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## ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE AUTHORITIES AND GOVERNANCE OF SOVIET UKRAINE AND THEIR FUNCTIONING IN 1920<sup>th</sup> – THE FIRST HALF OF THE 1930<sup>th</sup>: HISTORICAL AND LEGAL ASPECT

**Abstract.** The methodology of the research is based on the principles of historicism, authorial objectivity, systematics, comprehensiveness, continuity, as well as the use of general scientific (analysis, synthesis, generalization, classification, typology, idealization (abstraction) and special-historical (historical-genetic), problem-chronological, comparative-historical) methods.

The novelty of the research is that for the first time in the historiography of public authorities it comprehensively analyzes the state and trends of more than a century of research on the history of state authorities and management of Soviet Ukraine, their functioning in the 1920<sup>th</sup> – first half of the 1930<sup>th</sup>; it is established that the available scientific achievements only fragmentarily cover the study of its individual aspects, a narrower period or one of its components, and therefore do not give a holistic view of the historiographical process, changes and trends in methodology and research topics representatives of Soviet, modern Ukrainian and foreign historiographical generations; the latest scientific works of historians on the problem of research are considered and from this point of view the objective estimation of the Soviet historiography is carried out: the maintenance of concrete-historical works of the western historiography is analyzed. In addition to historical ones, the historical context of the works of representatives of various branches of legal, political science and management science is partially involved in historiographical analysis, which significantly expanded the cognitive possibilities of the relevant direction of historiographical research.

The research of the creation and functioning of the bodies of state power and administration of Soviet Ukraine in the 1920<sup>th</sup> and the first half of the 1930<sup>th</sup> lasted for a century in a row thanks to the efforts of representatives of different historiographical generations. In the period from the 1920<sup>th</sup> to the present, a consistent change of Soviet, modern Ukrainian and foreign historiographical generations can be traced, the contours of three conditional stages of the first of them, the Soviet one, are outlined: Inclusion of construction and functional purpose of the three-level system of higher legislative bodies, namely: The All-Ukrainian Congress of Soviets of Workers', Peasants' and Red Army Deputies, the All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee of Soviets elected by the All-Ukrainian Congress of Soviets, and the Presidium of the All-Ukrainian CEC elected by the All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee, other state and administrative bodies, to the subject field of scientific and historical activity of this and subsequent historiographical generations results in the appearance of assessments and original guidelines for understanding the history of public authorities and management of the Soviet era

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in the context of scientific support for the establishment of state sovereignty and independence of Ukraine.

*Keywords:* state, law, Soviet Ukraine, national-state tradition

**Introduction.** Modern world trends of globalization and informatization, radical changes in public life associated with state-building, clearly confirm the destruction of Soviet stereotypes and the urgency of obtaining a significant amount of factual information, their generalization, rethinking and formation on this basis of new research.

Separation of a set of historical studios with the problem of the nature of public authorities and management of Soviet Ukraine, individual stages of their formation and development, focused on modern methodological approaches, expanding the scope of research and involvement of legal and administrative science encourages acquaintance with the state of scientific development power and administration of Soviet Ukraine as a specific subject area.

Addressing the historiography of the creation and functioning of state authorities and administration of Soviet Ukraine in the 1920<sup>th</sup> – first half of the 1930<sup>th</sup> is the beginning of existing approaches, concepts of content of this process, the starting point for many scientific periodizations, which, in turn, ensure the integrity of the reproduction of the national-state tradition. It continued to take shape with the emergence of new requirements for the actualization of national and international, state and public, established and new to legitimize certain ideas or political and legal models of statehood.

The relevance of the research of the historiography of the creation and functioning of public authorities and administration of Soviet Ukraine in the 1920<sup>th</sup> – first half of the 1930<sup>th</sup> is due to the need for scientific understanding of this experience, identifying opportunities for its creative use in modern conditions.

