

Legal aspects of structural development of the state constitutions of XVIII – XX Centuries

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In the research paper, we considered it expedient to discuss the legal aspects of development of the structure of current constitutions up to 60 states. Structural analysis of the constitutions adopted in the XVIII – XX centuries will enable us to analyze how constitutional institutions were established and developed based on the political situation and the peculiarities of the countries at that time by the supremacy of the Constitution.

It is interesting how the constitutional norms were reflected in the structure of the basic law of the states, Provisions defining the main issues assigned to the special administration of the highest state bodies, As well as how various fields of legal science were refined and developed. The legal system defined by the constitution of each state clearly reflects the basic legislative norms to be implemented to ensure the political and social conditions of the society. based on the analysis the participants of the conference will discuss and draw parallels between the pros and cons of the legal development of the structure of the constitutions submitted by the states. Which state's constitutional structure reflects the goals and opportunities set out in the law for the viability of a country developed according to the state's form of government.

In the conclusion of the paper for the analysis will be made appropriate suggestions. The countries were selected based on constitutions of foreign countries translated into the state language of Georgia.

The Concept of Crime according to Emily Durkheim

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There are many theories about crime, but the concept of the French sociologist and philosopher Emily Durkheim is exceptional one. At a time when scientists were developing biological theories of crime, Emily Durkheim was developing a concept of crime with an innovative content. To explain the crime, he used the criteria of normal and pathological and argued that crime is not only pathological, but also a normal phenomenon.

Durkheim calls social pathology an anomie, when a person violates the norms accepted in society. In his view, the fact, the pathological nature of which is indisputable, is a crime. Even the arguments that characterize crime as a normal occurrence are based on the fact that there is no society in which crime does not happen that it is impossible for a society to be completely free from crime.

An interesting aspect of Durkheim's concept is the criterion by which he distinguishes pathological and nominal conditions. In