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LAW OVER ALL

Looking through the pages of history we can see that laws have changed with development of individual and society. Each epoch was guided by its laws, because the needs of mankind increased and required a regulation. The first people followed the leader's word, that served them as the law. Later appeared the written laws, for example Hamurapis Laws, 12 tables Laws, Justinian Law. As for the last, it was ordered in 534 and this is known as the Justinian Code, upon which most of the legal systems of most European nations are based to this day. That is why the history of law is closely connected to the development of civilization.

There is no difficulty in understanding this but it is just as important to understand that law is not necessary just because there are bad people in the world. If we were all as good as we ought to be, laws would still be necessary. If we never told lies, never took anything that didn't belong to us, never omitted to do anything that we ought to do and never did anything that we ought not to do, we should still require a set of rules of behavior, in other words laws, to enable us to live in any kind of satisfactory state.

Every country tries, therefore, to provide laws which will help its people to live safely and as comfortable as possible. This is not at all an easy thing to do, and no country has been successful in producing laws which are entirely satisfactory. But we are far better off with the imperfect laws which we have, than if we had none at all.

Law is a system of regulations to govern the conduct of the people of a community, society or nation, in response to the need for regularity, consistency and justice based upon collective human experience. Another definition of law is a statute, ordinance or regulation enacted by the legislative branch of a government and signed into law, or in some nations created by decree without any democratic process. This is distinguished from "natural law", which is not based on statute, but on alleged common understanding of what is right and proper (often based on moral and religious precepts as well as common understanding of fairness and justice).

Nowadays there are different laws in our country that help people to feel comfortable in society. Freedom of speech, freedom of association and many other individual rights allow people to gather, discuss, and criticize and to account their governments, from which the basis of a deliberative democracy is formed. The more people are involved with, concerned by and capable of changing how political power is exercised over their lives, the more acceptable and legitimate the law becomes to the people.

Laws of each country establish and regulate human activity and behavior in each society, in private life, in state institutions. Lawfulness must be as a credo not only for the citizens, but also for a state with all the officials and politicians, which are responsible for our future, for development and setting up of our nation, which strives to leave as all people in the world.

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CHILD PROTECTION IN PEACE SUPPORT OPERATIONS (PSO) IN ITALY (COOPERATED WITH ALL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES)

Art. 1 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) clarifies that a “CHILD” is:

“every human being below the age of eighteen years unless, under the applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier”.

There is convergence that the AGE OF MAJORITY should be fixed at 18 years, even if exceptions can be made for marriages, work, etc.

There is no clear age distinction between a “CHILD” and a “JUVENILE” in international law instruments, since even for the beginning of the latter there is no fixed international standard.

However, the United Nations and the Council of Europe recommend that any person below the age of 18 should be considered as a juvenile.

CHILDREN AND JUVENILES AS A VULNERABLE GROUP

- In consideration of their special needs and vulnerability, CHILDREN shall not only be guaranteed the same basic human rights as adults but they are to be granted additional protection measures.

- CHILDREN are particularly vulnerable in situations of armed conflicts.

War violates every right of a child...

4 BASIC PRINCIPLES:

1. THE BEST INTEREST OF THE CHILD;
2. NON DISCRIMINATION;
3. THE RIGHT TO LIFE, SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT;
4. AND RESPECT FOR THE VIEWS OF THE CHILD.

2 PROTOCOLS:

- on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography;