

Victimized Majority: Latent Politics of Ethnic Discrimination in post-Soviet Russia

La majorité victimisée : politiques latentes de discrimination ethnique dans la Russie postsoviétique

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Riassunto

Questo articolo analizza brevemente uno dei problemi più significativi della Federazione Russa e cioè i conflitti etnici. Tale fenomeno assume diverse dimensioni e differenti manifestazioni: dalla discriminazione nell'ambito del mercato del lavoro agli eventi estremi della pulizia etnica durante le guerre in Cecenia.

L'autore focalizza l'attenzione su di un aspetto alla base del problema: l'oppressione strutturale esercitata dalle minoranze contro la maggioranza culturale del paese con particolare riferimento alle repubbliche del Caucaso del nord ove l'obiettivo e l'intensità della lotta etnica hanno assunto forme assolutamente pericolose ed esplosive in grado di minacciare lo stato tramite la sua disgregazione.

Résumé

Cet article fournit une brève analyse de l'un des problèmes les plus importants de la Fédération Russe, c'est-à-dire les conflits ethniques. Ce phénomène se manifeste de plusieurs manières : de la discrimination dans le marché du travail aux événements extrêmes du nettoyage ethnique pendant les guerres en Tchétchénie.

L'auteur s'intéresse à l'un des aspects du problème jusque-là inexploré : l'oppression structurelle exercée par les minorités ethniques contre les communautés majoritaires du pays et en particulier le cas des républiques du Caucase du Nord où la portée et l'intensité des conflits ethniques ont présenté les formes les plus dangereuses et extrêmes pouvant menacer l'état par sa désintégration.

Abstract

This paper represents the brief analysis of one of the most important problems of the Russian Federation – the ethnic conflicts. Such a phenomenon has various dimensions and manifestations: from discrimination on the labor market to the extreme of ethnic cleansing during wars in Chechnya. The author focuses on the previously unexplored side of the problem: structural oppression conducted by minorities against the cultural majority of the country with a special regard to the republics of North Caucasus where the scope and intensity of ethnic strife found the most dangerous and explosive forms threatening with disintegration of the state.

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