

PLACE AND ROLE OF ISLAM IN REGIONS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION, THE CAUCASSUS AND CENTRAL ASIA

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Currently, the authors note, there has been actualization of cognitive interest in the problems associated with inter-ethnic

interactions in the regions of the Russian Federation. This interest is due to the fact that in the context of the challenges faced by modern Russia, it is necessary to solve the problems aimed at strengthening the unity of the multinational people of the Russian Federation on the basis of harmonization of inter-ethnic relations in Russian society.

The scientific literature considered various aspects of implementation of the national policy aimed at regulating inter-ethnic relations in Russia. Some authors, positively assessing the targets of national policy, believe that there has not been adequately worked out the mechanism for ensuring relationship of the processes related to strengthening of the unified Russian civil consciousness and preservation of ethnic and cultural diversity of the Russian society. This is largely due to the fact that certain doctrinal foundations of national policy at the stage of its formation were not the result of an equitable dialogue between the state and the society, as well as Federal and regional authorities. Multi-ethnic regional communities in the South of Russia, the authors emphasize, are among the most sensitive to the issues of Federal structure and implementation of national policy at the regional level.

A number of issues related to inter-ethnic relations in Southern Russia in the early XXI century have already been set in the scientific literature. Describing the current ethno-political situation in the North Caucasus Federal District, the authors considered positive and negative scenarios of its development, analyzing the constructive and destructive factors affecting its dynamics. Among the constructive factors of the positive scenario for the development of the district the researchers named, on the one hand, strengthening of the Federal government, law and order; effective functioning of the North Caucasian Federal District aimed at reduction regional conflictogenity, security ensuring, fight against crime and corruption; elimination of the terrorist threat; neutralization of nationalism and xenophobia. On the other hand, they singled out as a constructive factor such

form of macro-regional ethno-cultural loyalty existing in the North Caucasus, which manifests itself in the combination of ethnic, regional and all-Russian civil identities. In this case the authors stressed that the strategy of strengthening the all-Russian civil identity is exigent for prevention and resolution of ethno-political conflicts.

The system analysis of the current situation in the sphere of inter-ethnic relations in the North Caucasus and the Southern Federal districts allowing to identify the factors of inter-ethnic conflictogenity in regional communities, as well as the role of authorities and civil society institutions in the management of inter-ethnic relations is also of scientific interest. Considering the reasons of ethno-social inefficiency of administrative decisions in the sphere of inter-ethnic relations in the regions, the researchers note first of all insufficient attention of public authorities to national and cultural needs and civil rights, underestimation of conflictogenic potential among young people, low control of internal migration. In this regard, in the multi-ethnic regions in the South of Russia, it is necessary to establish a system of ethno-political monitoring of inter-ethnic relations in order to de-escalate the inter-ethnic tension, as well as intensify dialogue and interaction of the regional authorities, ethnic and civil organizations.

Considering the dynamics of the ethno-political situation in the North Caucasus, the authors generally conclude that tension is expected to increase there in the near future. The negative consequences caused by the global crisis and economic sanctions, as well as the unpredictability and complexity of international foreign policy relations will inevitably lead to ethno-political instability and strengthening of crisis processes in the North Caucasus.

Recently, a number of scientific articles prepared on the basis of expert surveys on inter-ethnic tension and ethnosocial processes in the South of Russia have been published. Experts ambiguously assess the level of inter-ethnic tension in the South

of Russia, determined by the objectives, value and ideological orientations and needs of ethnic groups. Most experts believe that economic, political and ethno-cultural mechanisms only do not suffice to prevent inter-ethnic tension in the South of Russia. In this regard, experts consider it appropriate to expand the political, legal and scientific tools based on sociological and socio-psychological methods of studying the inter-ethnic tension, in order to reduce the conflictogenic potential of inter-ethnic interactions in regional communities. Economic, migration and ethno-confessional factors have a great influence on ethnic tensions in the regions.

Scientific literature pays special attention to formal and informal institutional practices related to regulation of inter-ethnic interactions and resolution of inter-ethnic conflicts, prevention of nationalism and xenophobia, as well as development of dialogue forms of inter-ethnic interaction in multi-ethnic communities. The researchers rightly point out that no institutional practices of harmonization of inter-ethnic relations will have a positive effect without a conflictological examination of the challenges, threats and risks in the ethno-political sphere.

Institutional practices related to prevention and resolution of inter-ethnic conflicts in the South of Russia are a traditional subject of scientific literature of a conflictological nature. Informal peacemaking practices are of particular importance in settlement of ethnic conflicts in regional communities in the North Caucasus. The activities of national cultural organizations and ethnic diasporas in the sphere of inter-ethnic relations in the South of Russia also attract the attention of researchers. The main objectives of the activities of diasporas within the ethno-cultural movement are preservation and development of ethnic language and ethnic traditions; creation of cultural centers, funds and institutions of culture and education; promotion of citizens' participation in educational and charitable activities; organization of ethno-cultural events and festivals. Within the framework of

the ethno-cultural movement, the main tasks of diasporas are protection of civil rights and freedoms; fight against nationalism and racism; development of cooperation with other national associations; protection of the interests of autonomy members in governing institutions. Recently, the attention of researchers has been drawn to the issues related to the activities of ethnic diasporas in the sphere of inter-ethnic relations: social reproduction and integration of diasporas, diasporas as a factor of formation and preservation of ethnic identity, the role of diasporas in the integration of migrants into host communities.

In connection with the growth of migration flows in the South of Russia, the researchers turned to study of the impact of these flows on inter-ethnic relations in regional communities. Their attention was primarily focused on such issues as implementation of national policies and management practices in the field of regulation of migration flows in the context of inter-ethnic relations, the role of civil society institutions in the management of migration processes, labor migration and peculiarities of labor adaptation of ethnic migrants, peculiarities of criminal models of migrants' economic behavior. In addition, sociological works highlighted a number of issues related to the study of the conflictogenic potential of ethnic migrants and their relations with the host communities in the South of Russia.

The authors of the article emphasize that the majority of studies of inter-ethnic interactions in the South of Russia are characterized by disciplinary fragmentation of the obtained scientific knowledge and paradigm limitation of research practices. The challenge posed to social sciences by the complexity of inter-ethnic interactions in regional communities in the South of Russia involves the study of these interactions within the framework of conceptual thinking as a holistic ethno-social reality. Research practices in the study of inter-ethnic interactions in the South-Russian regions need to develop multidimensional methodological constructs in the framework of

interdisciplinary social and humanitarian research, this is the conclusion the authors came to.

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2019.03.003. LIUDMILA BARAKHOEVA, MARINA ARSELGOVA. PROBLEMS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REPUBLIC OF INGUSHETIA // "Vestnik Volzhskogo universiteta imeni V.N. Tatishcheva", Tolyatti, 2018, № 3, Vol. 2, P. 232–235.

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At the present stage of development of the national and regional economies in the context of the economic crisis and structural transformations, the task of socio-economic development of the region is especially urgent. For successful development of the region and improvement of living conditions of the population, a detailed analysis of the socio-economic situation is necessary and the results of it should determine the goals and directions, elaboration of programs and measures for further development.