

## **Summary**

The purpose of the research undertaken in the dissertation is to show the difference in the way of solving the problem of Islamic terrorism originating from the North Caucasus during the Boris Yeltsin's presidency and Vladimir Putin's presidency in the Russian Federation. Both periods were compared by juxtaposing the actions of the Russian authorities with respect to changes in the legal system, on the organizational level and in terms of the implementation. Attempts were made to prove that after 2009 (after the anti-terrorist operation in Chechnya) the terrorist threat from the Caucasian fighters decreased in the Russian Federation, because actions taken by president Vladimir Putin to combat Islamic terrorism were more effective than those taken during the presidency of Boris Yeltsin in the 1990s. In the initial period of Vladimir Putin's presidency, the Chechen problem, as well as Islamic terrorism itself, was also tried to be solved by using military means. However, this has led to even greater radicalization on the part of militants. Analyzing the policy of the Russian Federation towards the terrorist threat originating from the North Caucasus, it is clear that Moscow for many years has not established a coherent approach to solve this problem. In the last decade, Russia's policy was mainly reactive in this respect. This policy led to the defeat in the first Chechen war, and contributed to the growth of the instability of the whole North Caucasus region. During the Second War in Chechnya Vladimir Putin started to implement the so-called Chechenization policy. It was implemented using the Kadyrov clan. Actions taken by the Kadyrov clan have stabilized the situation in the rebellious republic and decreased the terrorist threat from Islamic radicals. The decline in terrorist activity of Caucasian fighters is also connected with the organizational and identity crisis of the Caucasus Emirate (the largest terrorist organization operating in this area). This organization, since the death of its first leader - Doku Umarov - was deprived of charismatic leaders, and also had a big problem with recruiting new members and raising funds for its activities.