

plantation ensures fast joining of the tree crowns in the lines and thus the line will show its protective action earlier. Besides, the amount of manual caring for the ground will be reduced.

Plants for green plantations in sanitary - protective zone should be mainly fast growing as they show the earliest protection action and have the fastest joining of crowns which results in reduction of costs for their care.

Having estimated the most specified sanitary protective zone the conclusion can be made that the enterprise does not observe standards for spz which must extend 50 m north-east, east, south-east, south-west and north-west. So, it is recommended to establish a 100 m long sanitary - protective zone for a given enterprise and class IV of danger correspondingly.

Basic industrial wastes are wastes of products produced in the course of operation (acceptance and consumption) of oil and its remains, plastic packing materials, paper and packing cardboard, wiping materials, worn out clothes and communal wastes.

So, a conclusion can be made that the enterprise does not bring local threat to the environment as total indices determining anthropogenic load on the enterprise are insignificant.

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HISTORY OF EVOLUTION OF CIVIL SOCIETY GREENING IN UKRAINE (BEFORE THE UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE)

Ukrainian civil society is committed to the development and prosperity in all spheres of life. On the path towards this aim the following should emerge: legal consciousness, legal culture, and it is impossible to avoid environmental awareness of the society. At the fourth session of the Constitutional Assembly on 21 June 2013 the draft of the revised Constitution of Ukraine was considered, where it was proposed to add the concept of «ecological state» to Article 1. This motivates to define the Greening process of civil society itself, in order to determine its readiness to define the state as «ecological».

The issue requires retrospective look at the development of civil society Greening, so the research of this issue remains relevant.

The disputable matters of development of the civil society Greening (laws, legal culture, legal consciousness) have drawn attention of such scientists as: S.A. Bogolyubov, B.E. Erofeev, I.A. Ignatova, K.Kh. Kalandarov, A.S. Kol-

basov and others.

Regulation of relations in the sphere of environmental protection and rational use of natural resources by the rules of other branches, as explored by A.S. Kolbasov, has received the name «Greening» now.

According to K.Kh. Kalandarov, greening is a doctrinal concept. This is a consequence of laws of the nature development in the life of society, which must be kept during the production process, or any other activity that affects the environment.

As determined by the Russian scientist-ecologist Professor N.F. Reimers, general Greening represents more versatile system than previous approach to the objective world and more awareness of the role of nature in human life as a new stage of ecological culture in civil society.

A number of scientists (B.E. Erofeev, S.A. Bogolyubov, etc.) considered the greening as a specific method of legal regulation of ecological relations. S.A. Bogolyubov considers it as a special method that aims to harmonize the relations between society and the environment.

On the territory of modern Ukraine ecological processes in society passed a hard path of its development. First, the imperatives of ecological character in early times came in the form of customs. In Kievan Rus these imperatives were reflected in the acts of the princes, namely the Ruska Pravda of Yaroslav the Wise.

Environmental legal norms of Lithuanian Statute were more developed system of legal regulation. It was extended to the Ukrainian lands in XIV-XVII centuries. The Statute of 1588 had a special section «On fish and tree borne». The articles of this section concerned taxes for catching wild animals, set some rules and restrictions on fishing, forestry, etc. and measures of responsibility for violation of the relevant regulations.

In the time of Ukrainian Central Rada, Hetman state and Directories (March of 1917 - November 1920) none of the significant governmental measures directed at the development of the ecological base of society were implemented. The Constitution of the UNR was aimed at political and authoritative resolution of the social structure.

After the formation of the USSR national natural resources legislation began to develop as an integral part of the relevant all-Union legislation. The latter became the dominant and decisive for the content of the Republican natural resources legislation.

In the process of revival of national culture of the Soviet civil society public criticism of the state environmental policy was launched (B. Belov, G. Lemeshev, I. Shafarevich). D. Lihachev expressed the opinion that the culture of the society will be «ecological», i.e. Greening.

Art. 18 of The Constitution of the USSR (April 20, 1978) consolidated position concerning the public interest in the development of environmental protection. Namely, to take the necessary measures for the protection and scientifically-based rational use of land and its subsoil, water resources, flora and fauna, for the preservation of the purity of the air and water, reproduc-

tion of natural resources and improvement of the human environment.

In the late 80s the political support to the greening was at its peak, but the numbers of fundamental reasons made it illusory. Among these reasons are: firstly, the reduction of social ecological base owing to the fact that the model of «quality of life» has been replaced with a model of «survival»; secondly, just at the top of democratic boom ecological processes have been quickly destroyed both internally and externally.

The main mistake was the failure to understand the necessity of creation of strong – not only environmental, but also socially oriented – counterbalance to the power structure.

Thus, the greening in history of civil society in Ukraine can be defined as a retrospective look at the development of ecological culture, ecological awareness and environmental law in general, in the aspect of society inter-iorization. The history notes that civil society in Ukraine being in mutual unity with the state at all stages of the development have focused our own strength to support the expansion of «environmental» understanding processes of interaction of society and nature. Since Kievan Rus till the collapse of the Soviet Union the greening of civil society was unstable, sinusoidal, having its ups and downs, depending on the functional interests of the ruling group. Despite this, Ukraine is committed to «ecological restoration» of civil society.

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MEDICAL SERVICES AS AN OBJECT OF CONSUMER SERVICES

Although modern scientific advances and the rapid development of modern technologies has gone too far lately but fundamental human values remain unchanged. One of them is human health. It can not be bought and it is not subject to influence or social factors or technologies. It accompanies a person throughout life and can be good by nature or it can require some correction. For this purpose people can seek for the medical services.

Medical service is a special kind of service as it is related to the protection of essential human values – its health. Health is a state of complete mental, spiritual and physical well-being. Therefore the quality of that service and its control by the public authorities should be adequate.

However there is no definition of medical services in the special legislation of Ukraine. By the way, the very service received status of civil rights only with the adoption of the Civil Code (Art. 177).

Beneficial effects of medical treatment are determined by the essence of the health services itself and are aimed to the needs of the patient in restoring or maintaining his health.

Special attention should be paid to the specific subjective part of the relationship, because its parties are: a doctor that is a person who has special