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SOLUTION TO THE AGRICULTURAL PROBLEM UNDER THE LEGISLATIONS OF THE WEST UKRAINIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC (ZUNR) AND THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL REPUBLIC (UNR): COMPARATIVE ASPECT

The issue of land legislation of ZUNR and UNR is revealed in the article. Special legal acts which were adopted by the ZUNR and UNR legislative bodies and under which the agricultural reform was carried out on the Ukrainian territory are researched in the comparative aspect.

The Third Universal and the provisions regulating land issues in UNR are analyzed. Legislative settlement of the abolishment of the rights to the landlords' property and other lands and the right of the UNR citizens to the land are defined. In this aspect the official interpretation proclaimed by the General Secretariat on 16th of November, 1917 was explained and it was found out that abolishment of the property rights should be considered as prohibition to alienate land by former owners; the property rights were terminated without redemption; the rules of giving land into exploitation were established.

The research revealed the ways of solution to land problems under the legal act adopted by the Central Council of Ukraine on 18th of January, 1918 and highlighted that under the law all the lands including waters, above-ground and underground resources on the territory of UNR are owned by its citizens who have the right to exploit them irrespectively of their sex, religion and nationality.

Provisions of the Law on land approved by the UNR Directory on 8th of

January, 1919 are reviewed in the work. The changes into regulation of land relations introduced by the Law are defined as the following: determination of the minimum land size which is received and specification of the maximum land size which remains with the former owners etc.

Special emphasis is made upon the conditions of the land reform introduction on the territory of ZUNR which featured the legalization of private ownership of land. The research analyzed the Law on land reform approved by the Ukrainian National Council on 14th of April, 1919 supporting deprivation of landlords', monastery and church lands and the lands of other rich landowners and their registration in the "state land fund" for the villagers with little or no lands and the disabled military men.

The research of the Land law provisions of ZUNR published on 8th of May, 1919 enabled the villagers with little or no lands to receive land into private property; punishment was provided for those who broke the land legislation rules.

The analysis of ZUNR and UNR legislation revealed similarities and differences between the processes of land reform introduction and their practical application by the UNR and ZUNR governments as well as showed the reasons for the failure of application of the specialized legal acts.