

HISTORICAL ASPECTS

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COMPARATIVE-HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE AUTHORITIES AND SOCIETY

In terms of philosophical and legal concepts, the development of modern society should be considered as the result of a complex communication between different social groups and structures, which are formed in society and the status of which varies depending on the ability and capacity to implement communications in a wide range from interpersonal (individual) communications to intersocietal scales.

In general, this topic has recently, namely from the first quarter of XX century, been the subject of increased attention and scientific research projects, but, in our opinion, the problem of establishing and improving the system of relationships between members of society, between society and government, as well as between a citizen and the state was studied in the classical works of ancient Greek philosophers.

We find confirmation of this in one of the greatest works of antiquity – “The Republic” – of the ancient Greek philosopher Plato (Πλάτων), architectonics of which has the form of communicative interaction – dialogue between Socrates (Σωκράτης), who represents a cohort of philosophers, and his companions, each of which is proposed to consider as a certain social stratum of citizens.

That is, you can determine that the concept of interpersonal communication is inextricably linked to the sovereign right of the individual, the strength and scope of which depends entirely on the results of communicative interaction, which is manifested in the “agreements” and organization of compliance with some “agreements” in society.

There is fragmentation of different concepts of communication interaction in some common scientific theories devoted to communications, which, consequently, allows to interpret this phenomenon from the standpoint of historical and comparative analysis and subsequently search of new innovative models in which it is advisable to try to find good examples of

individual communicative interaction between the individual, society and the authorities of the past. This special interest is the question of forming a modern structure, principles, functions and methods of interactive communication in various forms of social relations and political systems.

Keywords: the individual; the authorities; communication; public agreement; legitimization of authority.

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HISTORICAL AND LEGAL ANALYSIS OF A NOTARY'S LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY

The article is dedicated to the research of historical and legal analysis of a notary's legal responsibility. The attention is paid to the fact that during the whole history of state and legislation development the notariat has been an integral part of any country's legal system, as its functions have been necessary and of demand by the community.

It has been determined that some notary functions were performed in ancient civilizations, however the closest to the modern one was the pattern of notariat formed in ancient Rome that was borrowed by many countries including Ukraine.

The current stage of Ukrainian legal system development is characterized by substantial enhancement of the notariat role and significance stipulated by the new economic relationships, immersion of private ownership of means of production and land. Particularly this is true in relation to the entrepreneurship connected with fixation and registration of contracts, establishing various forms of ownership and related agreements.

In the legal science there are various definitions of the notion of legal liability. Most domestic scholars reflect one sign of responsibility: as State measures of coercion; as the duty of the person exposed to adverse effects and experience of forced deprivation of certain values; measure of impact on the offender; as the legal relationship between the State and the offender.

Based upon the study it has been noted that the concept of notary's legal responsibility can be characterized by the three attributes: state constraint, existence of violation of law and its subject, availability of favourable effects for the offender.