**Analysis of recent research and publications.** Many scholars have paid attention to the development of theoretical principles for the reproduction of various aspects of the formation and functioning of public authorities and administration of Soviet Ukraine. In the context of consistent change of their generations, inclusion in the subject field of scientific and historical activity of the latest construction and functional purpose of the three-level system of higher legislative bodies, namely: All-Ukrainian Congress of Workers', Peasants' and Red Army Deputies, All-Ukrainian Central Soviet, modern Ukrainian, and foreign historiography can be distinguished by the Congress of Soviets and the Presidium of the All-Ukrainian CEC, elected by the All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee, and other bodies of state power and administration. It is advisable to refer to the generalizations of Soviet research on the history of Ukraine in an additional volume of the multivolume Russian-language version of "History of the Ukrainian SSR" – "Historiography of the History of the Ukrainian SSR" (Hops, 1986, 555 p.), which serve as an intermediate result methodological changes, partial reassessment of established historiographical positions. Hence the formulation of a range of questions relating to the ideological and organizational conditions for the study of the history of Soviet society and the state, and their specific historical elaboration. (Hrynevych, 1998, Parfinenko, 2008, Smoliy, 2015, 212 p., Dmytryk, 2019, Okipniuk, 2019) in the context of the transition to civilizational knowledge of history (Aleksievets, Kalakura, Udod, 2012, 696 p., Kalakura, 2014, p. 25). It should be noted that in Soviet times B. Babi, V. Goncharenko, P. Zakharchenko, A. Rogozhin, V. Rum joined the study of certain issues of organization and activity of public authorities and administration. Yantsev, Taranov, Usenko, Yakovenko and other representatives of the older generation of historians of law with Ukrainian values and self-consciousness, who did not remain captive to methodological schemes and

Marxist dogmas.

**The purpose of our research** is to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the state, completeness and reliability of the study of the history of state authorities and management of Soviet Ukraine, their functioning in the 1920<sup>th</sup> – first half of the 1930<sup>th</sup>, taking into account the consistent change of historiographical generations.

**Formulation of the main material.** Historiography of the research of the creation and functioning of state authorities and administration of Soviet Ukraine in the 1920<sup>th</sup> – first half of the 1930<sup>th</sup>, the development of which continues to this day, covers Soviet, modern Ukrainian and foreign historiography. The genesis of the research of public authorities and management of the representatives of the Soviet historiographical generation, in turn, involves the identification of a number of conditional stages. In particular, the first stage: the beginning of the 1920<sup>th</sup> – the middle of the 1930<sup>th</sup> – the works of contemporaries of this period; Stage II: the second half of the 1930<sup>th</sup> – early 1950<sup>th</sup>, associated with the strengthening of the totalitarian regime and the cult of personality of J. Stalin and his entourage; Stage III: mid-1950<sup>th</sup> – 1980<sup>th</sup> – the work of Soviet researchers, characterized by a reflection of the easing of ideological pressure and interest in state and legal issues of the Soviet Union in general and Soviet Ukraine in particular. It is noteworthy that the Soviet historiography of the research topic, despite its volume, is characterized by the use of party decisions and lack of source (regulatory) base in terms of the spread of official Soviet doctrine and the secrecy of much of the archival material.

The first stage of Soviet historiography (early 1920<sup>th</sup> – mid 1930<sup>th</sup>) is represented by the works of contemporaries of political change and is associated with the formation of Bolshevik power, the formation of the Soviet Union and the formation of Soviet government. These are, in particular, the works of O. Butsenko (1927), A. Ginzburg, O. Yevtikhiev (1928, 296 p.), I. Falkevich, V. Hitev (Ginzburg, 1931, 712 p.) and other researchers.

The study of the constitutional and legal principles of the creation and functioning of state authorities and administration of Soviet Ukraine is facilitated by the works of S. Dranitsyn (1924, 231 p.), E. Engel (1923, 248 p.), G. Kulakova (1929, 95 p., 1925, 58 p.), O. Malitsky (1924, 208 p., 1928, 479 p., 1928, 416 p., 1926, 319 p.) and other scholars who studied the constitutional acts of the USSR and RSFSR.

The second stage of Soviet historiography (the second half of the 1930<sup>th</sup> – early 1950<sup>th</sup>) is associated with the strengthening of the totalitarian regime and the cult of personality of J. Stalin, the struggle against dissent and mass repression. At this stage, there were isolated studies of the legal basis for the creation and functioning of public authorities and administration of the USSR, which is associated with the general decline of historical science (Sagittarius, 2014, 200 p.).

