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CITY LEGAL SYSTEM AND ITS COMPONENT STRUCTURE

On the basis of use of parametric general systems theory examines the components of municipal legal system in the article. It is founded of status, normative institutional, ideological and communicative components of municipal legal system. Until the status of a component is included in the following subjects' municipal law: city, local governments, territorial communities, local bodies of population self organization, citizens. The normative component is represented as a set of rules and sources of city law. Institute of local legal system is the local authorities, local self-organization of population, local community who exercise their functions by making decisions locally. The ideological component includes legal character of the city, the city's legal consciousness, legal urban culture, urban legal values and values of city law. Communicative component includes the regulation of legal relations between the city and the city dweller and other relationships within cities, between cities (including cities in different states), city and state, and internationally – between

states regarding the city, which prompted the city to reinforce the consideration of subjects' rights as members of the center-peripheral relations.

The existence of municipal legal system along with the already recognized legal systems can be confirmed not only theoretically, but also on a practical level. Using the general theory of parametric systems, which has a foundation of logical and philosophical argument necessarily, rests and shows examples of real operating systems, accurately determine their characteristics.

Consideration of the concept, structure and substrate of the city's legal system provides opportunities for its inclusion in a number of generally accepted legal systems and general theoretical categories of law. On the one hand, creating prospects for the development of the modern city law as a legal phenomenon, its separation and institutionalization in legal science and practice and on the other promotes ideas about urban component of legal development, which increasingly affects the legal, government and ethnic of society.

