

# FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF LAW

- **To secure political power to people.**  
People are the only source of state power. Power can be realized directly and through representatives.
- **Development, protection of propertyship and equity of its subjects**  
is an important condition of establishment of material and technical basis of the state.

# FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF LAW

- **Democratism** means legal establishment of such human rights and freedoms which in practice provide the right to participate in solution of state affairs in connection with the wide range of civil rights and freedoms.
- **Internationalism** is recognition and provision of all nations and peoples with the right of judicial and factual equity on their political, economic and cultural development.

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- **Humanism** is recognition of significance of person as an individual, his rights on free development and manifestation of his abilities. Respect to dignity and human rights, care about human welfare. Expressed in the Constitution – examples: nobody can be arbitrarily taken his/her life, honour and dignity are untouchable, etc.

# LAW AND MORALITY

**One general purpose:** construction of stable statehood — integral part of the world community

# LAW AND MORALITY

## LAW

**Norms of law  
regulate only one  
certain sphere of  
relations**

## MORALITY

**Regulates people's  
behaviour in all  
spheres of public  
life**

# LAW AND MORALITY

## MORALITY

Requirements of morality are always sanctioned by public evaluation in the form of spiritual (inner) influence

## LAW

Requirements of law in necessary cases are sanctioned by measures of enforcement