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AN EPISODE FROM HISTORY OF LOBBYING OF ABOLITION OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENTS FOR RURAL INHABITANTS WHO KNEW A DEED (1872 YEAR)

Purpose of the article is a reconstruction of actions about lobbying by some vowel of Katerynoslav province zemsky collection during next VII 1872 year sessions of abolition of corporal punishments for rural inhabitants who knew a deed.

The article of lobbying was abolition of corporal punishments for rural inhabitants, who completed the course of studies in folk schools and got the proper certificate from local teaching commissions. A purpose is an increasing in Katerynoslavsky province amount of rural inhabitants, who would get primary education. It is possible to say differently that purpose is fixing in to normatively legal act of interests of rural inhabitants, and recognition quantity of this socially legal group of population – wide circle of public. The subject of lobbying was the group of vowel from Katerynoslav district zemstvo. The object of lobbying was a department of folk education of the Russian empire.

The table of contents of relations of lobbying consisted in the following. A legislation of zemstvo legalized the actions of any interest groups which could be formed in the environment of vowel organs of local self-government actually, in relation to high – pressuring on the organs of legislative and executive power

with the purpose of acceptance of legislative and regulatory legal acts which would answer interests of majority or those or other groups of population (p.2 XII.law from 1January 1864year and p.63 14.law from 12 June 1890 year). Taking into account, that suggestion of Katerynoslav district zemstvo was not supported only by two: Slovyanoserbske and Oleksandrovscoe, and its supporters, together with initiators, were four zemstva, it is possible to say, that the representatives of local self-government in a province to a certain extent realized a requirement in introduction of effective stimulus for distribution of deed in the circles of rural inhabitants. At the same time, such distributing of support of this question certifies a striking unevenness in matters of folk education on territory of province: some zemstva actively use the rights in this case, other – sickly.

After long discussions during meeting of Katerynoslav province collection (on October, 31 1872 year) such decision was accepted: ask about abolition of corporal punishments for all rural inhabitants which completed a course in the folk schools and got a certificate from local teaching advice (18 – after, 14 – against).

Conclusions: solicitor of Katerynoslav province collection about abolition

of corporal punishments for rural inhabitants, which completed the course of studies in the folk schools and got the proper certificate from local teaching advice, has all signs of lobbying of public interests, as a legal institute. Thus, it should be noted that actions from the side of deputy initiator's, for certain, did not have the coordinated character.

Because of that, as the absolute majority of deputies as in Katerynoslav province collection so in other districts, made persons who belonged to the state of noblemen, can say, that the case of lobbying reconstructed in this article is proving the possibility of this socially legal group of citizens of the Russian empire to protect not only their group interests but also the public interests.

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THE FUNCTIONAL ASPECTS OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LAW-MAKING: THEORY AND PRACTICE

The article focuses on the relevance of the chosen topic of the research devoted to the focused national and international law-making. However, it is stated that national and international law-making are interrelated categories, which resulted in the creation of national legislation and international legal framework. This was the basis for the assertion that it is reasonable to find out the role and importance of national and international law-making at the aggregate level, which involves the isolation of common functions for both national and international law-making.

First of all, the attention is paid to the feasibility of isolating and to find out the content approaches to understanding scientific law-making function, based on which functions are allocated understanding of the concept of national and international law-making. The approaches of scholars regarding the allocation of certain func-

tions of law-making, where studied which was a basis distinguishing characteristics and functions of national and international law-making, they are as follows the primary function of social relations at national and international levels, the function updates the regulatory framework at national and international levels, cognitive function of national and international law-making function gaps in national and international law, scheduling, forecasting national and international law-making function to ensure balance in national and international law-making between timely study, research, and taking into account the patterns of needs and interests of society, international cooperation and rapid response to changes in social relations by rapid update regulations, critical and analytical function of national and international law-making function consensual function harmonize national and international law-making.