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"THE FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE-TERRITORIAL DIVISION OF RUSSIA IN THE 18TH–19TH CENTURIES (USING THE EXAMPLE OF THE OREL GUBERNIA)"

Specialty 5.6.1. Russian History

Abstract to the dissertation
for the degree of Candidate of Historical Sciences

Academic Supervisor:
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Abstract of the Dissertation on the Topic «Formation and Development of the General Administrative-Territorial Division of Russia in the 18th–19th Centuries (Case Study of the Oryol Province)»

The relevance of the research topic. The study of the history of administrative division (AD) is an important area of modern historical science, with practical significance for organizing archival work, searching for information in large archival collections, and for genealogists, local historians, and researchers engaged in clarifying the circumstances related to the lives and activities of historical figures. The topic concerns the spatial organization of the state and society: administrative, economic, and other structures have a spatial dimension, and an understanding of how they were organized at the local level is necessary for their comprehensive study. The 18th–19th centuries became a crucial stage in the development of the state system and governance in Russia. To assess the contribution of the Oryol Governorate to the dynamics of the country's overall system of administrative-territorial organization, it is necessary to examine the evolution of state governance during this period. Studying the administrative-territorial organization of the Oryol Governorate during the era of provincial reforms and local self-government reforms makes it possible to demonstrate the region's specific features at the local level, the history of its development, and its significance within the state. The nearly two-hundred-year historical experience of shaping the administrative-territorial structure of the Oryol Governorate and the relationship between central and regional authorities is significant for practice, as it helps to determine the further directions for interaction between the authorities of administrative-territorial units (ATUs) of different levels.

The degree of scientific elaboration of the research topic. The formation and development of the general administrative-territorial division of Russia in the 18th–19th centuries is one of the complex and most discussed issues in Russian historiography. The historiography of the problem can be divided into three periods: pre-revolutionary, Soviet, and post-Soviet.

The pre-revolutionary period is represented by the works of I.K. Kirillov, B.N. Chicherin, K.A. Nevolin, I.I. Dityatin, S.F. Platonov, P.N. Milyukov, A.D. Gradovsky,

P.N. Mrochek-Drozdovsky, M.M. Bogoslovsky, and others. K.A. Nevolin noted that under Ivan III, government began to acquire distinctive features: permanent offices with a certain range of actions appeared, Orders were in charge of a special kind of affairs and concentrated the management of certain areas, local government was carried out by governors, volostels, and then by voivodes through Command huts. P.N. Mrochek-Drozdovsky and P.N. Milyukov believed that Peter's reform showed shortcomings in the preparation of transformations - a discrepancy between plans and their practical implementation. M.M. Bogoslovsky identified two major reforms of local government under Peter I: the provincial 1708 (division into seven provinces) and the provincial 1719 G. (the emergence of provinces and provincial authorities). A.D. Gradovsky studied in detail the local self-government bodies created by the reform of Paul I in 1797, listing the key duties of elected deputies. Local historians G.M. Pyasetsky and A.G. Puparev systematized information about the formation of the Oryol Governorate based on archival materials and legislative acts; however, their works are descriptive in nature. In general, the pre-revolutionary period was characterized by research into the general administrative-territorial division without a detailed study of a specific region.

The Soviet period was marked by ideological restrictions and a new methodological foundation. The works of Ya.E. Vodarsky, V.M. Kabuzan, A.V. Chernov, A.B. Kamensky, L.A. Steshenko, E.V. Anisimov, L.F. Pisarkova, V.P. Zagorovsky and others belong to this period. E.V. Animov studied in detail the era of Peter the Great and came to the conclusion that the provincial reform She strengthened state power by transferring administrative, judicial and financial power into the hands of the governor as a representative of the tsar. L.F. Pi-sarkov, based on the opinions of V.O. Klyuchevsky, P.N. Milyukov and A.V. Lokh-vitsky, noted that the reform of 1708, which took place in wartime conditions and to solve militaristic tasks, It received a negative assessment: the provinces resembled military ranks, where funds were raised for military needs, rather than for the needs of an administrative-territorial unit. Yu.V. Gauthier highly appreciated the activities of Catherine II in the field of local government, pointing out that she directed transformative efforts primarily at local institutions. Medushevsky applied a comparative historical approach to the study of administrative reforms. During the Soviet period,

administrative-territorial reforms were inextricably linked to the development of class struggle.