The main emphasis in historiography focused on increasing the role of workers in the activities of councils, the growth of the leading role of the party in the socio-political and spiritual spheres (Kotsur, 1999, p. 384). Among such researches it is necessary to name conjunctural work of P. Stuchka “Doctrine of the Soviet state and its Constitution” (1931, 288 p.), Collections of I. Diomidov in the field of the state law (1930, 520 p.), as well as the work “History of the Soviet Constitution in decrees and resolutions of the Soviet government: 1917-1936” (History, 1937) and studies that outline the structure and powers of the state authorities of the USSR.

The third stage of Soviet historiography (1950<sup>th</sup> – 1980<sup>th</sup>) is characterized by the easing of ideological pressure, the debunking of the cult of personality of J. Stalin, interest in the study of state and legal issues and the largest number of works on the subject of our research.

In Soviet times, a number of scholars studied the legal status of All-Union and Union-Republican bodies of state power and administration, who developed questions of the general principles of functioning and structure of

public administration bodies of the USSR. In particular, V. Manokhin approached the issue of formation and organization of executive and administrative bodies, distinguishing two groups of collegial bodies. The researcher referred to the first group of public administration bodies those bodies in which the management was carried out directly by the board (for example, Councils of Ministers, Soviet economies, executive committees of local councils). The second group of public administration bodies included bodies headed by a head and a board with an advisory vote (for example, a board of a ministry). He argued that the organizational structure of public administration should be such that it best ensures the implementation of its tasks and functions (Manokhin, 1963, p. 66).

In the works of the Soviet scientist B. Lazarev, the system of public administration bodies, their competence, forms and methods of work were analyzed (1978, p. 48, 1972, p. 280). The author explored the principles of formation of public administration, focusing on the general principles of functioning of the central executive bodies of the USSR (1978, p. 88).

The work of Ts. Yampolskaya "Bodies of Soviet Public Administration in the Modern Period" (p. 227) is devoted to the study of theoretical problems of the organization and activity of public administration bodies in Soviet times.

Soviet scientists I. Ananov and I. Davitnidze studied the activities of the People's Commissariats and Ministries of the USSR, their powers and structure. A significant contribution to the study of the legal status of the Union and Republican ministries and their boards made the Soviet scientist I. Davitnidze. In his work on the analysis of the status of colleges of ministries, the researcher revealed the general principles of the emergence of boards in the People's Commissariats of the USSR and the Union Republics, the legal status, powers and organization of ministries, in the first half of the 1920<sup>th</sup> (Davitnidze, 1972, 152 p.).

The Soviet scientist I. Ananov studied the tendencies of the development of the principle of single-headedness in the People's Commissariats, and later in the ministries, the forms of its combination with collegiality, analyzed the rights and responsibilities of the minister, his deputies, and the peculiarities of the minister's relations with the board (1960, 287 p). In his works, written with the concept of federalism in mind, he divided the Soviet apparatus of public administration into the administrative apparatus of the USSR and the union republics. The first included the People's Commissariats of the All-Union and United Groups; Republican People's Commissariats, in turn, were divided into a joint autonomous. The researcher referred to the All-Union People's Commissariats those People's Commissariats that did not have eponymous commissariats in the Union republics. A characteristic feature of the scientist was that in the 1920<sup>th</sup> the USSR was in charge not only of the so-called "force" People's Commissariats, but also of the governing bodies in the field of foreign policy, communications, post and telegraph. Among the characteristic features of the united People's Commissariats was their dual subordination to the All-Union central governing body and the republican body of the same name. Whereas the autonomous People's Commissariats of the Union Republics functioned outside the sphere of federal Soviet administration and were exclusively subordinated to the relevant republican central executive committees, but not to the All-Union bodies (Ananov, 1925, p. 37). Despite the fact that I. Ananov was one of the first researchers to analyze the activities of the Soviet executive and administrative bodies, his works are mostly descriptive in nature and partly contain excerpts from regulations. For example, in the monograph "Essays on Federal Administration in the USSR (People's Commissariats of the USSR)" in 1925, the author, exploring the functions and powers of the People's Commissariats, provides texts of regulations about them (Ananov, 1925).

