

the main goal of state power, which exercises its competence only within the constitution and laws of the country.

Constitutional aspirations to develop and strengthen a democratic, social, legal state cannot be realized in Ukraine without the establishment of political human rights and freedoms. The latter include: the right to freedom of association in political parties and public organizations; the right of citizens of Ukraine to participate in the management of state affairs, in all-Ukrainian and local referendums, to freely elect and be elected to bodies of state power and bodies of local self-government; the right of citizens of Ukraine to hold meetings, rallies, marches and demonstrations, etc. Normative and legal regulation of constitutional political rights of human and civil liberties is carried out by the laws of Ukraine.

The principle of the rule of law is the fundamental basis of a democratic state governed by the rule of law. Development rule of law is a guideline for socio-political development of Ukraine, which is explicitly stated in Art. 1 Constitution of Ukraine, where our state is recognized as sovereign and independent, democratic, social, legal. Only the formation of the rule of law, which is governed by the rule of law and, accordingly, the principles of the Constitution and laws, will ensure the implementation of the priority of human rights in society. Therefore, a substantive element of the rule of law and through it an effective tool for regulating social relations is the requirement to guarantee human rights and fundamental freedoms.

References:

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FORMATION OF STUDENT COMMUNITIES OF EMIGRANTS FROM THE DNIEPER REGION IN KRAKOW (1887-1927)

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Ukrainians studied at the Jagiellonian University in Austrian times, but in the second half of the XIX century. Krakow became one of the centers of education for young people from the former Polish lands, which came under the rule of Prussia, Austria and Russia. The first student community in Krakow is considered to be the Academic Community, which was established in 1887 by students of the Jagiellonian University. Among the Ukrainians in the Academic Community were representatives of various fields of study: physicians, philosophers, artists who studied at the Academy of Arts in Krakow, high school teachers and others.

In the early twentieth century during the escalation of Polish-Ukrainian conflicts and the boycott of Ukrainians at Lviv University, the second wave of Ukrainian emigration to Krakow began. In 1911, thanks to the Krakow Reading Room, emigrant students were given a room for a separate Academic Community Society (Ukrainian Community), which had ties to the Academic Community, which was established at the end of the 19th century.

The Ukrainian Academic Community cooperated with the Krakow Reading Room, jointly organized the Shevchenko Concert in 1912, organized a meeting in honor of Ivan Franko, gave lectures on Ukrainian literature, and opened an Amateur Circle, which staged theatrical performances. With the outbreak of World War I, the Academic Community ceased to function, but the Reading Room continued to function, emigrants and military Ukrainians gathered there, but the Ukrainian-Polish war led to the closure of the Reading Room by the Polish authorities in 1918.

After the war, in 1923-1924, a new Ukrainian Student Community (USG) began its activities in Krakow, formed primarily of Ukrainian students from the Jagiellonian University, who became former prisoners of interned soldiers of the Ukrainian Galician Army and emigrants from Dnieper. The charter of the USG in Krakow was approved on June 24, 1924. The community was to represent Ukrainian students in Krakow, provide them with material assistance, maintain a library and reading room, organize concerts and academies (university meetings), public readings, and inform those who wished to study in Krakow. The first official meeting of the USG took place on October 29, 1924, and in December 1926 a new statute was already prescribed. Amendments to the statute made it possible to add to the Ukrainian students of the Jagiellonian University also emigrant students of the Mining and Metallurgical Academy and the Krakow Academy of Arts, and in 1927 - students of the Higher Trade Courses. A number of clubs were organized at the USG: sports, professional, material assistance, and on June 17, 1927, a separate women's organization was created - the Students' Section. Like previous Communities, these groups held concerts, meetings, readings, published "live newspapers", organized nativity scenes and developed the student movement of Ukrainians in Krakow in the first quarter of the XX century.

REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN IN THE PARLIAMENT OF CATALONIA

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The issue of the social and legal status of women in parliament raises new questions for research, namely: can parliaments be assessed as inter-democratic