The post-Soviet period is characterized by the removal of ideological restrictions and the expansion of the source base. Modern researchers of the history of ATD Orel province applies to A. Y. Saran, announcing that as a result of the reform was formed four-level system (province — province — County — parish), and Peter's reform of 1719 conversion-La Orel from the grass-roots level in the middle of the administrative-territorial unit. M. Y. Zenchenko showed that the formation of counties in the South of Russia was a means of moving the state to the "Wild Field" — the extension of the control center, the distribution of legal and tax rules, controllable structures. V. N. Glazyev said that the South season-beige counties were formed as a military and administrative unit with flexible boundaries, corresponding to the area of the fortress; E. V. Kamarauli for proposes that the boundaries were defined on the initiative of Moscow through the census; D. A. Lyapin indicates the role of population, economic colonization and local elites. A. V. Deductive exploring Tula ' -kashyrs'kyi region, has revealed neismanau the cost of the boundaries of the counties with the end of the XVI century until the reforms of Catherine II. D. A. Redin found that the formation of the provincial system did not start with the decree of Peter, and since the formation of their States in 1710 A. B. Kamenskii have done a detailed study of the reforms of the eighteenth century, noting that the reforms of Peter created a new type of state — the autocratic Empire, with centralized management and bureaucracy and provincial reform of Catherine II of Rea-lisoval the principle of fractional ATD on the basis of equal population and divided the courts of the administration. S. F. Tarkhov offered the option of periodize-tion of ATD in Russia. V. G. Harutyunyan studied the work of Alexander I on education Generalgouvernement; V. A. Kononov studied the institution of the governorate on the example of Smolensk province; A. S. stated that he considered the control system of the provinces of Central Russia, including Orel, the ATD was tragical occasionally. D. A. Khitrov conducted a fundamental study of the provincial reforms of Catherine II, including the disbanding of the Yelets and SEV-tion of the provinces and the change of borders under Paul I. E. A. Shevchenko researched the history of the Voronezh province. Reference and analytical

materials are presented in the guidebook of the State Archive of the Orel region and a two-volume work on the chronicle of the development of the administrative division of the Orel region 1928-2011.

Despite a significant amount of research, the works of these scientists did not consider the initial issues of the formation of the territorial composition of the Orel province at the time of its formation, the discovery of the Orel governorate and the transformation of the division in this era were not studied in detail. The process of the formation and operation of the viceroyalty institutions established by Catherine II has not been fully studied, and no correspondence has been established between the practice of their work and the provisions of the "Institution for the Administration of the Provinces" dated November 7, 1775. The reasons for the liquidation of administrative-territorial units under Paul I have not been sufficiently examined. The issue of the formation of peasant volosts in the first half of the 19th century, as well as the composition of administrative-territorial units in the second half of the 19th century (district, stan, volost, rural community) and their relationship with the earlier structure, remains understudied.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the processes of formation and evolution of the Orel province during the reforms of the general administrative and territorial division of Russia in the XVIII–XIX centuries.

To achieve this goal, it is necessary to solve the following **tasks**:

• to identify the administrative and territorial structure of the Orel region on the eve of the reforms of the XVIII century, to show the relationship between the development of new lands (colonization of the "Wild Field") and the creation of new administrative units, their structure, principles of formation, location and functions of key administrative centers;

• to trace the further dynamics of the development of administrative-territorial units in the Oryol region on the eve of the reforms of the 18th century, taking into account their position in the system of state administration bodies and the specifics of administrative regulation;

• to establish the circumstances and reasons for the formation of the Oryol viceroyalty (province) during Catherine II's provincial reform, to identify the principles

that guided the reformers and their compliance with the provisions enshrined in the legislative act of November 7, 1775. To determine the further changes in the administrative-territorial structure of the Oryol Governorate in the 18th–19th centuries, during the reforms of the state's overall administrative-territorial division.

