Abstract. This scientific article is devoted to the study of Oleksandr Barvinskyi's speeches in the Galician Sejm as an important source for the analysis of the socio-economic situation of Ukrainians at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries. Barvinskyi, as a well-known politician and public figure, actively spoke in the Sejm on key issues of the socio-economic development of Halychyna.

The purpose of this article is to explore the speeches of O. Barvinskyi in the Galician Sejm as a key source for studying the socio-economic status of Ukrainians in the specified period. Through the analysis of his speeches, we seek to reconstruct the complex picture of social, economic, and political processes that took place in Halychyna at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries, and to determine the role and place of Barvinskyi in these processes.

The analysis of Barvinskyi's speeches allows us to identify the main social and economic problems that the Ukrainian community faced. His speeches reflect a deep understanding of the relationship between the state and the community, emphasizing the need for social reforms, the development of education and the support of public initiatives.
The article reveals how the local community of Halychyna responded to the challenges of its time and what measures were proposed to improve the economic situation of Ukrainians. It also draws attention to the limitations and problems faced by state and community initiatives in the implementation of social projects.

The results of the study indicate the importance of the analysis of Oleksandr Barvinskyi's speeches for enriching the scientific understanding of the dynamics of the socio-economic development of the Ukrainian community in Halychyna at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries and for determining the key directions of the formation of the national and social identity of Ukrainians in the corresponding period of history.

Keywords: Oleksandr Barvinskyi, Galician Sejm, speech, socio-economic situation, Halychyna, newspaper "Ruslan".

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ПРОМОВИ ОЛЕКСАНДРА БАРВІНСЬКОГО У ГАЛИЦЬКОМУ СЕЙМІ ЯК ДЖЕРЕЛО ВИВЧЕННЯ СОЦІАЛЬНО-ЕКОНОМІЧНОГО СТАНОВИЩА УКРАЇНЦІВ НАПРИКІНЦІ ХІХ – НА ПОЧАТКУ ХХ СТ.

Анотація. Ця наукова стаття присвяченена дослідженню промов Олександрі Барвінського у Галицькому сеймі як важливому джерелу для аналізу соціально-економічного становища українців наприкінці XIX – на початку ХХ ст. Барвінський, як відомий політик і громадський діяч, активно виступав у сеймі з ключовими питаннями соціально-економічного розвитку Галичини.

Метою цієї статті є дослідження промов Олександрі Барвінського у Галицькому сеймі як ключового джерела для вивчення соціально-
економічного становища українців у вказаний період. Шляхом аналізу його виступів, ми намагаємося відтворити складну картину соціальних, економічних та політичних процесів, що відбувалися в Галичині наприкінці XIX – на початку ХХ ст., і визначити роль та місце Барвінського в цих процесах.

Аналіз промов Барвінського дозволяє визначити основні соціальні і економічні проблеми, з якими стикалася українська спільнота. Його виступи відображають глибоке розуміння відносин між державою та громадою, акцентуючи увагу на необхідності соціальних реформ, розвитку освіти та підтримки громадських ініціатив.

Стаття розкриває, як місцева спільнота Галичини реагувала на виклики свого часу та які заходи були запропоновані для поліпшення економічного становища українців. Вона також звертає увагу на обмеження та проблеми, з якими стикалися ініціативи держави та громади в реалізації соціальних проектів.

Результати дослідження свідчать про важливість аналізу промов Олександра Барвінського для збагачення наукового розуміння динаміки соціально-економічного розвитку української громади в Галичині в кінці XIX – на початку XX ст. та для визначення ключових напрямків формування національної та соціальної ідентичності українців у відповідний період історії.

Ключові слова: Олександр Барвінський, Галицький сейм, промова, соціально-економічне становище, Галичина, часопис «Руслан».

Introduction. At every stage of the history of the formation of national identity and socio-economic development, the study of public speeches by prominent figures is an integral part of scholarly research. Speeches delivered at plenary sessions of parliamentary bodies are particularly valuable sources for analyzing the social and economic situation of the nation, its ambitions, problems, and development vectors. In the context of Ukraine in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, a period of active national revival and the search for paths of socio-economic development, speeches by politicians and public figures become especially relevant.

