**The recall of the supervisor**

**for the Graduation Qualification Work of a fourth-year student**

**Day Department of the Department of the History of Peoples of the Countries**

**The Commonwealth of Independent States**

**Institute of History of St. Petersburg State University**

**Ekaterina Pavlovna Zinkova**

**"Women's Crime in the Family and the Penitentiary System of Russia**

**in the 1860s and 1890s"**

Graduation qualification work of E.P. Zinkova is devoted to an interesting and complex topic - the study of female crime in the family and the study of the state of the penitentiary system of post-reform Russia.

Graduation qualification work consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of sources used and literature.

In the introduction, the author convincingly substantiated the relevance of the chosen topic, introduced the chronological and territorial boundaries of the study, characterized the object, the object, the purpose and objectives of the study, and dwelt on scientific novelty. Also E.P. Zinkova turned to the description of unpublished and published sources used in the work. In the end, a special historiography of the question (domestic and foreign) is given.

Scientific interest in the research subject is due to the fact that the legal status of women in the 1860s and 1890s has not been sufficiently studied in the domestic historiography. There are some works at the regional level and rare works of a general nature. And at the same time a woman, according to the words of a lawyer, I.V. Hessen, was practically in a desperate situation: the legislator "shake a woman in two whips", on the one hand, "prevented her from using her powers and abilities in the field of work", creating the image of "a woman - a queen who recognized only worship", therefore did not seek to document provide her with a means of subsistence without labor; on the other hand, "deprived her of money in favor of the man, recalling that women morally and financially depend on the representatives of the stronger sex." This graduation qualifying work is designed to correct the situation.

The complexity of the topic is due to the fact that E.P. Zinkova examines the violation of legal norms and criminal liability for crimes and misdemeanors that characterize the situation of women (mainly in the family), the Penal Code on penal and correctional sentences of 1845, which had a common and special part, and was the first codification attempt of the criminal law of the Russian Empire. The legal monument was not perfect. Crimes were classified in it for the object of encroachment. Forms of guilt were not clearly formulated, with the definition of direct and indirect intent. The stages of the commission of a crime (with the exception of "intent") have not been determined to indicate a position that one intention can not be punished. Differences were found between the completed and unfinished attempt. Various specific signs of individual crimes were envisaged. All this made the monument heavier and made its application difficult in practice. To identify exclusively women's crimes, E.P. Zinkova made significant research.

In addition, the state of the penitentiary system of post-reform Russia on various materials was studied, which allowed the author of the Graduation Qualification Work to come to understand what the "correctional institutions" were, and also to highlight the situation of female prisoners.

Nakhodka E.P. Zinkova is the research approach (first applied in the historiography of the issue), which allowed the author of the Graduation Qualification Work to analyze the historical and legal monument for female crimes in the family, to study the design and evolution of the penitentiary system of the post-reform period of Russia, to study it from within and to consider the situation of female criminals.

Graduation qualification work of E.P. Zinkovoy meets all the requirements for such works, can be recommended for protection and deserves the highest appreciation.

scientific adviser

Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor of the Institute of History О.B. Vakhromeeva

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