

THE ROLE OF THE INSTITUTE OF THE GOVERNORSHIP IN RUSSIA IN THE CAUCASUS

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Abstract

This article examines the role of the Institute of governorship as a factor in the implementation of the policy of the Russian Empire in the North Caucasus in the second half XVIII- early XX centuries. It is considered that the prototype established in 2001 by the posts of plenipotentiaries of the President of Russia in federal districts is largely Institute of governors-general (governors), which existed in Imperial Russia from 1775 to 1917. Indeed, the creation of both institutions to a great extent was a response to the crisis of the supreme power of the traditional system management through the center - regions. More meaningfully to try to answer the question of the applicability of the historical experience of the governor-generalship in modern Russia should further explore of main stages in the development of this institution in a broad historical context.

In the introduction the author substantiated foreign and domestic prerequisites for the establishment of the Institute of governorship in the Caucasus in the period under review.

In the main part of the paper the draft governance of the Caucasus by P.D.Tsitsianov, A.P. Yermolov (the beginning of XIX century.) is discussed. The author analyzes the place and role of specialized authorities created in the mid 40-ies of the XIX c., In the implementation of public policy goals of Russia in the Caucasus as well as the estimated personal contribution Caucasian governors (M.S. Vorontsov, Bariatinskii A.I. Grand Duke Mikhail Nikolaevich) in the military and civilian management of the Caucasus (in the 40 -80-ies. XIX c). The author compares the effectiveness of regionalist and centralist policy during this period determined by both foreign and domestic developments in the Russian policy in the Caucasus in the second half of the XIX century for the choice of the regional administration of the Caucasus and the effectiveness of its implementation.

In conclusion, the author gives a description of the four stages of the development of the institution governorship noting the specifics of the features of this institution in the Caucasus related to the status of protected areas and the resulting public tasks in the field of diplomacy, military affairs and civil administration.

Keywords: Northern Caucasus, general-governor, the role of vicars, economic reforms, the Caucasian war, the Crimean war, home policy, foreign policy