

The State pays attention to the problems of social adaptation of former officers. There are different federal programs and centers of social adaptation at different levels. There is an international assistance available, even through NATO. But the index of social adaptability of former officers is only 0.27. 11% of them are inadapted. 58% constitute low level of adaptability. 22% are at medium level. 9% are at acceptable level of adaptability. And there is no one at the level of full adaptability.

At the end of our research we came to the necessity to offer a new and complex model of social adaptation. Social and civil organizations of the officers should become the core of it. They must act relying on the principles of social partnership with State and private sector. It already works in three regions now.

Now I came to conclusions.

**CONCLUSIONS.** Equal rights and equal opportunities are the basis for the development of the democratic society and prerequisites for its social welfare. To reach these aims we need the following conditions:

- the State should be aware of the necessity to set up social and economic conditions which guarantee equal opportunities for all the citizens to maintain stability for its political, social and economic system;
- the State should work out a social policy aimed at getting rid of conditions which lead to poverty reproduction, social and legal insecurity and lack of protection;
- the proper concept of business is to be changed and is to get socially oriented character;
- legal illiteracy of the lay people is to be wiped out in the society which would help the people to know their rights, to take advantage of them and to defend them;
- wide network of NGO is to be created in the country to propagate ideas of equality of rights and opportunities for all the citizens.

## **NATIONAL INEQUALITIES: CAUCASIAN EXPERIENCE DURING TWO LAST CENTURIES**

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In 1453 Turks captured Konstantionopolis. Byzantium Empire the stronghold of Eastern Christianity ceased its existence. Osmans had blocked for a long time the passage into Mediterranean Sea and Europe – Black sea and Bosfore strait. Georgia – backbone and axis for consolidation of relatives tribes in Caucasus, lost its function in strategically important (from the perspectives of trading, transport and political) segment of Eurasian communication space. It lost as well the role of stability guarantor in this polyethnical and multiconfessional corner of the world.

Disintegration of Georgia led to the destruction of interconnected and balanced ethno-cultural structure, accelerating in whole region painful processes of alienation, tribal and religious confrontation. Caucasus becomes the center of constant intensity, kind of “powder-keg” in the area of opposition of cultures, civilizations, and religions. Iran and Turkey, first initiated destructive processes, got in turn a crushing blow. In fact, in Caucasus a new, most aggressive and crafty player – Russia appeared.

In 18-th century Russia approached closely to the main Caucasian ridge, restricting local tribes (Adigs, Vainakhs, Daguestanians, Osethians) to unproductive mountain gorges, dooming them to the deprivations and famine, causing them to robbery in southern part of Caucasus.

In the end of 18-th century, driven to despair by uncontrolled predatory attacks of north caucasian bands, having illusions about disinterested aid of northern neighbor, Georgia played a crucial role in the statement of supremacy of Russia in southern part of the region and later in a whole Caucasus, blocking rebelled mountaineers from rear.

Georgia paid a terrible costs for ungrounded illusions: capitulatory treaty signed in 1783 between Russia and Georgia, so called “Georgievsk Tractat” became the occasion and motivation for occupation and annexation. The country of ancient culture lost its independence and statehood for 190 years, being cruelly gripped by “empire of evil”. Russia got a leading position in region, restricting Turkey and Iran, tearing away their territories purposefully and methodically.

From the beginning of statement of authority of tsarism in the region, supremacy of Russia based on inequality of nations, ethnic groups, tribes. Principal – ‘divide-et-impera’ became an imperative in its colonial and imperial politics.

Russia spread roughly in Caucasus Russian models of serfdom, social relations, bureaucratic control system and arbitrariness of juridical authorities and so on, thus ignoring role of the person, national features and traditions, spirituality. Rights of not only separate ethnic groups but whole nations were restrained. Thus historically ethnic territories were impudently redistributed, new administrative units were founded. The permanent ethnic cleanings became the part of Russian supremacy, starting from Georgia by execution in Meskheta against Georgian muslims, meskhs.

In 1828–29, after Russian–Turkish war and the annexation of the most part of historical Georgian province Samtschhe – Saatabago (Meskheta), grasped in XVII c. by Turks, most part autochthon population of Akhaltsikhe district was deported into Turkey. Djavakheti (nowadays Akhalkalaki – Ninotsminda regions), part of Meskheta were totally cleaned from muslims–Georgians. Instead of them, Armenians (Grigorian religion group) were moved from Turkey (Anatolia) as a quiet, faithful and sure population in cleaned region.

In 1859, after Shamil’s capture, the Vainakhs (Chechens, Ingushs, Carabulaks) and Dagestanians were also deported from Northern Caucasus into Turkey.