• to determine the factors of the development of the system of the general administrative and territorial structure of the Orel province in the XVIII-XIX centuries, to study the dynamics of changes in the structure and composition of regional and local authorities, to determine the function of provincial, county and volost governing bodies in the system of regional and local authorities, as well as to find out the mechanisms of their interaction in the territory Oryol province in the XVIII–XIX centuries;

• to study the composition of administrative-territorial units of various levels in the Oryol province in the XVIII-XIX centuries, to classify them in accordance with the research topic, as well as to characterize their structure, identify key features of their functioning and relationship in different historical periods.

The object of the study is the development of the general administrative-territorial division of the state during the period of reforms in the 18th–19th centuries, in interaction with the administrative-territorial transformations of the Oryol Governorate, taking into account the changes in the structure of central and local authorities.

The subject of the study is the transformation of state and regional authorities during the administrative-territorial reforms in Russia in the 18th–19th centuries, using the Oryol Governorate as an example.

Methodological basis. The study is based on the principles of objectivity, historicism, and systematization. General scientific methods were used: classification, analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction. The systematic approach made it possible to study the formation of the Oryol Governorate as part of a broader historical system, to identify the composition and hierarchy of its elements (districts, volosts, rural communities) and their evolution over time. The comparative-typological approach made it possible to understand how general historical processes manifested themselves in the specific conditions of the Oryol Governorate and what factors influenced its specific features. The comparative-historical method was used to compare the boundaries of

territorial units at different points in time, as well as administrative institutions and their staff, in combination with cause-and-effect analysis. The problem-historical method made it possible to identify the key issues and contradictions that were relevant for the region in specific periods, and to analyze them in a historical context.

The source base includes several groups of documents. Normative and directive documents: legislative acts from the Complete Collection of Laws of the Russian Empire regulating the activities of the highest and regional authorities - "Instructions to the Governors" in 1764, "Decree" of Catherine II Laid down by the Commission in 1767, "Institution for the Administration of Provinces" in 1775, "General Institution ministries", "Instructions to civil governors" in 1837, "General instructions to the Governors-General" in 1853, etc. Office documentation: materials from the central archives of Moscow (RGADA — on the detours of Governor-General D.V. Volkov in 1777 and N.V. Repnin in 1778, projects of division into counties, report on the opening of the governorate, materials of the 1785 audit by senators A.R. Vorontsov and A.V. Naryshkin; RGVIA — topographic descriptions of the governorate, information about the villages of state peasants in 1796-1801; materials on rural self-government), the State Archive of the Orel region (funds 88, 558, 563, 564, 566, 580, 592, 760, 818, 937 — on the establishment of volosts and rural societies in 1837-1841, the composition of volosts in in the middle of the 19th century, at the world sites in 1861), the State Archive of the Tula region (funds 3 and 681 — on the history of the Novosilsky district). Economic, geographical, and statistical materials: the 1745 atlas for clarifying the boundaries of the provinces; reference publications on the administrative-territorial division of the Oryol Region; statistical essays on Russia from 1848; lists of settlements from the 1860s; a reference book on volosts and the most important settlements in European Russia from 1877; descriptions of the Oryol Governorate from 1816 and of the district towns from the 1850s. Press materials: “Orlovskie Gubernskie Vedomosti” (reports on the transfer of volost administrations and the dissolution of volosts), “Orlovskie Dyeparchialnye Vedomosti” (issues related to administrative-territorial division in connection with parishes, changes in the status of settlements), “Pamyatnye Knizhki Orlovskoy Gubernii” (information about local governing bodies), works of the Orlovskaya Scientific Archival Commission

(descriptions of districts and volosts, changes in border lines). Sources of a personal nature: the memoirs of Prince V.A. Drutsky-Sokolinsky, A.V. Kochubey, and Count M.D. Buturlin, which contain information about domestic policy and administrative-territorial divisions, although they do not provide significant data directly concerning the Oryol Governorate.

