

## SUMMARY

**Graduate qualification work on the topic:**

« Counteraction to nationalism as a conflictogenic factor  
of ethno-political conflicts»

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105 pages, 80 bibliographic titles

**Keywords:** conflict, ethno-political conflict, nation, nationalism, ethnicity, ethno-political mobilization, Russian spring, Euromaidan, Revolution of dignity, counteraction to nationalism, Minsk protocol, Normandy format.

**Relevance of research topic.** National and ethnic problems are among the most acute and painful at the present stage of the humankind's development. In this regard, the study of the phenomenon of nationalism, its manifestations and counteraction to it in the system of conflictological science and anti-conflict practice acquires particular urgency.

Hundreds of books are devoted to the problem of nationalism, the search for its roots and origins, as well as manifestations, the discovery of nature and the essence of this phenomenon, but one cannot say that its nature has been fully revealed. In the late 90s of the XX century - the beginning of the XXI century nationalism began to manifest itself vividly in the political and social life of Russia and the world. The collapse of the USSR and the socio-political problems caused by this process were a powerful catalyst for strengthening nationalistic feelings, as well as practices and policies. It can be argued that an explosion of national intolerance took place, and nationalism gained new strength, reflected in nationalist parties of a different format, modern nationalist ideologies and new ethnic conflicts. Objective examples of this are the karabakh, transnistrian, chechen and south ossetian conflicts, state nationalist policies of Poland and the Baltic countries and, of course, the Ukrainian crisis.

The center of radical nationalism in Ukraine has grown gradually, fueled by numerous problems of the state, which have not been resolved since 1991. Ukrainian presidents relied on a nationalistic course towards the Russian and other non-titular population, accompanied by both gradual state harassment of the Russian language, culture and Russian-speaking citizens, and

domestic discrimination on a national basis. In addition, while the state and society cannot effectively combat nationalism - both with politics, as with ideology and as with a outlook - research on this issue will be relevant. Moreover, they are relevant in the context of modern conflictology, which is aimed at developing practical measures to prevent conflict-related factors, including nationalism.

**The research purpose** is to generalize the directions and forms of counteraction to nationalism as a conflict factor in ethnopolitical conflicts (on the example of the Ukrainian crisis).

**The objectives of the research** are:

1. To generalize the theoretical interpretation of the essence of nationalism as a conflict-prone ideology
2. To justify the modern conflict factors of nationalism in the ethnopolitical conflict.
3. To identify the forms of internal political resistance of Ukrainian citizens to modern Ukrainian nationalism as a conflict factor.
4. To summarize the activities of the Russian state and society in countering the conflict-prone nationalist policies of the Ukrainian authorities.

**Theoretical and practical significance of the research.** This work can be used to neutralize nationalist manifestations and in anti-conflict practice, in general, by politicians, conflictologists and mediators. The conclusions, regulations and materials of this research can be used in the development and reading of general and special courses in ethnology, conflictology, sociology, social psychology, ethnopsychology and a number of others.

**The results of our research** were generalized anti-nationalist actions and actions by the Russian Federation, Russian society, as well as part of the population of Ukraine itself, in relation to international reactions, foreign policy efforts and humanitarian actions on Ukrainian events; author developed recommendations to the authorities of Ukraine on overcoming the current crisis.