

Subject matter: Domestic policy of B.N. Yeltsin in 1991-1999

Author: Markaryan Konstantin Valerevich

Supervisor of studies: Klychnikov Yuri Yurievich, doctor of historical sciences, professor, chair of historical and socio-philosophical disciplines, oriental studies and theology

Topicality of the research consists in the fact that during the collapse of the Soviet Union, changes occurred in the country comparable to those during the October Revolution. A new era has come - the formation of Russia as an independent democratic state. In modern Russian history, the figure of the country's political leader plays an important role. It is precisely on the competence of the head of state, on his ability to generate new ideas, consolidate society, that the development of Russia depended in many respects. B.N. Yeltsin went down in history as the first president of the Russian Federation. As the founder of Russian democracy, Yeltsin carried out radical socio-economic transformations. However, in the process of reforming the country, he made many mistakes.

Objective of the research: the study of the domestic policy of B.N. Yeltsin as president of the Russian Federation in the 90s of the XX century.

Tasks of work:

- to analyze the reasons for the election of B.N. Yeltsin President of the RSFSR in 1991.
- to study the course of reforms of the socio-political and economic structure of Russia in the 90s of the XX century.
- to determine the causes, course and outcome of the First Chechen War.
- to follow the course of the election campaign during the presidential election in Russia in 1996.
- to study the causes and consequences of the 1998 financial crisis.
- to evaluate the activity of B.N. Yeltsin as president of the Russian Federation.

Theoretical and practical significance of the work is based on the fact that it is directly related to the study of the most important aspects of the modern history of Russia.

The author analyzes the formation of Russia as a democratic state and studies the features of creating a new management system and economic model in the country.

According to the author of this study, the results of the WRC can be used by students in the educational process when writing term papers and mini-projects in the discipline "History of Russia".

Based on this work, a scientific and innovative project "Social Survey as a way to evaluate the activities of the first President of the Russian Federation B.N. Yeltsin ", which was tested at the competition of projects " Young Science 2020 " .

Results of the research showed that largely due to his personal qualities B.N. Yeltsin was able to take the post of president of Russia. Yeltsin's character combined unpredictability, perseverance, and even cunning. He possessed tremendous charisma, which in many ways helped him consolidate the society around him. As a party functionary, he was able to rebuild and reconsider his views, thanks to which he became the head of state. Before the start of socio-economic reforms, society had great hopes for Yeltsin, because he promised the Russians a successful life at the level of developed Western countries. However, the ongoing liberal economic reforms led to a crisis in the country. The economic crisis has grown into a political crisis and confrontation between Yeltsin and the Supreme Council. Yeltsin won and remained in power. However, the main result of this confrontation was the emergence of a new constitution, which significantly expanded the powers of the president.

Recommendations:

1. To reveal the circumstances of B.N. Yeltsin coming to power.
2. To explain the causes of the financial crisis in Russia in 1998.