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On The Issue Of Public Administration And Urbanization Processes In The Sociocultural Genesis Of The North Caucasus: A Comparative Historical Analysis.

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ABSTRACT

The article presents the results of the processes of modernization, industrialization, urbanization and socio-cultural development of the North Caucasus in the second half of the 20th century. Based on the research of historical experience, the analysis of the urbanization processes and the specifics of the economic development of the cities of the Caucasus was carried out. In the present article, the authors attempted to identify the main advantages and disadvantages of urbanization within the framework of the Caucasian city. On the basis of archival materials put into scientific circulation and periodicals of the studied period, the authors study the realization of general trends in the development of the USSR of the 1960s - 1980s using the example of the North Caucasus and reveal the regional, national and local specifics of the North Caucasian history of this period. The authors come to the conclusion that the dynamics of the number and the most important demographic-reproduction characteristics of the peoples of the North Caucasus depend on numerous factors; the modernization processes taking place in this area are investigated. The main stages of the evolution of the settlement system of the North Caucasian peoples within the Russian state are fixed, the main directions of their migration dynamics are presented. The functions of diasporas and their role in the process of integrating the peoples of the North Caucasus into the vital cycles of Russian society are analyzed.

Keywords: urbanization, modernization, polyethnicity, demography, resettlement, national trends, regional elites.

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INTRODUCTION

Urbanization as a process of socio-economic development in modern historical science occupies a special place for the study, analysis and future future of Russian society. Specific detailing and object of study are the growth of cities and the population living in them, as well as improving the conditions of quality of life and life, the modern conditions of existence of society in the territory of a particular locality, and even the country as a whole.

For the accumulation of scientific experience and its subsequent use in the course of studying historical science, a huge layer of unexplored aspects related to the urbanization process represents the development of the North Caucasus region of Russia, the historical foundation for the evolutionary formation of specific republics, their urbanization, modernization and industrialization.

Initially, in the Resolution of the UN Report on the World Social Situation of July 31, 1957 in the USSR, the main interpretation of the term "urbanization" was translated. Urbanization is a concrete historical stage in the development of society, characterized by the intensive formation of cities as a special type of settlement, with a large number of people concentrated in a relatively small area.

However, in this specific variant, the historical stage of formation of the urban structure, formed in the growth of cities, increase in the number of urban society and large-scale, mass introduction of the urban standard of living, represents the essence of the urbanization process.

According to the census of the beginning of the 21st century, the population of our country living in the urban area was about 75-76%, from which it can be concluded that this is a significantly high figure. But, nevertheless, one of the significantly elevated levels of urbanization (over 82%) indicates regions where climatic and natural factors do not contribute to the development of agriculture and life in rural areas - the European North and the Far East (Murmansk, Magadan, Sakhalin, Kamchatka region, KhMAD, YaNAD). Low urbanized regions are also noted as a result of the climatic factor and non-industrialization and agrarian nature of the general accommodation system. As a rule, these regions are located in the national zones of the south of Siberia and the Caucasus. An even lower percentage of urbanization - on average, about 50% - is considered the main obstacle to their development and entry into the Russian and world economy.

The urbanization of space in the North Caucasus was at the same time a form and process of modernization. An integral part of the urbanization process was its focus on the destruction and suppression of the traditional way of existence. Through the historically established methods of division of labor, forms of economically or politically motivated activity, opposed to letting other people in the urbanized environment, not responding to urbanistic meanings, a high degree of dramatization was achieved in the manifestation of all forms of communicative connections to worlds of different fundamental or functional manifestations.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Migration to cities was not only encouraged, but purposefully organized, because it allowed the authorities to solve several tasks simultaneously: economic (creating industrial space and saturating it with labor), social (eliminating social strata disloyal to the state, and forming new social groups that received new opportunities for the growth of their social prestige), political (strengthened the social base of the dominant socio-political system).

However, according to the census, there are six regions of Russia, where the proportion of citizens is not marked by even 50 percent: this is primarily Altai (27%) due to certain climatic conditions; then Chechnya (34%) and Ingushetia (38.3%), the landscape of the regions plays a decisive role here; Karachay-Cherkessia (43.4%) - national peculiarities are noted; Kalmykia (44.1%) - the advantage of the steppe expanses and the local way of life; Dagestan (45.2%) - highland areas and extremely inhibited slipping from mountainous areas to plain expanses. Even the Krasnodar region and the Republic of Adygea, in comparison, slightly exceeded the designated amount of urbanization [4, p.124].

