

ABSTRACT

Khovtura A. S. Formation and Modernization of Social Infrastructure of Principal Towns of Province of the Left Bank of Ukraine (End of XVIIIth – Beginning of the XXth Century) – Qualification scholarly paper: a manuscript.

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The dissertation is devoted to the study of the specifics of the formation and transformation of the social infrastructure of principal towns of province of the Left Bank of Ukraine in the late XVIIIth – early XXth centuries. The relevance of the topic is explained by the need to study the relationships between all components of the social infrastructure of principal towns, which provides an opportunity to solve a number of problems in the history of cities and the peculiarities of urbanization.

The aim of the study is to characterize the development of social infrastructure in the principal towns of province of the Left Bank of Ukraine in the late XVIIIth – early XXth centuries.

The dissertation consists of four sections. The first section discusses the historiography of the problem, the source base, methodology and research methods. The second section traces the development of social services of provincial cities, namely: utilities, institutions of the domestic sector, urban communication systems, trade, hospitality and catering. The third section identifies the features of forming a network of health care and rehabilitation facilities. The fourth section is devoted to the study of educational and cultural-educational institutions of principal towns of province of the Left Bank of Ukraine.

The scientific novelty of the study is that for the first time in the dissertation the method of analysis of social infrastructure is introduced. The methodological basis of the dissertation was an interdisciplinary approach, which includes

approaches to sociology, social history, urban planning, cultural history and historical urban planning. The tools of actor-network theory provided an opportunity to identify those actors who were important in the creation of social infrastructure in different periods, and to analyze their activities. The historical-cartographic method was used to study the spatial development of infrastructure networks. Comparative analysis and statistical method allowed us to trace the dynamics and features of the formation of the social infrastructure

The author for the first time clarified the range of actors who influenced the formation of the social infrastructure of principal towns of province of the Left Bank of Ukraine. The main actors in the modification of infrastructure networks were the imperial authorities, city governments, NGOs, entrepreneurs, the city community and infrastructure institutions in the late XVIIIth - early XXth centuries. It was established that the social infrastructure of the provincial centers was a network formed by the constant interaction of actors. It was emphasized that several actors could take part in the formation of social infrastructure components. Mediation of actors also changed depending on the level of development of each element of social infrastructure. The analysis of sources through the prism of actor-network theory made it possible to identify and investigate the impact on the physical and social space of such a specific actor as social infrastructure institutions.

A study of the corpus of sources showed that the social infrastructure of the principal towns was a heterogeneous network. Comparison of the specifics of the formation of all components of social infrastructure revealed that its elements had different terms of formation, structure, functions, features of organization and management. The development of each component of the infrastructure was influenced by its own set of factors.

The author first established and characterized the stages of formation of the social infrastructure of Kharkiv, Poltava and Chernihiv in the late XVIIIth – beginning XXth centuries. At the first stage (end of the XVIIIth – first half of the XIXth centuries) the foundations of municipal management were laid, as well as the

first steps were taken in the formation of communication systems, fire protection structures, leisure and recreation facilities. The second stage (the second half of the XIXth centuries) was a time of modernization of all components of social infrastructure. The large-scale technological systems such as centralized water supply, electricity network, city telephone system and tram communication emerged in principal towns (all these features were most pronounced in Kharkiv) during this period. The result of the adaptation of social infrastructure institutions to market conditions was the emergence of new principles of management and forms of organization of institutions. The third stage (late XIXth – early XXth centuries) was characterized by the emergence of new elements of social infrastructure (sports facilities, passages, public buildings, etc.), municipalization of utilities, the use of the basics of marketing communication and customer service. The analysis of constituent public legal acts and record keeping revealed that an important aspect of modernization of social infrastructure structures in this period was their acquisition of signs of multifunctionality.

The paper traces the gradual formation of the principles of zoning of the social infrastructure of principal towns of province in the second half of the XIXth – early XXth centuries. The application of the historical-cartographic method allowed to assert that in the second half of the XIXth centuries. The application of the historical-cartographic method allowed to assert that in the second half of the XIXth century certain strategies in zoning emerged, which manifested itself in the expansion of the territorial coverage of remote parts of cities by various elements of infrastructure. Records of municipal governments and NGOs show that the main reason for such changes was the desire to provide citizens of remote parts of provincial centers with access to educational institutions, intellectual and cultural institutions, hospitals, clinics, social protection institutions. It is established that this approach helped to reduce the spatial segregation of principal towns of province of the Left Bank of Ukraine.

An important segment of the study was the implementation of a comparative analysis of statistical indicators of social infrastructure development in principal

towns of province of the Left Bank of Ukraine, other prominent cities of the Russian Empire and European countries. Due to the statistical method, it was found that in terms of the number and dynamics of development of most of the elements of social infrastructure, Kharkiv dominated Chernihiv and Poltava. Based on the studied materials, the author claims that Poltava and Chernihiv entered the era of modernity, retaining a significant attraction to the traditional forms of organization of its individual elements. However, this did not hinder the development of social infrastructure and its adaptation to the needs of the inhabitants of these cities. It was found out that Kharkiv was on the first positions among the big cities of the Russian Empire in terms of the development of communal networks, public transport and communication networks. The experience of the Kharkiv City Duma and local public organizations in the development of trade infrastructure, public education and cultural and educational institutions became a model for municipalities and philanthropic associations in other cities of the empire.

The dissertation specifies the list of management approaches of the city governments of Kharkiv, Poltava and Chernihiv. The study of office documents and materials of local periodicals made it possible to detail the mechanisms of communication between municipal authorities and the public. The course, circumstances, factors of modernization of urban space, as well as the formation of a modern style of thinking in principal towns of province of the Left Bank of Ukraine.

In the dissertation it is concluded that the social infrastructure played a huge role in the formation of the modern social space of principal towns of province of the Left Bank of Ukraine. This new space was characterized by the emergence of institutions of collective security, social responsibility, manifestations of society of mass consumption and mass culture. The transformation of zoning strategies of all components of social infrastructure has led to changes in the cultural landscape of provincial centers, thus modifying the image and economic potential of Kharkiv, Poltava and Chernihiv in the late XVIIIth – early XXth centuries.

The practical significance of the dissertation is that it can be used in the process of creating generalized works on the history of Ukraine and Ukrainian lands in the Russian Empire, publications on urban history and features of urbanization, in the preparation of textbooks on urban history, in developing textbooks. methodical complexes on the history of cities, urban culture and development of urban economy in the second half of the XIXth – early XXth centuries.

Key words: social history, historical urban planning, social infrastructure, principal towns of province of the Left Bank of Ukraine, Kharkiv, Poltava, Chernihiv, modernization, urbanization, actor-network theory.