The scientific novelty lies in the comprehensive examination of the transformations of the administrative-territorial division of the Oryol Governorate in the context of the reforms of the 18th–19th centuries, which makes it possible to identify the mechanisms for strengthening state power at the local level through changes in the network of administrative units and the emergence of new management institutions. The boundaries of the districts of the Oryol region, as well as the boundaries of the stan and volost within the districts, have been precisely established based on the localization of settlements from archival sources dating from the 17th to the early 18th centuries. Based on archival documents, the picture of the establishment of the Oryol Viceroyalty has been reconstructed for the first time, and the formation of new administrative units and the delineation of their boundaries have been analysed. Correspondences have been established between the practice of the viceroyalty institutions and the provisions of the "Institution" dated November 7, 1775. The reasons for the liquidation of administrative-territorial units during the reforms of the 18th–19th centuries have been identified. Methods for implementing administrative reforms have been established through the lens of the interaction between the central government and local communities. A comparative analysis of the economic development of the ATA Oryol province is carried out, showing how the camps and volosts that arose during the reforms of the 1860s correlate with the earlier internal structure of counties, including the camps and volosts of the pre-Petrine period, the "Pavlov volosts" of state peasants and the volosts of state peasants formed under Nicholas I. New archival materials are being introduced into scientific circulation, revealing the structure of the administrative staff of the Orel province and its subjects.

The propositions to be defended are as follows:

1. Based on an analysis of the state of the administrative-territorial division of the Oryol region on the eve of the 18th-century reforms, a relationship has been identified

between the development of new lands (the colonization of the "Wild Field") and the creation of new administrative units. The principles of formation, location, structure and functions of key administrative centers are defined: the military fortification core (the center arises as a fortress around which the county is built), communication and geographical determination (control over the sakmas and gentry, river valleys and watersheds), local service colonization (social baseIt is formed through the distribution of estates for service), layered movement (synchronization of administrative construction with the shift of defensive lines to the south), superstructure of administrative levels (the subsequent emergence of ranks, then provinces and provinces above the county system), transformation of the center's function from military-defensive to civil-administrative, differentiation of colonization flows (civil service and free peasant colonization), economic development as a prerequisite for administrative consolidation and preservation of the historical core while rationalizing division. The principles form a chain of cause and effect: the geographical framework defines the location of the center, the territory forms the core of the county, the serving population creates a social base, the layered promotion changes the status of the centers, new levels are built, the center is demilitarized, reaching the threshold of development allows rationalizing the division while maintaining continuity (paragraph 2 "Prerequisites for formation, the main stages and features of the development of the Russian state", item 15 "Historical experience of Russian reforms", item 19 "History of the development of the Russian city and village" and item 27 "Historical geography of Russia" of the passport of scientific specialty 5.6.1 National History).

2. The evolution of the administrative-territorial division of the Oryol region in the late 17th – early 18th centuries has been identified, reflecting the transition from a military-rank model of governance to a nationwide civil system. The reorganization of the network of centers was carried out in line with the nationwide policy of strengthening the vertical of power: the abolition of ranks, the redistribution of functions between the district, provincial, and provincial levels, the creation of new units, and the elimination of redundant ones. The criteria for the transformations were the level of economic development, population density, and transport accessibility, which indicates a shift in

priorities from military-strategic to administrative-economic ones (see item 2 "Prerequisites for the formation, main stages, and specific features of the development of Russian statehood", item 15 "Historical experience of Russian reforms", item 19 "History of the development of Russian cities and villages", and item 27 "Historical geography of Russia" in the passport of the scientific specialty 5.6.1 "Russian history").

