

LEGAL PROTECT OF WILDLIFE THE PERIOD OF UKRAINIAN SOVIET STATEHOOD

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The article highlights the problematic issues to ensure the legal protection of wildlife as a component of the environment, national bagatstva Ukraine, a source of spiritual and aesthetic enrichment and education of the person during the period of Soviet Ukrainian statehood.

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The paper indicated that the animal world as part of the environment, national wealth Ukraine, source of food, industrial, technical, medicinal plants, as well as spiritual and aesthetic enrichment and education of man is too sensitive to the adverse effects of man-made and anthropological. Over the past two centuries as a result of predatory fishing and breach stay in a state of natural liberty disappeared over 150 species of animals and 600 species are threatened with extinction. These factors have caused deep concern and led to the introduction of comprehensive and effective measures to protect wildlife.

Special attention is given to research articles on theoretical aspects of the legal protection of wildlife. In particular proved that it is understood as a

system of legal measures for the protection of state ownership of wildlife, the rights and legitimate interests of users, as well as all the statutory procedure sustainable use of wildlife and its content is established mandatory rules that provide protection and sustainable use of wild animals, provided they stay in a state of natural liberty; consolidation of restrictive measures that protect fauna from damage and destruction; determine the duties of public authorities, enterprises, institutions, organizations and individuals on strict compliance with wildlife protection.

Established that the legislation on the protection of wildlife and regulates relations in the field of protection and use of wild animals (mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish and shellfish, insects, etc.) living in the wild on land, in water, atmosphere and soil, permanently or temporarily living in the country or belong to the natural resources of the continental shelf of the USSR.

The article says that not only the public authorities carried out activities aimed at ensuring the protection of wildlife. This doluchalasya and public affairs of the country. Evidence of this is that one of the main tasks of Ukrainian Society for Nature Conservation and development assistance, in accordance with its charter were such as active promotion of public authorities, public and commercial organizations in carrying out measures to protect nature conservation and sustainable use of its resources, play of species of flora and fauna; involvement of the general population (workers, farmers, employees, students, pupils) to work for the protection of nature and some of its facilities, including fisheries, fauna and so on.

The study makes it possible to state that despite enough developed to ensure the legal protection of wildlife as a component of the environment, national wealth Ukraine, source of spiritual and aesthetic enrichment and education per person per night Ukrainian Soviet statehood, there are some significant drawbacks, namely: for a long time not conducted dissertations and monographs on the legal protection of wildlife; regulation Fauna carried

out mainly at the level of sub-legal acts, and not laws; a significant number of legislative acts Ukrainian SSR was declarative and duplicated the relevant provisions of the Acts of Union law.