

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

1. INTRODUCTION

By the beginning of the XIX century a significant portion of the North Caucasus was a vassal of St. Petersburg. In contrast to the Caucasus, where Russia by force of arms disputed ownership of the lands that belonged to a neighboring powers, or were subject to their influence and claims, the North Caucasus has been the theater of war (with the exception of Anapa). Here, the main task of Russia was to retain its North Caucasus rears in a relatively quiescent state and that she was able to.

North Caucasus mattered not as numerous Turkish and Persian wars, as how many were crowned with their peace agreements, according to which the Shah and the Sultan recognized the right of the king to the "eternal" possession of the territory, which in turn served and international treaty clearance accession to the North Caucasus Russia.

Accordingly, these goals served Caucasus governorship and education (in 1785), which as a special institute of the Russian government: to provide military security boundaries through the construction of the Caucasian line; promoted the colonization of the region Cossacks and peasants; opened on the territory of Ciscaucasia inherent in the central provinces of governments providing in the eyes of the international community, "the inviolability of Russian lands"; carried out (with authority commander of all troops) the conduct of military operations on the border, and participation in peace negotiations and embassies.

2.1. Inclusion of Ciscaucasia in Russian political space

All governors and chief Caucasian superintendents belonged to the upper ranks of the army, had a great experience military companies, both in Europe and in the Caucasus. However, the organization of civil administration was no less complex, it was carried out in the following areas: the study of the socio-economic condition of the mountain communities, organization of peasant and Cossack colonization and the establishment of an economic complex in the newly annexed lands, the organization of administrative institutions, taking into account the variety of social groups; the search for adequate time , economic and political environment of forms and methods of highlanders and nomadic peoples; overcoming resistance to anti-Russian mountaineers in the Northeast (Muridism movement led by Shamil) and Northwest (armed resistance of for Kubans under the leadership of Sefer Bey and Mohammed Amin); peaceful economic integration of the Caucasian peoples in the social and economic cultural space of Russia, by reforming land relations, in the liberation of the peasants in the military, the judiciary.

Success or not success in the implementation of these important state problems often depend not only on the strength of the individual governor, the breadth of his state of thinking, but also on the degree of credibility of the emperor or the current internal political conjuncture.

During the change of policy under Paul I fell sharply powers and rulers of the Caucasus governorship Caucasian province. Chief superintendent Gudovich I.V., Alekseev I.S., Brianchaninov S.A., Skarzhinsky P.M., Alyabiev A.V. well-deserved and accurate performers, failed to leave any significant mark on the strengthening of Russian influence in the Caucasus.

2.2. Development of strategies of "conquering the mountain population"

With the accession of Alexander I the installation is changed, position and the role of management in a single unified North and South Caucasus, and, accordingly, the requirements for the individual chief superintendent.

December 9, 1803, Alexander ordered that the regulations of P.D.Tsitsianov performed as an imperial command, even if they contradict the Russian law. (Milman A.S. political system of Azerbaijan in the XIX - early XX centuries, 1966. p. 58) Thus, P.D. Tsitsianov were given almost unlimited discretion in not only the tactics of doing things, he is required to develop a strategy, which he formulates and implements for the sovereign.

Despite the fact that in the period from 1806 to 1816 years after the death of chief superintendent Tsitsianov legislative powers in the Caucasus do not change; nothing extraordinary in domestic politics in the North Caucasus is not observed. You can certainly argue that this was the objective conditions: the weakening of attention to the problems of the Caucasus into force of the European wars against Napoleon and as the Russian-Turkish and Russian-Persian wars - but obvious and personal factors: lack of independence and desire to chief superintendent (Gudovich I.V., Tormasov A.P., Paulucci F.O., Rtishchev N.F.) to take responsibility for the policy in the Caucasus.

Alternatively, such a relation to the positions can lead activity of A.P. Ermolov. A.P. Yermolov was sent to the Caucasus by Alexander I: on the one hand, to strengthen by the "Ermolov talents" Russia's position in this troubled region, on the other – it was a very satisfied ambition of A.P. Yermolov who had long dreamed of such appointment. With the name of A.P. Ermolov hopes on the resolution of Caucasian problems, to improve relations with Persia. "(Klychnikov Y.Y. Activity of A.P. Yermolov in the North Caucasus (1816-1827gg) .2000. P.74.) were connected.

A.P. Ermolov, despite the completely objective difficulties associated with the introduction of the new Russia "ministerial" management system, which radically changed the principle of control regions from the center, offers supreme power its strategy and its management system in the Caucasus, defending them at all levels of the central government. A.P. Ermolov's force of personality allowed him to determine and shape the internal politics of the Caucasus.