3. The establishment of the Oryol Viceroyalty as part of Catherine II's reform was not a mechanical implementation of the provisions of the "Institution" of November 7, 1775, but a compromise between legislative criteria (equality of population, equal distance from the centre) and local realities — the already established borders of neighbouring viceroyalties, the social heterogeneity of the territory, and the legacy of the military-rank system. Principles that were not enshrined in law but were in fact the guiding principles for the reformers were identified: social homogeneity, the residual formation of the viceroyalty, and the preservation of the historical cores of the old districts. The creation of three new district centers (Deshkinsky, Lugansky, and Maloarkhangelsky) marked the final stage of the colonization process. It is proved that the stabilization of the administrative division of the province was not a one-time act of 1778, but a long process (1778-1802), which included the abolition of three counties under Paul I and their partial restoration under Alexander I, reflecting the clash of two approaches — rational and demographic and based on the preservation of historically fixed structure (para. 2 "Prerequisites for the formation, main stages and specifics of the development of Russian statehood", item 15 "Historical experience of Russian reforms" of the passport of scientific specialty 5.6.1 Domestic history).

4. The main factors of the development of the administrative division of the Orel province in the XVIII–XIX centuries are identified: national reforms as the main impetus (provincial 1775, peasant 1861, zemstvo 1864, counter-reforms of the 1880s-1890s); socio-economic conditions (agrarian profile, peasant land, development of transport); estate-representative features (the dominance of the nobility in the zemstvos, the parallel functioning of exile and new elected institutions); demographic changes (population density growth, adjustment of the volost network - reduction in the number of volosts by 1890). The evolution of volosts and rural societies was due to local government reforms

that caused a change in the functions of provincial, countylocal and volost government bodies, as well as the mechanisms of their interaction in the management system (item 2 "Prerequisites for the formation, main stages and features of the development of Russian statehood", item 15 "Historical experience of Russian reforms" and item 19 "History of the development of the Russian city and village" passport of scientific specialty 5.6.1 Domestic history).

5. The composition of the ATA of various levels in the Orel province in the XVIII–XIX centuries was established, their classification was carried out, the structure and key features of functioning were characterized: multi—vector subordination (the presence of parallel verticals of power — administrative, financial, judicial, economic, connected through the figure of the governor); the discrepancy of territorial boundaries (the administration was divided by counties, the police - by camp, peasant self—government — by volosts, zemstvos - by land); estate fragmentation of management (different estate groups were served by different institutions within the same territory). The administrative and judicial bodies of the Oryol Governorate developed in the context of successive reforms, demonstrating dynamics at the provincial and district levels in line with the nature of nationwide reforms (clause 2, "Prerequisites for the formation, main stages and features of the development of Russian statehood"; clause 15, "Historical experience of Russian reforms," in the passport of the scientific specialty 5.6.1. Russian History).

The dissertation topic meets the requirements of the VAK specialty passport. The research complies with the passport of the scientific specialty 5.6.1. Russian History:

- item 2 "Prerequisites for the formation, main stages and features of the development of Russian statehood";
- item 15 "Historical experience of Russian reforms";
- item 19 "History of the development of Russian cities and villages";
- item 27 "Historical geography of Russia".

Theoretical significance. The work contributes to the development of historical science by presenting the results of an analysis and generalization of the history of the formation of the state's general administrative-territorial division, with a particular focus on the mechanisms of interaction between central and regional authorities, using the

Oryol Governorate as an example. A classification of various levels of governance is proposed, and the vertical structure of the state's general administrative-territorial division during the period under study is defined.

Practical significance. The data can serve as a basis for the work of legislative bodies in analyzing and improving the regulatory framework governing issues of regional and local governance. The historical experience of the administrative-territorial division of Russia in the 18th–19th centuries can be useful in addressing contemporary issues related to the administrative-territorial structure of the Russian Federation, especially in the context of the creation of new constituent entities. The results of the study can be used in scientific and teaching activities — in the preparation of comprehensive works on Russian history, and in the development of courses such as "History of Russia", "Regional Studies", "Power and Society", and "Administrative-Territorial Structure of the Russian State in the 18th–19th Centuries".