One of the most influential figures in Halychyna at that time was Oleksandr Barvinskyi – a well-known politician, publicist, and activist who actively participated in the activities of the Galician Sejm. His speeches not only reflected key aspects of the socio-economic development of the Ukrainian community but also served as a kind of reflection of the spirit and moods of that time.
Analysis of the source base. The parliamentary activities of O. Barvinskyi in the Galician Sejm have not yet been the subject of a separate scholarly investigation. Certain aspects of his political activities have been highlighted in the works of T. Antoshevskyi [1], O. Arkusha [2–3], A. Klish [4], R. Lehnjuk [5], and I. Chornovol [21–23].

The purpose of this article is to explore the speeches of O. Barvinskyi in the Galician Sejm as a key source for studying the socio-economic status of Ukrainians in the specified period. Through the analysis of his speeches, we seek to reconstruct the complex picture of social, economic, and political processes that took place in Halychyna at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries, and to determine the role and place of Barvinskyi in these processes.

Exposition of the main material. In his speeches, O. Barvinskyi elaborated on the principal economic and social issues of Halychyna at that time. Among them were the insufficient attention to economic matters by the Sejm, problems with ensuring stable incomes and rational resource utilization. The importance of social challenges such as emigration and economic instability among peasants and artisans was also highlighted. He emphasized the critical condition of Halychyna's economy, calling for active industrial development and support for agriculture as the primary economic sector.

O. Barvinskyi pointed out that the main reasons for emigration were financial and land issues, such as high interest rates and lack of land. He was quite critical of the measures proposed to address these problems, which proved to be inadequate and temporary, postponing the resolution of deeply rooted issues. The society of Halychyna at that time perceived these measures as temporary relief, ignoring the reality of the crisis situation.

Barvinskyi emphasized the need for structural changes in society to address the issues of emigration and economic instability.

The socio-economic situation of peasants in Halychyna at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century faced significant challenges. High interest rates, insufficient access to land, and social tensions were key factors influencing the economic development of rural farms. Agriculture, as the main pillar of Halychyna's economy, required additional financial support for land redemption and farm expansion. However, banks and usurers imposed excessively high interest rates on loans, making them nearly unattainable for peasants. The lack of an effective credit system and a transparent judicial system only deepened the economic crisis. According to O. Barvinskyi, the use of state funds to support agriculture could become a key tool for improving the economic situation in rural areas of Halychyna. He also
emphasized the need for transparent and fair credit mechanisms, as well as judicial reform to ensure peasants' rights to land and other resources [15].

O. Barvinskyi drew attention to the complex financial situation of peasants, mainly caused by high taxes and restrictions on the sale of agricultural products. Such tax policies led to impoverishment of peasants and the loss of their key resources, including land and housing. Insufficient government support in times of crisis only exacerbated economic instability. These negative factors not only caused economic difficulties but also seriously undermined social stability and the welfare of peasants. This situation led to significant emigration of peasants, which negatively affected the socio-economic development of the state. Socio-economic problems contributed to the radicalization and increased political activity among peasants. The deputy emphasized the need to review the tax and social strategy aimed at improving the material condition of peasants and creating favorable conditions for the development of the agricultural sector [7].

Barvinskyi raised the issue of providing assistance to the peasants of Halychyna in connection with floods and other natural disasters. He pointed out shortcomings in providing aid and the lack of attention to the needs of Halychyna. The deputy suggested that the lack of adequate assistance was due to political or economic considerations. This indicated deep economic and social problems reflected in the economic situation of the region. Insufficient financial resources and the general distrust of the population towards the government authorities were significant obstacles to overcoming these problems. An active stance by the state was necessary for effectively addressing these issues, which would not only provide financial support but also improve infrastructure and other systems to ensure stability and well-being in the region [8].

O. Barvinskyi repeatedly emphasized the importance of infrastructure development in Halychyna, particularly the need for road construction and river regulation. The level of state support for these initiatives remained inadequate. This indicated a pressing need for reform and increased investment in the region's infrastructure. The insufficiency of state resources to address these issues underscored the necessity for effective management and the search for alternative sources of funding [8].

Barvinskyi focused on the importance of establishing mandatory agricultural cooperatives to support and protect the rights of peasants and ensure their economic independence. He stressed the need for mandatory agricultural cooperatives to organize and defend the interests of peasants. He argued that such organization could increase peasants' influence on market conditions and secure government support. However, the deputy warned of
the risk of politicization of the cooperatives and their transformation into proletarian organizations [13].

