

individual communicative interaction between the individual, society and the authorities of the past. This special interest is the question of forming a modern structure, principles, functions and methods of interactive communication in various forms of social relations and political systems.

Keywords: the individual; the authorities; communication; public agreement; legitimization of authority.

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HISTORICAL AND LEGAL ANALYSIS OF A NOTARY'S LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY

The article is dedicated to the research of historical and legal analysis of a notary's legal responsibility. The attention is paid to the fact that during the whole history of state and legislation development the notariat has been an integral part of any country's legal system, as its functions have been necessary and of demand by the community.

It has been determined that some notary functions were performed in ancient civilizations, however the closest to the modern one was the pattern of notariat formed in ancient Rome that was borrowed by many countries including Ukraine.

The current stage of Ukrainian legal system development is characterized by substantial enhancement of the notariat role and significance stipulated by the new economic relationships, immersion of private ownership of means of production and land. Particularly this is true in relation to the entrepreneurship connected with fixation and registration of contracts, establishing various forms of ownership and related agreements.

In the legal science there are various definitions of the notion of legal liability. Most domestic scholars reflect one sign of responsibility: as State measures of coercion; as the duty of the person exposed to adverse effects and experience of forced deprivation of certain values; measure of impact on the offender; as the legal relationship between the State and the offender.

Based upon the study it has been noted that the concept of notary's legal responsibility can be characterized by the three attributes: state constraint, existence of violation of law and its subject, availability of favourable effects for the offender.

The ground for legal responsibility is a violation of law where its offense is of particular importance, i.e. all the elements are available (object, subject, objective side, subjective side) and act as a whole.

So there is the need in further detailed regulation of notary acts, improving notaries' qualifications and responsibility including taking measures of criminal, administrative, civil and disciplinary character.

Upon this background the reforms in the legal system and systematization of national legislation on notariat should be performed not only through reception of international experience but taking into account historical, national and cultural peculiarities as well.

Keywords: notariat; notary; legal system, notary's legal responsibility; notary functions.

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MAIN DIRECTIONS OF USSR PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE ACTIVITY IN THE PERIOD OF AGRICULTURE COLLECTIVIZATION (1927–1933)

Main tasks and directions set for prosecution of Soviet Ukraine during the rural collectivization are defined. The priority direction was identified as protection of state economic interests and realized through administrative and court supervision. Administrative supervision stipulates monitoring on behalf of the government the compliance of all authorities, state and private organizations and individuals' activities with appealing of violating provisions. Prosecution tasks were defined according to the seasonal peculiarities of agricultural activities. In spring prosecutors' efforts were concentrated mostly on the preventive measures aimed at detection and elimination of obstacles for the seedtime to be successfully completed. During the collective campaign prosecutors were responsible for stimulating cropping, implement the policy of miser extermination, stimulate poor peasants to join the collective farms. Also prosecution was to enhance cooperation with local communities in order to promote the communist ideology in rural areas.

Court monitoring was basically realized in form of criminal prosecution, direct monitoring in terms of investigative activities,