Approbation of the research results. The dissertation was discussed at the Department of History, Political Science, and Public Policy at the Central Russian Institute of Management – a branch of RANEPA, in accordance with the research work plan. The main provisions and conclusions were presented between 2019 and 2023 at the All-Russian Scientific and Practical Conference for Students, Postgraduates and Young Scientists "The Student Community and Modern Science" (Yelets, 2020); the All-Russian Scientific and Practical Conference for Students, Postgraduates and Young Scientists "The Student Community and Modern Science" (Yelets, 2022); and the Sixteenth Regional Scientific Conference "Power and Society in the Past and Present" (Voronezh, 2022). The results of the study are reflected in 7 articles with a total volume of 2.9 printed pages, which outline the main elements of the scientific novelty of the dissertation, which are put forward for defense. Five articles with a total volume of 2.2 printed pages were published in a journal included in the list of peer-reviewed scientific publications that publish the results of scientific dissertations for academic degrees, in accordance with the order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Russia dated February 12, 2019, No. 21-R, and included in the List of publications approved by the decision of the Academic Council of RANEPA under the President of the Russian Federation dated

April 17, 2018. In addition, two articles were published in other scientific publications. The materials of the dissertation published by the author include:

B. Articles in publications included in the List of Publications Recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of Russia for the publication of the main scientific results of dissertations for the degree of Candidate (Doctor) of Sciences:

1. Polukhin O.V. Formation and Development of the Oryol District: from the 16th to the early 20th Century / O.V. Polukhin // Bulletin of State and Municipal Administration. Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration (Oryol). – 2021. – No. 2 (10). – Pp. 191–201 (0.5 p.l.)

2. Polukhin O.V. Livensky District during the Provincial Reforms of the 18th Century / O.V. Polukhin // History: Facts and Symbols. Yelets State University named after I.A. Bunin (Yelets). – 2022. – No. 1 (30). – Pp. 73–81 (0.4 p.l.)

3. Polukhin O.V. From the History of the City of Deshkin and Deshkin District (from Founding to the Present Day) / O.V. Polukhin // Bulletin of State and Municipal Administration. Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration (Oryol). – 2022. – No. 1 (43). – Pp. 41–52 (0.5 p.l.)

4. Polukhin O.V. Administrative and territorial transformations of Novosil and the Novosilsky District during the provincial reforms of the 18th century / O.V. Polukhin // Bulletin of State and Municipal Administration. Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration (Oryol). – 2022. – No. 2 (11). – Pp. 47–57 (0.5 p.l.)

5. Polukhin O.V. Transformations of Dmitrovsk and its district in the 18th century / O.V. Polukhin // Bulletin of State and Municipal Administration. Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration (Oryol). – 2023. – No. 1 (12). – Pp. 169–177 (0.4 p.l.)

D. The author's other works:

1. Polukhin O.V. Socio-economic changes in the district towns of central Russia in the first third of the 19th century (using the example of the city of Livny in the Oryol Governorate) / O.V. Polukhin // Power and Society in the Past and Present. Proceedings of the Sixteenth Regional Scientific Conference (Voronezh, February 3, 2022) / edited by

V.N. Glazyev. – Voronezh: Voronezh State University Publishing House, 2022. – Pp. 62–67 (0.1 p.l.)

2. Polukhin O.V. The Yelets District within the Oryol Viceroyalty during the provincial reform of Catherine II (1778–1796) / O.V. Polukhin // Student Community and Modern Science. Materials of the All-Russian Scientific and Practical Conference of Students, Postgraduates and Young Scientists. Yelets. – 2022. – Issue 8. – Pp. 44–49 (0.1 pp.)

Structure of the work. The dissertation includes an introduction, three chapters, nine paragraphs, a conclusion, a list of sources and literature used, as well as an appendix.