

Kalashnikov V. M.,
Candidate of Law Sciences, Doctor of Historical Sciences,
Professor of Department international law,
Dnipropetrovsk National University named after Oles Honchar

BOURGEOIS REFORMS IN TSARIST RUSSIA AND UKRAINE

This article discusses the implementation of the bourgeois reforms in Ukrainian provinces of the Russian Empire. The author draws attention to the fact that in the most developed European countries and the United States to make the transition from the early, manufactory capitalism to the more advanced way of doing capitalist economy, focusing on factories. Along with the development of urban capitalist economy in the developed Western powers underwent a process of uprooting the final elements of feudalism. Under these conditions, the Russian Empire had a chance to start a systemic transformation of urban industry and agriculture on the basis of purely bourgeois, especially within the present-day Ukraine, which lagged behind in the development of the capitalist economic structure from the other provinces of the European part of the empire.

The author considers bourgeois reforms and counter-reforms in the territory of modern Ukraine as a set of activities that reflect the specifics of the transition Ukrainian towns and villages to the beginnings of capitalist farming. If it is proved that the implementation of the bourgeois reforms, which began with the abolition of serfdom, require a certain sequence and system that ensured the continuity of the process of economic transformation of the complex of the Ukrainian lands on the basis of the bourgeois. The author, however, stresses that the tsarist government sought to unify the process of Reformation in the Ukrainian town and village, which prevented the formation of Ukrainian bourgeois nation.