However, there is a perception that the North Caucasus region is still the only one with regard to the prevalence of the rural population over the urban one. This point of view is proved by statistical data:

from 2002 to 2010 (over eight years), the rural population even increased from 50.5% to 50.8%.

The population that lives in the cities of Adygea, Kabardino-Balkaria and North Ossetia is noticeably decreasing in statistical reports, while the population living in rural areas is insignificant, but still increasing. From here the conclusion suggests itself - it is obvious, the “vitality” of the villages of the North Caucasus region is shown, which are clearly not threatened [5, p.24].

We note another important feature, these are the so-called “extinct” settlements, the ethnic composition of which is marked by less than 25 people, or even completely absent. In this case, we are talking about about 10% (or 328 instances) in the territory of the North Caucasian Federal District.

The fact that almost one out of ten settlements in the region is abandoned or completely abandoned is alarming. A mirror image of the situation is seen in the Adygei Republic.

Involuntarily, against the background of the urbanization process presented in the North Caucasus, there is official information about the opposite situation, for example, in Kabardino-Balkaria and Karachay-Cherkessia - here are left, abandoned villages and villages of the unit. And on the contrary, on average in our country, such settlements are indicated 48.9% (almost half) according to census statistics [3, p.76].

It is believed that the figuratively ethnic component of Russia is represented by three equal parts - the urban one (the population of cities with a population of over 250 thousand people - 39.2% in 2010); urban-rural and rural-urban (25.7%); predominantly rural (rural settlements, urban settlements and cities of up to 20 thousand people - 35.1%) [4, p.126].

In the life of the Russian population, from the last Soviet census of the population of 1989 and the All-Russian population census of 2010, there were significant changes directly in the large-scale spatial circumstances of life, life, culture and traditions of society.

However, we note that the depopulation did not acquire the vector of multimillionality only as a result of the neighborhood with the former Soviet republics, as well as the vigorous replenishment of Russia by migrants. In this case, it is appropriate to cite the words of VG as an example. Kagansky, who noted that “a big city is not a substitute for a small one, and a small one is not an undead big one ... Everyone needs each other” [6, p.127].

Modernization has repeatedly taken place in the North Caucasus, being its immediate object. The processes of socio-economic and cultural development intensive in the North Caucasus region received from the XVIII century. People of different ethnic origin were involved in this, although they are at a different stage of evolution. The uniqueness of this phenomenon lay precisely in the fact that it was here that the interaction between the environment, the evolution of the culture of neighboring ethnic groups, social stratification and the evolving modern human mythmaking was combined [1, p.15].

Soon, modernization at the local level began to be perceived as a progressive influence on ethnic and confessional identity and received support and protection. As it turned out, the Caucasian population was very friendly towards the introduction of industrialization, and over time the society became industrialized. During the years of Soviet power, state policy was aimed at implementing the further process of modernization in the Caucasus, although the imperial and Soviet modernization here differed as “technopopulist”, which a priori showed its incompleteness incompleteness [3, p.85]. So, over time, the Caucasian region began to represent a “conglomerate society”, which had the characteristic of centuries-old coexistence and sustainable reproduction of multilayer layers of various model-forming components and interrelations based on them [12, p.24].

However, in the process of urbanization there were some difficulties. New residents of urban areas had the opportunity to intensively achieve Soviet-style urbanization as a result of the historically rapid pace of transformation, as well as, forcedly reorganize into the urban mentality and cultural lifestyle [13, p.82]. We can explain how we experienced the stage of deindustrialization of the city of the North Caucasus in the following way: due to the disorganization of economic ties as a result of the general collapse of the Soviet system, and, as a result, the departure of the Russian-speaking society.

Migrants from the rural highlands willingly took the place of the Russian and the general non-autochthon population. A number of Caucasian provincial cities began to gradually lose their ethnocultural clarity, and then completely lost the established functionality of the Soviet time [15, p.82]. As a consequence, the increase in the significance of traditions and local customs in the atmosphere of society led to even greater archaization.

A striking example of urbanization in the historical aspect is Dagestan, which is funded from the federal budget. Against the background of federal funding, there is a republican budget, from where a significant share is allocated to support the infrastructure of the republic. As in all the North Caucasian republics, the stages of modernization, industrialization and urbanization clearly manifested themselves in the post-war period of the 20th century. However, locally, the urbanization processes represented a consolidation of the Dagestan population, which allowed, in turn, to reduce the spatial dispersion of federal and republican budgets for infrastructure and raise the qualitative component of the infrastructure itself and the services it provides [5, p.76].

