

**THE LEGISLATIVE REGULATION OF SANITARY FUNCTIONS OF
MEDICAL POLICE IN UKRAINIAN'S TERRITORY DURING THE XIX-TH
– THE BEGINNING OF XX-TH CENTURY**

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In this article the most significant legislative acts ruling medical police's activity aimed at sanitary prosperity of population in Ukrainian's territory during the XIX-th – the beginning of XX-th century are reviewed. Special attention is paid to legal norms published in Statute of medical police.

History of medical law, medical police, sanitary legislation, sanitary control, poisons, waste products, Code of Russian Empire's Laws.

Ukraine as a social state in accordance with 3 tbsp. of the Constitution, recognizing the man, his life and health, honor and dignity, inviolability and security as the highest value, are responsible for the protection of human health, because it is an essential condition for the proper functioning of any civilized society. Health can be described as the highest and the inherent benefit that plays a significant role in the life of each individual, because its presence or absence directly affects the ability of a person to be an active member of the society. Therefore, the optimal social policy in the health sector largely determines the health of the entire population, and hence the level of life of the Ukrainian society in General. Considering this health can rightly be attributed to the priority directions of social policy of Ukraine and be defined as a set of measures of political,

economic, legal, social, medical, nature, aimed at preserving and strengthening the physical and mental health of the population.

This question, as ever, is of particular relevance for our country. After all the changes that have occurred over the last twenty years in the socio-economic and socio-political life of the Ukrainian society, had a negative impact on the social situation of large parts of the population, has led to the fact that health issues have become one of the most important factors in ensuring the national security of the country. High morbidity and mortality, ageing populations, increasing the cost of care, limitation of state guarantees accessibility and provide the population with free minimum amount of medical care is far not the full list of challenges facing the domestic health care. The way to correct these adverse trends, which are being offered, do not give the expected results. It seems that among the key measures aimed at improving the situation of health, not the last place should be given to the improvement of the normative-legal base in this area.

Today there is almost no doubt about the fact that medical activity is an object of legal regulation. Increasingly, the national legislator draws attention to the problems of regulation of legal relationships related to health.

However, it is impossible to create and receive high-quality legal act, without analyzing the content of the legal regulation of health care in our lands in previous historical periods. The reference to the past will allow you to get a clearer idea of the areas that were developing legislation in this area. Given this, is of considerable interest in the experience of legal support of activity of the Ukrainian lands of medical police in the XIX - early XX centuries.

The relevance of this study is due and the fact that this side of the medical police remained outside the field of view of researchers. Examined, as a rule, issues related to the systematization of the legislation of the

Russian Empire of that period in General or medical legislation as its industry.

Therefore, the article **aims** at clarifying the regulatory framework for the functioning of the medical police of the XIX - early XX century. in Ukrainian lands, which were part of the Russian Empire, the definition of its social purpose, content and direction.

Under medical police should understand the system provided for by the legislation of the measures that have been undertaken by the state and aimed at ensuring healthy living conditions, disease prevention by elimination of the reasons that contributed to their emergence, and eradicating diseases.

In the legislative documents of the XIX-XX centuries were legally formed the activities of medical police aimed at ensuring the sanitary welfare of the population. Norms of many legal acts governed the provision in settlements cleanliness of streets, squares and courtyards, provide residents with clean drinking water, removal of sewage and garbage, to avoid the sale of substandard and expired food, prevent the production of consumer goods from materials harmful to human health, the establishment of rules of transportation from one place to another and the reburial of the dead, etc. All this was important because it became a reference point for the activities of local authorities in reducing the incidence of the General population and prevent the spread of infectious diseases. However, the backwardness of the Russian Empire in economic terms, the lack of attention of the government to the development of the social sphere has prevented the implementation of this legislation. As a result, sanitary institutions in Russia, including in the Ukrainian lands were mainly public bodies, which was opposed by the state, bureaucratic, and most public health physicians not only did not enjoy the support of the government, but also on the contrary, were in the position of a suspicious and "unreliable". Despite all this, the experience of lawmaking in the sphere

of provision of sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the population in the study period, in light of today's vision, can be an important achievement in comprehensive health care reform in Ukraine.