The most thorough and complete research of public authorities and administration of Soviet Ukraine in the 1920<sup>th</sup> – the first half of the 1930<sup>th</sup>, the works of B. Babiy (1961, p. 382), V. Kulchytsky (1956, p. 29), A. Rohozhyn (1950,

p. 20, 1963), D. Yakovenko (1975, p. 118) and other scientists. B. Babiy's work "Ukrainian Soviet State in the Period of Reconstruction of the National Economy (1921–1925)" considers the system of public authorities and administration of Soviet Ukraine, their organizational structure and powers, as well as traces the changes that have taken place in the system of bodies state power in connection with the administrative-territorial reform of 1923–1925 (1961, p. 382).

The following monographic study by B. Babiy "Local bodies of state power of the Ukrainian SSR in 1917–1920" devoted to the characteristics of the system of local Soviet authorities of this period, the structure and competence of the Revolutionary Committees of Ukraine, the stages and features of the formation of local councils, their structure and powers (1956, 268 p).

The constitutional principles of creation and activity of the central bodies of state power and administration of the USSR in 1917–1937 are considered in the work of D. Yakovenko, which analyzes the structure and powers of the All-Ukrainian Congress of Soviets, VUTSVK USSR, SNC USSR and People's Commissariats USSR (Yakovenko, 1975, 118 p).

It should be noted that in the 1970<sup>th</sup> and 1980<sup>th</sup>, interest in the study of various aspects of Soviet construction was revived, and in-depth periodicals appeared in periodicals revealing the peculiarities of the functioning of certain organs of state power and administration in Soviet Ukraine in the 1920<sup>th</sup> – the first half of the 1930<sup>th</sup> (Belan, 1972, Belan, 1973, Bulakh, 1982, Lychkaty, 1972, Chernichenko, 1987, Sharapa, 1968).

Thus, Soviet scholars were actively engaged in the study of the general principles of creation and functioning of public authorities and administration of Soviet Ukraine. Despite the maximum bias and predominance of historical and party publications, their works were an echo of the general state of Soviet historical science and historiography of specific issues of the then history of the All-Ukrainian Congress of Soviets, VUTSVK USSR, SNC USSR and People's Commissariats of the USSR.

The modern historiography of the establishment of the bodies of state power and administration of Soviet Ukraine and their functioning in the 1920<sup>th</sup> and the first half of the 1930<sup>th</sup> means the period of its development that began at the turn of the 1980<sup>th</sup> and 1990<sup>th</sup> and is connected with effective coverage of relevant phenomena and processes, mainly on the basis of archival materials. Well-known Ukrainian scientist, academician, doctor of law, professor V. Goncharenko studied the activities of the All-Ukrainian Congress of Soviets of Workers', Peasants' and Red Army Deputies (1976, 187 p., 1991, 575 p., 1990, 64 p). Analyzed the norms of the Constitutions of the USSR of 1919 (1983) and 1929, the Constitution of the USSR of 1924, as well as the structure, powers and system of state power and administration of the USSR, in particular, characterized the formation of All-Ukrainian Councils (2014), the right of the legislative bodies of the USSR to constitutional protests and its implementation in the 1920<sup>th</sup> (2007), regulations governing the activities of higher authorities of Ukraine in the period of the new economic policy (1921–1929) (2014), the law of the USSR in the period of the new economic policy (1921–1929) (2013), constitutional construction in Ukraine during the new economic period politicians (1921–1929) (2015), the status of the Ukrainian SSR under the first Constitution of the USSR (2013), the organization and activities of the Presidium of the All-Ukrainian CEC (1917–1938) (2006), organization and activity of the Verkhovna Rada of the Ukrainian SSR according to the Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR of 1937 (2007). An important role in eliminating the so-called "white spots", the transformation of Soviet historiography was played by the publication of collections of documents, textbooks and manuals edited by Academician V. Goncharenko (2007, 256 p).

