

The research is trying to extend a discussion about the causes and the course of the ethno-political mobilization leading to conflicts in the consideration of Caucasian events. The research has set two main targets :

(1) the analysis of geographical, historical, demographical and social factors contributed to ethno-political mobilization and conflicts in the Caucasus in the late 80's.

(2) the searching regional differences which should explain various mobilization intensity between the Caucasian ethnics.

Three methodologically different parts shape this research. First part deals with historical analysis of events connected with the Russian colonization and subsequent „sovetization“ of Caucasus. Secondly, in statistical analysis are proved selected historical, demographical and social factors (variables) through the use of correlation and regression analysis. The results should be documented both relationships between the individual independent variables and their influence on dependent variable, i.e. intensity of the ethno-political mobilization. Last research part consists in analysis of geographical distribution of particular factors in the Caucasian political units. The aim is to reveal regional specificity, which could determine ethno-political mobilization and political development during the Soviet union disintegration (autonomous demands or separatism).

As the general conclusion, it can be said that the Caucasian region will stay on politically extreme unstable territory. Firstly, more than decade frozen conflicts have been still influencing regional politics and they have become new ethnic trauma. No one of the involved players with own claim on disputed territory does not want to give back its position, which is sufficient motivation for ethno-political mobilization in regard of primordial character of local nationalism. Secondly, it is very probable that societal modernization processes will continue and they will lead to stabilization and consolidation of nations which are still considerably fragmented along to clanship. It is quite possible that demographical growth will continue especially in muslim ethnics case what will lead to greater pressure on limited economical sources and more intensive interethnic competition. Thirdly, regenerate Russian national politics and geopolitics have been acting again with its age-long character of political centralism. However, a next Russian weakening in the region will mean a new attempt at Caucasian ethnics emancipation both against the empire and against each other.