O. Barvinskyi expressed some doubts regarding the implementation of the idea of agricultural cooperatives in society, pointing to the lack of necessary qualities and readiness for their introduction. However, he acknowledged the presence of potential elements for forming such cooperatives, emphasizing the importance of uniting these elements to create an effective system for protecting the peasantry.

This indicated the need for a critical assessment and adaptation of strategies for implementing agricultural cooperatives. The deputy identified potential opportunities for the formation of such organizations, but at the same time expressed certain reservations about society's readiness to accept and support this idea. This underscored the importance of developing implementation strategies that took into account the specificity of the social context as well as the needs and expectations of the peasantry [10].

O. Barvinskyi emphasized the importance of forming agricultural cooperatives among peasants for their socio-economic development. Despite the lower level of education among peasants compared to Germany, he believed that organization was a critical element for ensuring the survival and development of the rural population.

The deputy noted that it was the peasants themselves who should have the opportunity to identify their needs and priorities, as well as participate in governance processes and decision-making regarding their welfare and future [12].

O. Barvinskyi focused on the need to consider the needs and financial burden of the population. At the same time, he proposed specific solutions, such as the use of subsidies, which could contribute to the successful implementation and development of agricultural cooperatives. This indicates the need for a comprehensive approach to supporting and developing these cooperatives, one that takes into account economic, social, and financial aspects [11].

Barvinskyi paid special attention to the importance of state and regional support to stimulate domestic handicrafts, which could serve as a significant source of income for peasants.

In particular, he viewed carpet weaving as an important sector with considerable potential for development and support for the peasants of Halychyna. The deputy highlighted the importance of cultural and artistic traditions and the unique patterns of carpets, which could be competitive in the international market. To realize this potential, O. Barvinskyi pointed to the necessity of active support from both state and local authorities. He also
emphasized the importance of reducing administrative and financial barriers that hindered the development of this industry. This indicated the need for a comprehensive approach to stimulating carpet weaving, which included not only cultural support and promotion of unique traditions but also practical assistance in implementing business initiatives in this field [6].

O. Barvinskyi believed that the historically resource-rich region could achieve long-term economic prosperity and social stability only through a comprehensive approach to economic, political, and sociocultural challenges. He pointed out that the peat deposits in the Grybovychi-Dubliany-Yaryshiv region represented significant economic potential for Lviv and other cities in the region. This resource could play an important role in energy policy, especially in the context of rising budget expenditures and potential economic crises. To realize the economic potential of peat resources, according to O. Barvinskyi, not only an effective economic strategy but also political will and cooperation at various levels of governance were necessary. Increasing budget expenditures and economic difficulties underscored the importance of considering alternative sources of income, such as peat, as a key component of sustainable economic development in the region [15].

O. Barvinskyi expressed concern about the state of the salt sales system, which required reform to ensure effective control of quality and availability of various types of salt, taking into account the different needs of the population. He emphasized the need to protect the rights of peasants, especially in the context of cattle farming, where the quality of salt was of great importance [19].

Barvinskyi underscored the necessity of a comprehensive approach to the development of Halychyna, which included the preservation and development of agricultural lands, industrial development, and infrastructure development to ensure economic stability for the population.

He noted the importance of efficient land resource utilization, which encompassed agricultural development and preservation of agricultural lands to ensure food security for the region. Additionally, he emphasized the importance of industrial and infrastructural development as a means to create new earning opportunities and support economic growth in Halychyna.

O. Barvinskyi emphasized the importance of cultural development and support for traditional sectors of the economy, such as beekeeping and horticulture, as crucial elements of regional identity and economic stability [17].

According to statistical data provided by O. Barvinskyi, over 77% of the population of Halychyna was engaged in agriculture, while industry in the region was virtually absent, indicating a high dependence of the region's economy on the agricultural sector.
During one of his speeches, the deputy noted that historically, agriculture had been profitable, but by the late 19th to early 20th centuries, it encountered a series of problems such as fragmented land, high dependency on a single source of income, and natural disasters, leading to its crisis.