Among the significant number of specific historical works of modern domestic scholars are, first of all, monographs on the peculiarities of the functioning of public authorities of independent Ukraine, which analyze the historical aspects of the establishment and functioning of public authorities, including in Soviet times.

D. Zhuravlyov's monographic study "Organizational and legal support of the central executive bodies of Ukraine: theoretical and legal aspect" reveals the theoretical and practical problems of principles and forms of organizational and legal support of the central executive bodies of Ukraine, and also characterizes the stages of their formation. The scholar notes that the process of formation and development of central executive bodies should be considered starting from the times of the Ukrainian People's Republic, the Hetmanate and the Directory. Referring to the Soviet period of formation of state authorities, he notes that the omnipotence of the Soviets completely absorbed the executive branch as an independent form of state power (2013, p. 8).

The monograph of the Ukrainian researcher V. Goshovsky examines the features of legal regulation of the executive system in Ukraine, theoretical, methodological and organizational and legal principles of its reform, as well as historical and legal aspects of the organization of the executive branch in Ukraine (2012, 320 p). Monographic study on the problems of modernization of the system of power and public administration reforms carried out in the USSR in the second half of the twentieth century analyzes the historical preconditions of these processes, including those that developed in the 1920<sup>th</sup> and the first half 1930<sup>th</sup> (Timtsunik, 2003, 400 p).

In the work "Judiciary in Ukraine: historical origins, patterns, features of development", prepared by the team of authors of the Institute of State and Law. V. Koretsky National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and the International Association of Historians of Law, edited by I. Usenko, one of the sections is devoted to the analysis of the legal status of the judicial authorities of Soviet Ukraine in the 1920<sup>th</sup> – first half of the 1930<sup>th</sup> (2014, 503 p).

The dissertation works of V. Goncharenko are devoted to the study of the formation and activity of the All-Ukrainian Congress of Soviets of Workers', Peasants' and Red Army Deputies. (1976, 187 p., 1991, 575 p.), In which, among other things, historiographical reviews are considered a mandatory component. A number of dissertations, the authors of which share the position of enriching the historiographical aspect, are devoted to the formation and activities of individual bodies of state power and administration of the USSR.

O. Oliynyk's dissertation research analyzes the peculiarities of the legal status, organizational and legal bases of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs of Soviet Ukraine in 1917–1941 (Oliynyk, 2000, 205 p).

The system of state education authorities in Soviet Ukraine, including the People's Commissariat of Education of the USSR, was analyzed in the dissertation research of S. Maiboroda (2002, 411 p.) and N. Samandas (2001, 215 p). In L. Ryaboshapka's candidate's dissertation and articles the legal bases of functioning of this commissariat are investigated (1991, 16 p., 2010).

In the dissertation research V. Strilets analyzes the legal framework for the formation of the system of revolutionary committees at the turn of 1919–1920, reveals the features of the provincial, county, township and village revolutionary committees of Poltava province and characterizes the structure and competence of revolutionary committees at all levels (2014, 200 p).

During the coverage of the history of formation and development of local executive power from the times of Russia to the present in the work "Regional executive power of Ukraine: history and modernity" one of its sections is devoted to the analysis of the formation of Soviet local authorities (Rybak, Tolstoukhov, Yatsuba, 2007, 409 p). In the dissertation research of the status of local councils in the system of public authorities is analyzed, the transformation of their powers is characterized, and changes in the social composition of the deputy corps are traced (Burda, 2016, 246 p).

In V. Sokyrka's dissertation research, as a political-economic and administrative-territorial discourse devoted to the principles of formation of relations between the RSFSR and the USSR in 1919–1929, the factors influencing the formation and activity of the RSFSR and USSR authorities point to activity and

role of the institute of authorized, authorized and permanent representations as a formalized feature of Russian-Ukrainian relations (2018, 648 p).

In general, there are quite different in content, deeper publications, some of which are devoted to the creation and functioning of public authorities and administration in the Soviet era as a whole or in certain periods, others – to individual public authorities and administration in the USSR.

