

**REFORMING THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM OF THE COMMONWEALTH
IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE 18TH CENTURY**

ANDREI VALEVKO

Polotsk State University, Belarus

The article analyzes the state of the economic system of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in the beginning of the reign of Stanislaw Poniatowski. Preconditions of economic reforms are revealed. The influence of changes in the economic sphere on the centralization and strengthening of the state power of the Commonwealth

The process of formation of the Belarusian state and the legal system is very rich and unique. During the long history the territory of Belarus was part of various countries, with different legal systems.

The first half of the 18th century in the history of the Commonwealth was marked by the deep crisis of the state. A kind of state system in conjunction with the dominant among the ruling elite ideology, and a number of foreign policy factors put the society and public institutions into the impasse. Numerous wars on the territory of the state, including the particularly serious consequences of the Great Northern War, destroyed economics and prevented even the possibility to restore and develop further. The struggle between the big magnate clans for dominance in the Commonwealth reached unprecedented proportions.

The existing order completely outlived its usefulness and did not correspond to the reality that emerged in many European countries. S. Kutrzeba characterizes the political and social system as the Republic of Poland "ossified", "preserving the features of the Middle Ages" [1, p.177]. In order to successfully overcome the crisis and the implementation of the reform there was the need of strong foundation, "is already generating awareness of the need for these reforms," [1, p.178].

The first concept of the reform program in the Diet, in his speech presented the Chancellor corona A. Zamoyski, during which the participants, apparently, first heard about the idea of Montesquieu of the threefold division of power [3, p. 212]. Zamoyski spoke in favor of tax reform and economic development of the state, the need for changes in the position of citizens and peasants, for the independence of the ecclesiastical courts in the Commonwealth of Rome. The concept of reform A. Zamoyski largely went beyond program "names" [3, p.212].

Resolution of convocative Sojm regarding monetary and financial policy of the state had one of the main objectives of government restrictions podskarby. For this purpose specialized collegial bodies - with official commission were created. Decisions at meetings of the Commission shall be taken by a majority vote, which excluded the possibility of the sole for action on the collection and distribution of public revenues [2, p.185]. Resolution of the Sojm provides that the exercise of their official authority commissioners Economic Council were obliged to look after the interests of the state, rather than their own interests, not to receive another card, except for a certain state for their service, and in all cases be guided by objectivity and fairness [4, p.129].

The convocative Diet abolished private duties and established the "main duty", a uniform and mandatory for all residents of the state, not excluding the nobility, the priesthood and the king himself. Thus the taxes were paid by all categories of the population. Local taxes are liquidate other than income taxes for the maintenance of roads and bridges, however, and they were charged with restrictions. Changes have also occurred in relation to the Jewish population. The tax for the total number of Jews was abolished, and instead they had to pay a poll tax [2, p.186]. There have been some changes in relation to cities in their favor was taxed not only the petty bourgeoisie, but also know that has property here. Diet has eliminated the middle class duty free to allocate the apartment after the Diet and participants gentry Congresses.

The country's economy was devastated by armed conflicts and there was a need to restore and further develop. Restoring gentry and peasant farms to the mid-century, it had been largely completed and became a pose for further economic development. This greatly contributed to changes in the organization of economic life. A significant reduction in the population, the destruction of draft animals and productive animals, removal from economic circulation of large areas of arable land forced the owners to look for new, more effective ways of reconstruction and economic development [3, p. 184]. The economic system that existed at that time in the state was not effective. This was particularly noticeable in the case of royal canteens economies [3, p. 185]. Most

of the land of the royal economy is in the use of large feudal lords on different grounds. Some feudal king bestowed upon the land for his services to the state, the second gave the estate for a specified period as a fee for borrowing money, the third - the temporary holding on terms of payment of the rent in cash treasure [3, p. 185]. Temporary tenants of royal lands were not always are interested in the prospects of economic development and its preservation in good condition. In an effort to increase their income, holders are often violated, "charter" economies, forced farmers to pay heavy dues or develop number of days on serfdom, repaired the other injustice. In addition, holders of temporary stay had a tradition with the payment to the treasury of the money earmarked from the leased lands [3, p.185]. Thus, the state treasury often did not receive adequate income from the land. This situation was one of the reasons for the search for new approaches to the procedure of use and management of state property. One of the ways of increasing the efficiency and centralization of economic and financial activity in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth was the creation in 1764 by official commission to deal with all the financial affairs of the state. It was the first step towards reforming the Polish economy in accordance with the requirements of time.

The next stage in the development of the economy of the Commonwealth were A. Tyzenhauz's reform. He also reached certain political goals. The main reason for the weakness of the Commonwealth A. Tyzenhauz as many supporters of the reform of the state apparatus saw in the weakness of the central government. The court therefore considered podskarby its main objectives the strengthening of royal power, depriving its dependence on money and political support magnates organizing support to medium and small nobility. In a number of problems standing and financial independence from the King of the Sojm [3, p. 185]. These factors could provide strengthening and centralization of state power, which is necessary to overcome the disastrous effects of the crisis in the Commonwealth.

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