"The personality of his nature was connected with the phenomenal Caucasian War and difficult challenges approval of Russian statehood among the" non-state "peoples. He walked along the unknown path, where some inevitable errors generated another where they were foreseen as difficult as correct. "(V.V. Degoev Great Game in the Caucasus: history and modernity, articles, essays, essay. 2001 p. 167.)

His designs are discussed at the Senate, it takes "senatorial" revision seeks to develop a new "Institutions for the management of the Caucasus" in the Siberian Committee itself, taking part in the process. At the same time skillfully using given him "governor-general's rights" is conducting a series of reforms in the legal, military, administrative and territorial areas. Despite the fact that AP Ermolov cannot fully implement its strategy, it is in the form of the new law "established to administer the Caucasus region" and military experience "a concentric attack, siege, mini districts." continues to influence on all aspects of civil and military spheres in the Caucasus, even after his retirement until the beginning of the 60s.

Absolute adherence to the imperial will, which under Nicholas I was in the desire to accelerated integration of the Caucasus in the Russian state-legal field, only slowed down the movement to the target for two decades. Attempts of I.F. Paskevich and Senator Ghan P.V. to hold centralist administrative reform failed as stated in the 1842 revision of the military under the leadership of the Minister and the head of the "Committee on the device of Transcaucasia edge" Prince A.I. Chernyshev and Secretary of State Committee M.P.Rosen. Attempts of such followers as I.F. Paskevich Pankrat'ev N.P., Rosen G.V. Golovin E.A. and Neygardt A.I. to do away with Muridism in the Caucasus and to stop the war, using "European" strategy "pitched battles" - only led to the aggravation of the social situation not only in the Caucasus, but also in international affairs.

Rebellious Caucasus becomes an open wound, a black hole, absorbing not only huge budget, but also countless victims on both sides. The instability of the North Caucasus, in both Eastern and Western parts, inspire hope in the political circles of Europe and especially the United Kingdom on the possible redistribution of the spheres of influence not only in the Caucasus, but also in Europe.

2.3. Creation of unique system of administration of the Caucasus in the 40s of the XIX century

By the Decree of 24 November 1844 new Caucasian administrator M.S. Vorontsov got unlimited powers to manage the civilian and military parts of the Caucasus governorship.

Reasons for this appointment are interesting. "I consider it is necessary, - stated in the royal rescript, - to elect the Executive of my indispensable will the person enjoying all my unlimited confidence and who connects with the famous military prowess experience in civil cases in this instruction equally important." (Complete Collection of Laws of the Russian Empire. Collection 2 . 1846 №19590).

At the same time in St. Petersburg was established Caucasian Committee (1845) - the highest state structure specifically designed to interact with the governor of the Caucasus supreme authority. Creation of the Caucasian Committee meant distinction at the highest state level civilian and military authorities. In the competence of the Caucasian Committee were only civil cases, while the military issues in the Caucasus and the emperor himself was engaged in the War Department.

Selection of Emperor Nicholas I of the new governor - is ideal: the experience of the military and civilian activities, absolute loyalty to the throne, independence of judgment, acute public mind, tolerance and freedom - this is the portrait of M.S. Vorontsov. The success of the 10-year rule, M.S. Vorontsov both in the civilian sphere as well as in the military (referring to the completion of training of the army of the Caucasian

War), are a shining example of compliance with the requirements of personal potential governor positions, and the introduction of unlimited authority positions - with state goals.

To finish the job to MS Vorontsov prevented the Crimean War and age. It has done his follower Prince A.I. Baryatinsky, Grand Duke Mikhail Nikolaevich.

A.I. Baryatinsky enjoyed great favor with the emperor Alexander II. To his appointment contributed not only to the friendly relations with the Emperor, but the track records of A.I. Baryatinsky in the Caucasian theater of war, his outstanding abilities of commander. R.A. Fadeev wrote that "two hundred thousand Caucasian soldiers consider the appointment of Baryatinsky as a reward for his service ... "(R.A. Fadeev Caucasian war. 2003.p.65).

Baryatinsky A.I. - brilliantly ended the war in the North-East Caucasus, captured Shamil, justified the need for a military-folk control system and its basic principles, based on the preservation of mountaineers law in civil cases governed by adat supervised by the Russian military administration.

Noteworthy is an interesting phenomenon. The concentration of power in the A.I. Baryatinsky reached an unimaginable level in an autocratic state. Using this, Baryatinsky achieved colossal scale funding. Holding by him the reorganization of states led to a huge increase of them as completely copied the central departments, administrative and territorial changes were ill-conceived - they were not discussed and motivated.