The third group of historiography consists of works by foreign scholars devoted to certain aspects of the creation and functioning of public authorities and administration of the USSR and the RSFSR. This, in particular, the study of A. Bondarenko (2010, 156 p.), V. Vedeneeva (2002, 236 p.), F. Ditynko (2006, 187 p.), O. Maksimova (2015, 484 p.), O. Nenina (1999, 159 p.), O. Filonova (2016, 222 p.), O. Chistyakova (2003, 224 p.), O. Shishov, 1985, 32 p.) and other scientists. In particular, O. Maksymova's dissertation research analyzes the legislative activity of congresses of Soviets, the CEC, the Presidium of the CEC and the RSFSR SNC in 1917–1936, and characterizes the process of interaction between these bodies in the field of lawmaking. The author emphasizes that one of the features of the Soviet codification was that it was carried out under the influence of Marxist-Leninist ideology (2015, p. 430).

In the monograph of the Canadian scholar Peter Solomon "Soviet Justice under Stalin", devoted to the analysis of the judiciary, as well as the peculiarities of the judicial process in the Soviet state in the late 1920<sup>th</sup> – early 1930<sup>th</sup> (Solomon, 1998, 464 p.), the activity of state authorities of the Soviet Ukraine of the specified period is considered. In the dissertation research of O. Filonova, devoted to the analysis of the peculiarities of the judicial system of the RSFSR in 1921–1929, it is noted that the judicial system and the judicial process of the RSFSR were dominated by ideological bases. It states that the judiciary did not occupy an independent place in the mechanism of the state, its development was determined by the Soviets, NKVD of the RSFSR, RCP (b) – CP (b), its modernization was subject to party decisions, which provided common guidelines for judicial bodies (2016, p. 166).

Specific thematic works of foreign experts show interest in certain aspects of the creation and functioning of public authorities and management of the USSR by the latter, which reflects the need for changes in party-state vision of the history of this process, related events and phenomena.

**Conclusions** and prospects for further exploration. Historiographical elaboration of the problem of creation of bodies of state power and administration of Soviet Ukraine, their functioning in the 1920<sup>th</sup> – first half of the 1930<sup>th</sup> took place from this period, with varying degrees of intensity and delineation of the content. It reflected the general tendencies in the formation of historiography within the framework of Soviet doctrine, which were accompanied by the displacement of the national-state tradition of covering this complex and contradictory process. Instead, his class-formation understanding from the standpoint of directive guidelines and obligatory ideological postulates became dominant.

The first, and later quite significant results of the development of the theme of the emergence and functioning of the All-Ukrainian Congress of Soviets, the All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee of the USSR, the SNC of the USSR and the People's Commissariats of the USSR testify to the works of the 1950s and 1980s. Through the efforts of B. Babiy, V. Kulchytsky, A. Rogozhin, D. Yakovenko and other scholars cover the constitutional principles of creation and operation of central bodies of state power and administration of the USSR, various aspects of the functioning of the system of bodies of state power and administration of Soviet Ukraine in general, their organizational structure and powers. However, this is happening, as in each of the previous stages of Soviet historiography, under the influence and at the level of requirements, clearly placed emphasis on the interpretation of the principles of creation of public administration of the USSR, methods and forms of their activities. The state in line with the slogan about the

mechanism of the dictatorship of the proletariat, which consisted of the CP (B) U as the core of power and a number of state and non-state organizations through which the party pursued its political course (Tymchenko, 2007, p. 141).

The representativeness of the works of modern Ukrainian researchers is closely connected with the objective coverage of V. Goncharenko, in particular, the order of formation of the All-Ukrainian Congresses of Soviets, the right of legislative bodies of the USSR to constitutional protests and its implementation in the 1920<sup>th</sup>, the status of the Ukrainian SSR According to the first Constitution of the USSR, the organization and activities of the Presidium of the All-Ukrainian CEC (1917–1938), the organization and activities of the Verkhovna Rada of the USSR under the Constitution of the USSR in 1937, the focus of V. Zhuravleva, B. Goshovsky, V. Tymtsunyk and a number of other researchers on various processes of formation and functioning of certain bodies of state power and administration of Soviet Ukraine. Once again, there is an understanding of the true meaning and motives for the spread of slogans about the “triumphant march of Soviet power” in this day in the USSR.