In 1864, after suppression of Adigs (Cherkess) revolt, to Turkey and the states of Arabian East (the regions of Osman Empire at that time) were almost totally deported Adigs, thus cleaning from them Kuban and Stavropol area of North Caucasus. In 1866–68 again a new deportation in Georgia: from Djikheti (Ubikha, i.e. Sochi – Tuapse area) and Abchazia (Leselydze – Gudauta) local population – Georgians, Ubikhs, Apsua–Abazins were practically totally expelled.

In 1877–78 from Achara – Kobulety, Tao – Clarjeti and Chanety (historical Georgian provinces of Meskheta and Lazika) nearly half of local autochthonous Georgian population was deported to Turkey.

This arbitrariness with administrative, juridical and cultural pressure represents of course nothing more than inequality of nations, ethnic groups and quite evidently individuals.

Imperial Russia played its game during the 1<sup>st</sup> World war, revoking roughly Armenians to the resistance in the rear of Turks, thus having caused repressions against Armenians that is now called “genocide of Armenians in Osman Empire”. Habitually, Russia inspired ethnic opposition in Akhaltsikhe – Akhalkalaki regions between Georgian Christians and Georgian-muslims, provoking local Armenians against Georgians, “playing a game” of creating a “Great Armenia”. Later Russia took part in another provocation using model of “Great Pontos” state, pushing the

Greeks (in fact, ethnical Georgians-lazs) to insurrection against Osmons. Both adventures finished tragically for armenians and Greeks (ethnical georgians)

From 20<sup>th</sup> years of 20<sup>th</sup> century bolsheviks (komunists) in USSR pursued more refined and crafty politics of suppression of nationalities and ethnic groups. Hence as a logical result of anti-human policy – full ignorance of the rights of an individuals, groups and nations. Bolsheviks erected lawlessness in a rank of the law. In fact, Georgians from Erety. now in Azerbaijan (so called “ingilos”). Meskhs and Adjarians were called “the Turks”, then “Ingilos” and “Meskhs” were made “Azerbaijanians”. Lazs-“Greeks” with tragically consequences of such innovations. Russia purposefully maintained absurdity in consciouness and national selfidentification of northern and southern Caucasians.

In 1944 under far-fetched pretexts, Meskhs, part of Adjarians, Lazs-muslims and Lazs-christians (so called “Greeks”) were deported from Georgia to Central Asia. The Chechens and Ingushs, Karachaens and Balkars were deported as well from North Caucasus. Earlier the Kurds from Azerbaijan suffered the same fate of deportation. Thus whole peoples became victims of ethnocide from criminal soviet mode – successor of Russian tsarist regime. Today we have very delicate problem: repatriation, rehabilitation and reintegration more of the 300 thousand so called “Turks-meskhetians” (Georgian muslims-meskhs) deported from Georgia in 1944.

9<sup>th</sup> March 1956 and 9<sup>th</sup> of April 1989 soviet government arranged a bloody massacre of students and peaceful citizens in Tbilisi, and later a similar execution in Baku in 1990.

In 1990–92 Moscow inspired and directly participated in bloody ethno conflicts in Karabakh (Azerbaijan), Abkhazia and Tskhinvali region in Georgia, Ingushetia (North Caucasus). These conflicts were accompanied by monstrous actions of violence and ethnical cleaning of georgians, ingushs, azerbaijanians. After the cleaning nearly 400 thousands of Georgians (more than 50% of autonomous region local population), also greeks, estonians, jews and more than 30 thousands of abkhazians (opponents of separatist regime), were deported from Abkhazia. More the million azerbaijanians is banished from their homes in own country

The clear illustration of the essence of anti-humanic policy of Moscow is recent reckless anti Georgian torture in Russia, something like fascists execution, which was initiated by Kremlin polytechnologists in 2006–2007. The raids, arrests and deportations – practically new wave of ethnic cleaning, energetical blockade and totally prohibition of agricultural production import and mail operations, closed border, informational and ideological noise and so on – became the main instrument of pressure of the Moscow politics against Georgia. Meanwhile, the main organizer, executor and coordinator, Russia, remains unpunished. Even more, world community is trying to solve the Georgian – Abkhazian and Georgian – Osetian ethno conflicts. Now Russia remaining a function of the “Empire of evil”, in fact member of ethnic conflicts, clinically covering by mask of “peaceful mediator” occupied a great part of Abkhazia and Cskhinvali region defended and supported the aggressive separatism in Georgia. Actually, it is continuation of long lasting war between Georgia and Russia, which get off the ground around 1992. Currently, the war is progressing taking the forms of ugly political provocations. The real war is going on in Chechnya, embracing a new regions of the North Caucasus. It took more than 300 thousands of human lives, including 40 thousand of children.

Time has come to call things by their proper names and show to Russia a bill to be paid for ethnocide of Caucasians in XIX–XXI centuries. The question should be considered as a Holocaust of Jews and genocide of Armenians. The first problem of world community is to achieve full decolonization and demilitarization of Caucasus region. It is necessary to wash away a blood of ethno conflicts – except a destructive factor of Russia and to do that as quickly as possible.