We can say that it was a time of exaggerated regionalism, peak, after which, logically, there are no trends of separatism or complete rejection of regionalism to the exact opposite state.

That is exactly what happened during the reign of Grand Duke Mikhail Nikolayevich, who in December 1862 by order of the emperor succeeded Baryatinsky. Mikhail was considered in the top of Russian officials as a quite successful governor. The reason is that after the heavy military action lull that allowed the governor to restrict a leisurely holding current policy. "His indecision turned around courtesy, tolerance and the ability to get along with people. Poor training and lack of administrative experience compensate for the high dignity, belonging to the ruling dynasty. "(Chernuha V.T. "Finding the balance: "Russia and the Caucasus in the second half of XX century XIX- beginning." 2010. p. 245.).

Grand Duke Mikhail Nikolayevich honored to end the war in the West Caucasus and, perhaps most importantly, without social unrest and upheaval in all areas in a relatively short period of time (10 years.) To hold all state reform. Relying on the "unlimited" powers and special bodies "Caucasian committee", "Board governor" Grand Duke smoothly centralizes management of the Caucasus deliberately accelerating the natural processes.

Already in 1881 and Governorship and Caucasian Committee eliminated. The role of supreme commander (Dondukov-Korsakov, Sheremetyev, Golitsyn) does not imply their independence and creativity with the exception of the sphere of public order.

It is from the early 80s in the socio-economic sphere in the Caucasus, due to the incompleteness of reforms and the unresolved national, religious, and legal issues are beginning to increase the social contradictions that had led in 1905 to the political and economic performances and unrest. Nicholas II decided to restore full rights and functions of the governor. However, the appointment to the position I.I. Vorontsov-Dashkov fails, despite it plans to restore stability in the Caucasus and the authorities to complete the reform. The reason in our opinion was the destruction of the systemic linkages between the center represented by the Ministry and special administrative bodies in the Caucasus, on the one hand, foreign policy issues and the growing revolutionary situation in Russia, on the other hand.

Thus, we can say that the Caucasus governorship in its development had a number of stages, which on the one hand reflect changes in state policy in the regional administration and development institute governorship in Russia, on the other hand, had a number of specific features due to state objectives in the field of diplomacy, military affairs and civil administration related to the status of protected areas:

The first stage (1777-1801) is associated with the provincial reform of Catherine II. In the North Caucasus it is due to the inclusion of Pre-Caucasus in the Russian political space needed colonization and administrative arrangement of the newly annexed lands. At this stage, a broad expansion in the life of mountain communities are not supposed to, and the governor ordered only monitor the status of mountain communities.

The second stage (first third of the XIX century.) is associated with the introduction of a linear system in the management of the ministerial provinces of Alexander I and limiting the powers of governors-general. This stage in the North Caucasus is characterized by the development strategy of "conquering the mountain population" and in connection with this problem, the search for adequate administrative policy. In the same period, the socio-political thought, determined by different approaches and views on the methods of integration of the Caucasus in the Russian state space: regionalism, colonialism and centrism.

The most outstanding governors of this period can be attributed P.D. Tsitsianov, A.P. Ermolov offered their strategy of "conquest of the Caucasus" and its administration.

The third stage (1844-1881 years related with the attachment to the institution of governor-general (governorship) the status solely for the border and metropolitan regions. Creating a unique control system combining the Caucasus Institute governorship in the region with unprecedented powers for governor to take part in the discussion of draft laws with a special body within the Committee of Ministers - the Caucasian Committee.

Such a system is represented by the outstanding statesmen, governors Caucasian M.S. Vorontsov, A.I. Bariatinskiy and Grand Duke Mikhail Nikolaevich and the chairmen of the Caucasian Committee A.I. Chernyshev, A.R. Orlov meet both internal and external objectives of the state (end of the Caucasian War, the establishment of an adequate system of military-national governance, the transition to a peaceful civil engineering, carrying out state reform, preservation of all Caucasian conquests in the Crimean War).

The fourth period (1905-1915 years) is associated with the need to restore the governorship. Incomplete reforms and social dissatisfaction of the population in 1905 leads to a high inflame public appearances and unrest. Nicholay II decided to restore full rights and functions of the governor but due to a number within the political and foreign policy factors made it fail.

The main conclusion of this study is the finding that the institution of governorship is certainly an important factor in the realization of both external and internal policy of Russia in the Caucasus at the end of XVIII - early XX centuries. Set by the state governorship in front of the goal most effectively performed in those years when the functions and powers prescribed by the governor, corresponded to the level of his state of thinking, the power of personality, desire and ability to take responsibility, experience in military and civil affairs.

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