Acquisitions of foreign scientific environment differ from Soviet scientific achievements and scientific achievements of modern domestic scientists by reviving interest in certain aspects of creation and functioning of state authorities and administration of the USSR, which reflects the need for successive changes in party-state vision of this process and relevant processes in RSFRR and the USSR.

Clarification of the state, completeness and reliability of the study of the history of the creation of public authorities and management of Soviet Ukraine and their functioning in the 1920<sup>th</sup> – first half of the 1930<sup>th</sup>, taking into account the successive change of historiographical generations, outlining a number of conditional stages within these generations analysis of their theoretical and methodological tools, terminological and conceptual apparatus allows us to approach the development of estimates of many events and phenomena of this process. They should become a kind of guidelines for understanding the history of public authorities and administration in the context of scientific support for the establishment of state sovereignty and independence of Ukraine.

### *Conflict of Interest and other Ethics Statements*

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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### СТВОРЕННЯ ОРГАНІВ ДЕРЖАВНОЇ ВЛАДИ ТА УПРАВЛІННЯ РАДЯНСЬКОЇ УКРАЇНИ ТА ЇХ ФУНКЦІОНУВАННЯ В 1920-х – ПЕРШІЙ ПОЛОВИНІ 1930-х РОКІВ: ІСТОРИКО-ПРАВОВИЙ АСПЕКТ

**Анотація.** Метою дослідження є проведення комплексного аналізу стану, повноти і достовірності вивчення історії створення органів державної влади та управління радянської України, їх функціонування в 1920-х – першій половині 1930-х років з урахуванням послідовної зміни радянської, сучасної української та зарубіжної історіографічних генерацій. Методологія дослідження ґрунтується на принципах історизму, авторської об'єктивності, системності, всебічності, наступності (спадкоємності), а також на використанні загальнонаукових (аналіз, синтез, узагальнення, класифікація, типологізація, ідеалізація (абстрагування)) та спеціальних (історико-генетичний, проблемно-хронологічний, порівняльно-правовий) методів. Новизна дослідження полягає в тому, що в ньому вперше в історіографії органів публічної влади комплексно проаналізовано стан і тенденції більш ніж столітнього процесу дослідження історії створення органів державної влади та управління радянської України, їх функціонування в 1920-х – першій половині 1930-х рр.; встановлено, що наявні наукові надбання лише фрагментарно охоплюють дослідження її окремих аспектів, більш вузький період або одну зі складових, а тому не дають цілісного уявлення про історіографічний процес, зміни й тенденції в методології і

тематичі досліджень представників радянської, сучасної української та зарубіжної історіографічних генерацій; розглянуто новітні наукові праці з проблеми дослідження і під цим кутом зору здійснено об'єктивну оцінку радянської історіографії; проаналізовано зміст конкретно-історичних праць західної історіографії; до історіографічного аналізу залучено історичний контекст праць представників різних галузей правової, політологічної й управлінської науки, що значно розширило пізнавальні можливості відповідного напрямку історіографічного дослідження.

**Ключові слова:** історіографія, радянська Україна, національно-державницька традиція

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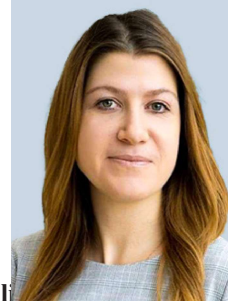
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## THE MODERN METHODS OF FIRST AID (PREMEDICAL CARE) TEACHING IN THE POLICE INSTITUTIONS

**Abstract.** The article discusses the possibilities and practical importance of using interactive forms of training, and the main attention is paid to the study of the positive impact of situational role-playing games on the provision of pre-medical training in the context of their practical implementation during police training in appropriate institutions with specific training conditions.

The authors believe that is very important to grant future police officers (cadets) with conditions for gaining stable skills of automatic manipulation when giving premedical care and ensure their understanding of the processes that will occur in the victim's body. However, this knowledge and skills must be based on awareness of the risk of being in extreme conditions.

To assess the efficiency of different pedagogical approaches to teaching premedical training

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