

## **SUMMARY**

**Final qualifying work on theme:**  
«The ethnic factor in ethno-political conflicts  
In the North Caucasus post-Soviet space»

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106 pages, 93 bibliographic titles.

**Key words:** ethnicity, ethnic conflict, primordialism, constructivism, instrumentalism, function conflict, ethnopolitical conflict, secession, ethno-political conflict prevention, youth policy specialist in the field of conflict (conflict studies).

**The relevance of the topic.** The modern world is characterized by the presence of a high level of conflictogenic potential in all areas of social development. The aggravation of economic contradictions, geopolitical conflicts and threats of extremist and terrorist nature in the modern world, the problem of resolving ethnic and religious division has reached a qualitatively new level. The destruction of statehood of the countries in the middle East, the increasing levels of separatist sentiment in European countries, as well as the active use of the factor of ethnic tensions by international terrorist organizations, have exacerbated ethnic and political tensions in the modern world.

Ethnopolitical conflicts is a phenomenon that pose a threat to the territorial integrity and socio-political stability of modern States. The Russian Federation faced the problem of ethno-political conflicts in the nineties of the twentieth century. The tragic experience of the two anti-terrorist operations in the Chechen Republic (with elements of military-political confrontation) and the Ossetian-Ingush conflict, which Russia faced in that period made the problem of maintaining ethnopolitical stability one of the main tasks for the Russian Federation. Topicality of the research lies in the fact that a striking feature characteristic of the present stage of development of the Russian Federation, can be considered the simultaneous presence of serious internal and external challenges, which have threatened the socio-political stability of the state. A serious economic crisis, the devaluation of the ruble and the drop in the quality of life of the population, accompanied by increased threats of terrorism and radical Islamism associated with the emergence of the terrorist organization "Islamic state" (banned in Russia), are disturbing destabilizing factors.

It is known that increasing socio-political tensions traditionally leads to increased conflict potential of the society and projected in the sphere of interethnic relations. Based on this fact, we can assume that the current crisis processes in Russia may lead to increased ethnic and political tensions in the North Caucasus region, which is characterized by a high degree of multi-ethnicity. In light of these trends, the problem of maintaining ethnopolitical stability is particularly topical for modern Russia and the urgency of this problem led to the selection of the theme of our qualification work.

**The aim of the study** was to identify the impact of the ethnic factor in ethno-political conflicts in the North Caucasus post-Soviet space, to establish the significance of the ethnic factor in ethno-political conflicts in the North Caucasus post-Soviet space by the example of the Ossetian-Ingush conflict.

**Objectives of the study.** In the process of achieving this within the framework of the final qualifying work goal, you must perform the following tasks:

- To disclose the concept of "ethnic conflict", its content, purpose and characteristics.
- To identify stabilizing and conflict properties of ethnicity and ethnic factor in the theoretical understanding.
- To disclose the definition of ethnopolitical conflict, its specificity and manifestation.
- To identify modern threats of ethno-political stability in the North Caucasus.
- To perform the Ossetian-Ingush conflict as a model of ethno-political conflict, its historical reasons, the ethnic factor and political consequences.
- To summarize the political, legal and organizational efforts for the settlement of the Ossetian-Ingush conflict and to offer the author's project youth discussion platform "bridge to the future".

**Theoretical and practical significance of the work.** The theoretical significance of presented research work is that we try to clarify the theoretical importance of the factor of ethnicity in ethnic and political conflicts in the North Caucasus post-Soviet space. We'll also give you a more complete picture of the extent of the impact of ethnicity on the progress and development of ethno-political conflicts on the basis of the example of the Ossetian-Ingush conflict in 1992. Practical significance of the work lies in the fact that in the practical part of the research work will introduce new empirical evidence on the conflict potential of the modern North Caucasus in addition, based on the study of the Ossetian-Ingush conflict of 1992 will be drafted on the basis of the Ministry of external relations, national policy, press and information of the Republic of Ingushetia of the discussion platform "bridge to the future" as an innovative and interactive mechanism for resolving the Ossetian-Ingush conflict.

The result of our research was the study of the concepts of "ethnic conflict" and "ethnopolitical conflict", analysis of positive and negative features of ethnic conflict, peculiarities of ethno-political conflict. In addition, we analyzed the Ossetian-Ingush conflict of 1992 as example of ethnopolitical conflict. Finally, we made a project of creating a discussion platform "bridge to the Future", aimed at overcoming the consequences of the Ossetian-Ingush conflict.