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SYNERGISTIC PERCEPTIONS OF STATE POWER

The article is devoted to the investigation of the process of self-regulation of state power, is intended to the study of state power through the prism of synergetics, describes the application of the principles of synergetics in the analysis of self-regulation of the legal relations within the state, is aimed at coverage of the ability to predict the future state power through the application of the provisions of synergetics. Status change of state power occurs by using self-organization as response to certain internal and external factors. Each of regulation of the legal relations within the state occurs by using self-organization. To ensure the favourable circumstances at the time of the regulation of state power takes into account the information about the conditions of existence of the state and characteristics of each element as of

today, and also defined the goal for the attainment of which are certain changes. For the sake of successful achievement of the goals should consider the state power with the synergetic point of view and analyze the possibility to envision ways of their further development. Previously unselected parts of the research of state from the position of synergetics is the lighting of the effectiveness of regulation of state power, which gives the possibility to reveal the essence of the process of self-organization of the actions of its elements. The aim of this scientific article is reasonably prove that it's actually possible to overcome existing within the state problems and create conditions favourable for the further development of state power, by applying the principles of synergetics in the theory of state and law.

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CONSIDERATION OF CASES ON THE PROPERTY OF FOREIGN CITIZENS IN THE ORPHAN COURTS OF TAURIDA PROVINCE IN THE XIX – BEGINNING OF XX CENTURY

In this work the process of legislative support and practical activities of the orphan courts of Taurida province about the guardianship of property of the citizens from other states is con-

sidered. Specifies that in the end of XVIII – beginning of XIX centuries the bulk of foreigners, living and leading their affairs in Taurida province, were mainly citizens from Turkey. However,