

of the latter in the form of an exception to the general constitutional status of citizen is unlikely to be correct, given the place and role of the Constitution of Ukraine in resolving of public relations. Secondly, the features of enforcement activity those category of subjects of that

are holding positions in the state apparatus and carrying out state law enforcement administration which is associated with the implementation of public authority, can not give rise to the structure and features of the elements of the legal status of most subjects of use law.

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## INTERACTION OF MODERN LEGAL SYSTEMS OF THE WORLD IN TERMS OF THE GLOBALIZATION

Globalization is a rather complex and multifaceted process that brings fundamental changes in the functioning of the legal space. In view of these basic tendencies of modern legal systems is their convergence, mixed, likening regulation under the influence of international legal standards. Growing interdependence of states of the modern world, which is manifested in ambiguous and contradictory phenomenon of globalization, is recognized as one of the general laws of development of international relations. Therefore, it can be argued that the subjects of international relations have common interests, which can be realized only jointly.

An important trend of globalization in the legal field is growing role and significance of the rules and principles of international law. This does not indicate blurring of lines between international and internal law countries. It is about sanctioned by the national legislation expanding spheres of social relations that fall under the regulation of international

law and about the growth not only the authority but also the formal legal force of international law in different legal systems of the world.

Processes of globalization greatly influenced the development of modern legal systems of the world, causing their transformation, changing of the infrastructure of law. The most striking effect of globalization is traced in the continental and common law – within the Roman-Germanic and Anglo-Saxon legal systems and in between them. There are all reasons to state that a convergence of continental and common law systems because of intervention of the law and legal culture in the scope of the common law and the increasing role of judicial activity and case-law in continental law. Thanks to the mutual enrichment of law in modern legal systems of the world, there are signs of community, a new uniformity, consistency. By common trends in the Romano-Germanic and Anglo-Saxon legal systems include increasing the number and the role of international agree-

ments; unification regulation under the influence of international standards. The most crucial manifestations of globalization in the legal sphere are – the conver-

gence of legal systems of the world, the growing role of international law, a qualitative transformation of the law-making process within states.

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## CREATION OF COUNTY ZEMSTVA'S ACTS IN THE SPHERE OF ANTI-EPIDEMIC STRUGGLE IN UKRAINIAN PROVINCES (THE SECOND HALF OF THE XIXTH – THE BEGINNING OF THE XXTH CENTURY)

County zemstva was one of the most important parts of the system of local self-government in Russian Empire (including Ukrainian provinces) in the second half of the XIXth – the beginning of the XXth century. They had a lot of functions and particularly the function of creation of regulatory acts. In the XIXth – the beginning of the XXth century epidemics were took place in the territory of Russian Empire. Therefore one of the spheres where zemstva created regulatory acts was the sphere of anti-epidemic struggle.

Legal regulatory acts issued by zemstva were devoted to the anti-epidemic measures directed against such infectious diseases as plague, cholera, smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid fever and epidemic typhus etc. Zemstva's resolutions and orders regulated rules of behavior during epidemical incidents. Rules of disinfection, procedures of food preservation and sale in the case of epidemic were worked out by county zemstva in detail.

Zemstva also regulated organization of medical staff work including assignment of provinces' medical officer and financing of anti-epidemic measures. Each county had to have one medical officer. This medical officer was given substantial warranties concerning maintenance of the proper sanitary condition.

The important role in the struggle against epidemics played county congresses of physicians, assembled by county zemstva. During such congresses representatives of local self-government and medical staff solved different theoretical and practical questions involving prevention and overcoming epidemics.

Unfortunately, bodies of imperial executive authority (governors, Ministry of internal affairs of Russian Empire etc.) suspected zemstva of revolutionary activity and hampered implementation of zemstva's anti-epidemic acts or even abrogated them.

The analysis of county zemstva's acts indicates that considerable part