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CAMERAL SCIENCE AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL SCIENCE FINANCE LAW IN XIX CENTURY

In domestic science forming a separate branch financial and legal knowledge took place on the basis of recurrence and interdependence of theory and practice. In this regard, proved particularly popular position cameral science – science for public economy, which during the XVII-XVIII centuries has become widespread in Western Europe, primarily – in the German states. Being a product of German administrative science and practice cameral science widely spread in Western scientists (mostly – German) and the system of university education empire. This is common in law and economics science of Russian empire of the nineteenth century was natural character and was due to several reasons. Inclusion cameral science in university courses in Russia, which has historically formed a huge volume and spatial distribution of state-owned economy, consistent with primarily financial interests. The bulk of the revenues to the state budget amount-

ed to funds received from the operation of monetary regalia, salt mines, the mining business, forests and so on. To improve the management of this property and obtain new revenues should be involved in the management of a large number of educated, trained bureaucratic personnel. In addition to their training, there is another, equally important objective of the university – the formation of the national Teaching Corps for all branches of the educational system. Create new universities require a large number of teachers to fill vacant chairs. Invited in the first third of the nineteenth century German scholars cameral science, teaching native students exchange economy, financial and police law, contributed to the creation of national corps of teachers and made a significant contribution to the teaching of cameral and financial discipline in the national university system and financial development of legal thought in general.