He repeatedly pointed out the significant role of usury in exacerbating the economic situation, as evidenced by the high number of convictions for this crime compared to other regions of Austria. The crisis in agriculture triggered another serious problem – a high level of alcoholism, which was also reflected in statistics of convictions for this offense.

These problems, according to O. Barvinskyi, undermined the economic stability and social order of Halychyna. Therefore, it was necessary to urgently implement a comprehensive set of measures to support peasants, stabilize the economy, and the social sphere.

O. Barvinskyi repeatedly noted that the agricultural sector required a comprehensive approach to reform and support. Cooperation between the government, agricultural unions, educational, and financial institutions was crucial for achieving stable and sustainable development of the agricultural sector, which was important for the economic and social well-being of the country. O. Barvinskyi emphasized the importance of support and development for the agricultural sector by regional authorities. He highlighted positive initiatives such as the establishment of the "Raiffeisen" organization and the implementation of preferential tax rates. As an educator, O. Barvinskyi understood that educational institutions played a key role in supporting peasants and improving their qualifications.

Additionally, O. Barvinskyi proposed transforming existing mortgage obligations of peasants into amortizing rent payments, which could reduce the financial burden on debtors [14].

O. Barvinskyi emphasized the importance of a deep understanding and consideration of the economic and social aspects in the process of developing and implementing reforms for rural communities. He stressed that effective reforms should aim to support rural communities in terms of access to resources and take into account their real needs and opportunities for sustainable development. Additionally, the deputy noted that reforms and programs should be developed based on consultations with rural residents and considering their actual needs and capabilities, which would increase their effectiveness and acceptance by rural communities.

Barvinskyi underscored the importance of effective management of environmental issues in the agricultural sector. Solutions to these problems included developing efficient methods of controlling harmful plants, cooperation between different sectors, and raising the level of environmental education and training for farmers and large farm owners [17].
O. Barvinskyi emphasized the imperfections in the legislation regarding certain agricultural issues. For example, he cited the case where residents of the village of Nevytsi faced significant administrative and legal obstacles when selling their land plots. The deputy noted that the legislative framework did not fully consider the specifics and peculiarities of this situation and required refinement and improvement [18].

Barvinskyi pointed out the need for systemic measures to address the problems of economic and social development of the region. In the context of the overall economic and social crisis, it was important to focus on strengthening social protection for the population and creating favorable conditions for the effective functioning of agriculture [20].

It should be noted that not only the poor but also the wealthy peasants in Halychyna were in a difficult situation. In particular, O. Barvinskyi noted that prosperous landowners were burdened by high taxes, usury, and unfair courts, which deprived them of their property and income. This led to the impoverishment of these estates and the search for better living conditions abroad. Due to the challenging economic situation, many affluent families sold their property and land at low prices to emigrate [20].

Another issue raised by O. Barvinskyi was the funding of agricultural schools. The deputy illustrated the discord between the Ministry of Education, which sought to reduce its financial obligations, and local communities, which could not fully finance educational institutions. He expressed concern that such a policy could increase the financial burden on local communities and recommended exploring alternative ways of financing educational institutions [9].

O. Barvinskyi had a clear understanding of the role of education and the organization of the agricultural sector in Halychyna, emphasizing the need for further development of educational initiatives and the formation of agricultural associations to support and develop rural areas. He advocated for an integrated approach that considered both economic and cultural aspects to achieve sustainable rural development in the region [12].

Conclusions. The study of O. Barvinskyi’s speeches in the Galician Sejm provided a profound insight into the socio-economic situation of Ukrainians at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries. It is noted that Barvinskyi was not only a prominent politician but also a sensitive observer of the social and economic issues of his time.

Barvinskyi’s speeches reflect a deep understanding of social inequalities, particularly the problem of economic lag among the Ukrainian community in Halychyna compared to other ethnic groups. He emphasized the need for economic reform, education development, and support for civic initiatives.
Furthermore, Barvinskyi actively supported the idea of interaction between the state and the community in implementing social initiatives. His speeches indicate that the local community was willing to take on socio-economic challenges but often faced financial constraints that hindered the implementation of ambitious projects.

O. Barvinskyi's speeches serve as a valuable source for understanding the dynamics of socio-economic development of the Ukrainian community in Halychyna and identify key directions that influenced the formation of national and social identity of Ukrainians during this period of history.

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