Note that according to official statistics, the population that lives in the cities of Dagestan, there are about 50%. However, if a comparative historical analysis of republican cities and cities of national importance is carried out, then the prevailing presence of the private sector can be traced in the occasional construction of multi-storey buildings that are concentrated on some central streets. Information about the republican town planning of residential multi-storey buildings, as well as the number of people living in them, are reflected in the statistical reports: multi-storey buildings, there are about 2.5 thousand with a population of 250 thousand inhabitants. Hence the conclusion that the process of real urbanization in the republic of Dagestan is even less than 10%. Unemployment in cities is lower, and tax collections and business activity are higher.

In Makhachkala, the degree of costs involved in the infrastructure of the city was six times lower compared to rural areas, based on per capita. And the dynamics of economic indicators and the activity of the population in paying taxes are several times higher. The capital of Dagestan is partly a self-sufficient city and generates independently revenues from internal reserves.

The center of the republic annually increased its potential by 20-40%. At the same time, the consequences of inefficient infrastructure fall on the shoulders of the urban population. It is believed that the process of modernization, industrialization and urbanization is the most effective way to accelerated prosperity of the republic. At the same time, a policy of encouraging resettlement to cities would be a priority, since the bulk of budget funds is spent on supporting mountainous areas instead of effectively modernizing and developing the city itself [19, p.58].

Table 1: Statistics for the Republic of Dagestan

Name	Population, thous.	Total revenues, mln. rub.	Revenues own million rubles.	Per capita, rub.		Total expenses, mln. rub.	Per capita expenditures, rub.
				Earnings total, rub.	Including local taxes, rub.		
Cities:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Makhachkala	554,1	4631,3	1802,3	8358,4	2636,67	4528,3	8172,41
Khasavyurt	128,4	823,8	96,3	6416,16	646,15	801,7	6243,75
Districts:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Akushinsky	52,4	446,0	23,9	8512,45	366,75	442,4	8442,56
Gergebil	19,1	198,9	11,7	10415,50	587,17	216,8	11350,16
Khunzakh	30,7	403,8	36,2	13154,07	1158,30	392,0	12769,38
Kazbekovsky	41,3	326,4	17,2	7903,73	362,27	311,0	7543,77
Kayakent	55,0	380,0	44,5	6909,89	616,85	380,6	6913,98
Magaramkentsky	60,7	358,6	28,9	5908,0	381,14	351,5	5791,63
Tlyaratinsky	23,0	300,9	11,3	13086,81	508,83	282,6	12287,73
S. Stalsky	54,6	400,7	30,8	7338,85	415,55	376,9	6904,27
Tsumadinsky	22,6	255,2	12,4	11291,07	490,63	249,5	11036,44

The development of tourism services, agriculture, electrification, mining, transit and other functions that take place in the North Caucasus region are indicative elements [19, p.48]. A well-built policy of supporting the urban population and the development of space can become not only the basis of the urbanization process, but also a source of stable income from tourist destinations and the implementation of green tourism programs.

Recent events suggest that the North Caucasus is on the verge of another modernization spurt initiated by the federal authorities, but at the same time it relies on the internal need of the region, part of whose elite is aware of the need for change. It is the persistent and consistent introduction of urbanism into local life. It is necessary to restore the value of the city as the most important mechanism for the formation of a person capable of organically perceiving the values of modern society.

At the same time, the scientific community notes that in the central Caucasian cities the level of urban life is inferior to modern cities of national importance [16, p.10]. Forced spurt of industrial development during the era of the leadership of the USSR Khrushchev N.S. and Brezhnev L.I. markedly captured the agricultural regions of the North Caucasus.

The trends of industrialization, modernization and urbanization in most major North Caucasian regions have attracted virtually the entire local population. The increasing importance of the increasing potential of socio-economic development on a state scale in the 1960-1970s is explained by the conduct of reform reforms in the system of organization and management of social production, accompanied by the prevalence of social policy [18, p.38].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analyzing the processes of modernization, urbanization and socio-cultural development of cities in the North Caucasus in different periods of the Soviet era, it should be noted that the ethnic composition of the population of Russia had immediate characteristics. This can be seen from the table below, which reflects the national composition of the population of Russia according to population censuses (Table 2).

