to change our lives for the better.

Justice can be understood as the desire to act in accordance with the rights and responsibilities, repaying each his own and providing conditions for the realization of the abilities of each.

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ПІДХОДИ ДО ВИВЧЕННЯ СОЦІАЛЬНОЇ ДЕВІАЦІЇ У НАУКОВІЙ ДУМЦІ

В умовах сучасної соціальної нестабільності людська поведінка має тенденцію до відхилень, а відповідно є потенційною загрозою соціального порядку, тому дослідження проблем соціальної девіації та девіантної поведінки є актуальним. На думку Когут М.Г., Зан М.І., Переш І.Є., через «різні форми соціальної девіації проявляються недоліки чинного правопорядку», і саме соціальна девіація дає «комплексне уявлення всіх типів деформацій, які виходять за межі терпимості» суспільств [1, с. 59].

Термін «девіація» походить від латинського *deviatio* і у найбільш загальному розумінні означає відхилення від певної норми. У фаховій літературі девіація трактується як «поведінка, що порушує соціальні норми певного суспільства та виражається у вчинках, поведінці (діях або бездіяльності) як окремих індивідів, так і соціальних груп, що відступають від установлених законодавчо або сформованих у конкретному соціумі