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The North Caucasus – a society of conflict

The North Caucasus is a special region in the architectonics of the modern global south of Russia, which still lives the consequences of numerous wars and crises. In particular, the North Caucasus experienced the Second World War, the heavy Stalin deportation, and later the long-term rehabilitation of deported peoples. The label of a "traitor" has been attached to the North Caucasian society, as well as it has been forced to survive in the conditions of the permanent conflict. Many of the measures taken by the Soviet authorities to rehabilitate the repressed peoples were not only carefully written down, though also contained the obviously impossible promises in the existing state system.

Against the backdrop of "perestroika" and the weakening of the Soviet system of government, the sharp social polarization of the population, the rejection by the national regions of the reform strategy in the Chechen-Ingush ASSR, an active movement opposed to the existing government began to take shape. It was a hard time in the North Caucasus that an armed conflict on ethnic grounds developed, e.g. the Ossetian-Ingush (1992) (which the federal authorities now prefer not to mention) and the Chechen conflict (1995-1996, 1999-2009) - the most bloody in modern Europe associated with ethnic mobilization and separatism.

It is proposed to analyze how key events (war, deportation and conflicts of the post-perestroika period) influenced the North Caucasian society and demonstrated clearly specific features of the society in the conditions of the "suppressed" conflict.