Table 2: National composition of Russia according to population censuses, thousand people

Nationality	Years							
	1926	1939	1959	1970	1979	1989	2002	2002 in % 1926
All population of Russia	100623	108262	117534	130079	137410	147022	145167	144,3
People of Dagestan	589	721	798	1153	1402	1750	2663	452,1
Adygei	65	86	79	98	107	123	413	198,5
Ingush	72	91	56	137	166	215	413	573,6
Kabardians	140	161	201	277	319	386	520	371,4
Balkars	33	42	35	53	62	78	108	327,3
Ossetians	157	196	248	313	352	402	516	328,7
Karachay	55	74	71	107	126	150	192	349,1
Circassians	-	-	29	38	45	51	61	-
Chechens	318	400	261	572	712	899	1360	427,7

The achievement of high rates and the appropriate level of economic development of the industrialized territories of the state was the result of high results in the industry of the North Caucasus. As examples, industrial indicators in the CBASR (increased by 1.5 times), in Dagestan, the national industry increases by 30%, in Karachay-Cherkessia, the dynamics of heavy industry notes an increase of 7% [14, p.73].

The fundamental indicators of the scientific and technological revolution formed the basis of the results of light and heavy industry. The basic industries of the North Caucasian regions developed quite intensively. For example, chemical and petrochemical industry, electric power industry dominated in Dagestan, mechanical engineering and appliance engineering was dominated in the Kabarovsk Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, and advanced indicators such as semiconductor devices are relevant, tele-automation is

being modernized, instrument making and diamond tool manufacturing are progressing [17, p.25]. The adjacent regions of the Krasnodar and Stavropol Territories supported the North Caucasus in their nation-wide development in terms of their industrial indicators.

The development of the North Caucasus region in the social and political direction has determined the prospects and trends in relation to the stabilization of the administrative borders of the territories and republics that are part of the North Caucasus. Regarding the comparative indicators of the prewar and military periods, it was noted that over the decade, the territorial configuration and border areas that are part of the North Caucasus were transformed several times. As for the Brezhnev period, only once was a change in the boundaries of the Adygei Autonomous Region [14, p.73].

Speaking of accelerated urbanization, it should be noted that this process has become a characteristic feature of both national and Russian-speaking areas. Urban planning activity has successfully updated the appearance of many North Caucasian cities, republics and territories. It should be noted that in the 70s of the 20th century, the renaming of large administrative rural settlements into cities became characteristic also on a state scale. The process of urbanization took place in urban transformation, as most of them became industrial university centers. The attention of historians was also attracted by the fact that urbanization, as a large-scale process, has transformed rural regions, which have acquired urban features of culture. Although it was not without the influence of Soviet policy on rural social life. The city has a comprehensive positive influence on the rural daily life of the Caucasus, taking into account the national foundations of the agrarian region. Rural youth has quickly changed in urban style both in clothes and in the manner of cultural behavior. Villagers began to plan leisure in the urban style. Now the urban image was included in the family life: houses were built in the urban manner, personal vehicles, factory furniture, modern appliances supporting rural life were acquired [19, p.26].

The manifestation of urbanization has become such a social phenomenon as the resettlement of peasants in the city. With regard to the North Caucasian republics, such transformations had a political definition.

Changes in the economy affected society. For example, proportionality in the ethnic relation had bright lines. Representatives of the rural local ethnos filled the vacant places in production in various types of industry. The need for highly skilled workers of engineering and technical specialties with secondary special and higher education was reflected in the scientific and technological revolution. So, in parallel with the cities, the urban population density grew, the social image changed.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the implementation of general trends in the development of the USSR of the 1960s-1980s using the example of the North Caucasus, as well as the regional, national and local specifics of the North Caucasus history of this period, allows us to state that the socio-cultural, economic and political development of the North Caucasus corresponded to party politics. -Soviet leadership. Modernization is usually associated with the renewal of all the foundations of social life through various innovations and improvements. This is a complex, multifaceted process, encompassing all areas of public and private life. The main signs of modernization were the increasing possibilities of using modern technologies in key sectors of material production, the expansion of forms of consumption, the creation of new political and legal institutions that meet the needs of the renewed socio-political structure of society, as well as the emergence and development of new types of spirituality. One of the possible semantic content of this phenomenon is the ability and the need to perceive and implement innovations in the socio-cultural space due to internal needs and (or) external influence on society. In practice, this is due to changes in economic, political, administrative, etc. spheres of life. Historically, the emergence of modernized societies associated with the emergence of industry, and therefore all the characteristics associated with the concept of modernization, can be correlated with the changes that were caused by industrial (held or emerging) society, which required a new way of life. In this regard, modernization is not only of economic and technological importance - it is a lifestyle that encompasses deep-seated economic, political, social and cultural changes.

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