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РЕЦЕНЗИЯ

**НА КНИГУ ТЕТУЕВА А. И. ЭТНОПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОЦЕССЫ
НА СЕВЕРНОМ КАВКАЗЕ В ПОСТСОВЕТСКИЙ ПЕРИОД. –
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REVIEW

**ON THE BOOK OF TETUEVA.I. ETHNOPOLITICAL PROCESSES IN THE NORTH
CAUCASUS IN THE POST-SOVIET PERIOD. – NALCHIK:
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The monograph of Doctor of Historical Sciences, Leading Researcher of the Institute of Humanitarian Research KBSC RAS A.I. Tetuev is devoted to the study of the state, nature and dynamics of ethno-political processes in Kabardino-Balkaria and Karachay-Cherkessia in the post-Soviet period, identifying their features and main development trends. The reader is presented with a wide range of issues related to the specifics of the formation of state ethnic policy in the Russian Federation and the North Caucasus, the bases of interethnic tension in two-subject republics are analyzed and studied in detail, the forms and methods of solving the socio-economic problems caused by them are highlighted. Ethno-political processes in the North Caucasian region are distinguished by a special dynamism, which is due to a number of reasons, including the special geopolitical position of the region, the extremely complex ethno-confessional composition of its population, features of modern ethno-regional development, territorial aspects of interethnic relations, a complex of trans-regional and a center of peripheral interactions. In addition, an important feature of the ethno-political processes in the North Caucasus is the potential for conflict that has persisted for a long time. The development of ethno-political processes is of decisive importance not only for the regional, but also for the all-Russian political situation, which indicates the special relevance and importance of this kind of research.

The scientific novelty of the monograph lies in the fact that the study of ethno-political processes was carried out on the example of related subjects of the Russian Federation - two-component Kabardino-Balkaria and Karachay-Cherkessia, which belong to the so-called artificial bi-rational state formations. This made it possible to identify general and specific factors that form ethno-political tensions in ethnically related republics. The definition of the main directions of activity of state authorities and local self-government, civil society institutions to stabilize interethnic relations in the region endows the work of A.I. Tetuev of great practical importance. In writing this book, the author used a wide range of sources (archival documents, regulations, statistical materials, collections of documents) and literature, which made it possible to conduct a large-scale analysis and reveal the dynamics and trends in the development of ethno-political processes. The work consists of an Introduction, three chapters and a Conclusion.

The Introduction provides an overview of the main works on the study of the content and results of national policy in the post-Soviet North Caucasus, substantiates the relevance, novelty, purpose and objectives of the study.

The first chapter, "Features of the State Ethnic Policy in the North Caucasus: Soviet and Post-Soviet Periods", reveals the evolution of the national policy of the state in the North Caucasus at different stages of development. The author, analyzing the stages of nation-building and the "model" of management of the North Caucasus region, correctly notes the contradictory nature of national policy in the Soviet period: "on the one hand, the gap in the social development of peoples has been reduced, cultural values and the experience of cooperation between peoples, on the other hand, rigid centralism, ideological diktat leveled cultural diversity" [1, p. 46]. The author's review of the development of national policy in the Russian Federation reveals a gradual shift in emphasis from the national-territorial to the national-cultural principle of organizing public life. At the same time, A.I. Tetuev, in our opinion, rightly notes that "the economic recession aggravated social problems that ... acquired a systemic character ... national-territorial conflicts intensified ... national elites sought to achieve their legal domination, which implies access to political power and prestigious sectors of the economy" [2, p. 54]. At the same time, the conclusion is that the foundations of conflicts in the post-Soviet period in the North Caucasus, including Kabardino-Balkaria and Karachay-Cherkessia, were laid in the process of administrative-territorial redistribution in the 20s of the XX century. [3, p. 193] is substantiated and justified. The stabilization of the situation at the present

stage is associated by the author with the adoption of a number of normative legal acts in the field of national policy, among which the central document is the "Strategy of the State National Policy of the Russian Federation for the Period up to 2025" adopted in December 2012, implemented in each region of our state in a special way.

In the second chapter, "The state and development trends of ethno-political processes in Kabardino-Balkaria and Karachay-Cherkessia in the post-Soviet period," on the basis of a comparative analysis, the main socio-economic factors that form ethno-political tension in the North Caucasus are revealed. The regional features of demographic and migration processes in Kabardino-Balkaria and Karachay-Cherkessia and their impact on the socio-political situation in the region are determined. The experience of state authorities in solving ethnic problems and ensuring interethnic harmony (fair ethnic representation in government and administration, rehabilitation of repressed peoples, reforming local governments) in Kabardino-Balkaria and Karachay-Cherkessia is generalized. The main directions of the activities of state authorities, educational and scientific institutions for the ethnocultural development of peoples in the studied republics are determined. At the same time, A.I. Tetuev points out that ethnic problems continue to remain topical. At the same time, the main initiators of the requirements for the provision of equal rights to one or another ethnic group on various issues are public organizations of an ethnic orientation [4, p. 116]. The third chapter "Public-state interaction to stabilize inter-ethnic relations in Kabardino-Balkaria and Karachay-Cherkessia" reveals the formation and development of civil society institutions in Kabardino-Balkaria and Karachay-Cherkessia. The experience of interaction between state authorities and civil society institutions to ensure ethno-political stability in the regions is generalized. Deficiencies in the activities of regional branches of political parties, local self-government bodies, mass media, regional public chamber are revealed. Analyzing the state of the institutions of civil society in Kabardino-Balkaria and Karachay-Cherkessia, the author rightly asserts that at the present stage "there is a certain degree of alienation between the authorities and society. This is expressed not only by the distrust of society towards state authorities, but also by some hostility of the authorities towards society. Public chambers in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation are only formally independent ... in fact, materially, ideologically and organizationally they are tied to the power structures. It is necessary to improve legislation in the field of interaction between public chambers and public authorities and local governments for the effective work of civil society institutions to consolidate a multinational region [5, p. 185].

In the conclusion, conclusions are given on the research topic and the main directions of the activities of state authorities and local self-government, civil society institutions for the harmonization of interethnic relations in the region are determined. At the same time, it can be noted that the presented work does not pay attention to the analysis of the role of the foreign policy factor in changes in ethno-political processes. The Ukrainian crisis, military actions in Syria, as well as strengthening the positions of the leadership of the country and the region by defending their geopolitical positions have become the driving force behind the reduction of ethno-political tension. An assessment of these tendencies only within the two republics, and a comparative analysis with the overall regional and all-Russian situation, could significantly enrich the presented study. It is also worth noting that along with the analysis of the "Strategy of the State National Policy of the Russian Federation for the Period up to 2025" period until 2025", since it is in these state documents that the concept of constructed regions becomes defining, which are distinguished on the basis not of natural spatial boundaries, but of administrative tasks, while the concept of "federal district" is replaced by "macroregion". Although all of the above is in the nature of wishes. The monographic work of A.I. Tetuev is an independent scientific historical and political research. The work is sustained in a scientific style, the conclusions presented in it are confirmed by new materials and sources (for example, there are 52 titles in the list of collections of documents, regulations, statistical materials, and 184 in the list of literature). In general, the monograph is written clearly and easily. We believe that the monograph will be of interest to researchers, teachers, university students, as well as everyone who is interested in the problems of ethno-political processes and interethnic relations.

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