

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.