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ETHNIC PRESSURE

Abstract. The definition of ethnic pressure is given. Six levels of ethnic pressure are described and given examples: zero, low, medium, high, physical and deadly. It is shown how, with the help of maps and tables of ethnic pressures of different ethnoses on each other, compiled with a certain periodicity, it is possible to predict (and therefore prevent) the place, time and scale of bloody outbreaks of interethnic conflicts.

Keywords: *ethnicity, domination, violence, aggression, business. economy, interethnic conflict, interethnic interaction, armed conflict*

Description of ethnic pressure

Definition №5. Ethnic proximity is the sum of the differences in the system of racial, religious, cultural, behavioral, and historical characteristics of two different peoples from each other [1].

Definition. Ethnic pressure is the impact of one or several ethnically close ethnoses on one, a group or all other ethnoses carried out in a certain territory, in a certain area and for a fixed period of time.

As can be seen from the definition, ethnic pressure is characterized by territoriality, scope of application, and period of impact.

Ethnic pressure has only a qualitative characteristic that follows from the initial quantitative indicators (this will be shown in the examples below).

The ethnic pressure of one ethnos on another is not equal to the ethnic pressure of the second ethnos on the first.

It is noteworthy that in order to exert ethnic pressure, an ethnos does not necessarily have to exist in reality – for example, the ancient Egyptians do not exist in the modern world, but they exert certain ethnic pressure on other ethnoses in the field of science, culture, art and tourism.

Ethnic pressure levels by impact force:

1. Zero
2. Low-ethnic pressure at the personal, household level.
3. Medium – ethnic pressure of a significant level.
4. High – ethnic pressure of the dominant level.

5. Physical – ethnic pressure with the use of physical violence.
6. Deadly-ethnic pressure with the use of mass murder (war, terror, genocide, etc.).

Examples of ethnic pressure

Ethnic pressure is like the wind: when it is quiet and weak, the wind is not actually noticed by people, but when the wind becomes strong and its impact is destructive, then people pay attention to the wind and take it into account in their actions.

Ethnic pressure is hardly noticeable at the low level, and therefore it seems that it does not exist; at the middle level, ethnic pressure is noticeable, but not very clearly; at the high and physical levels, ethnic pressure is noticeable, important and decisive; and at the deadly level, it causes horror.

Example № 1 (low level of ethnic pressure).

A group of young people of ethnos 1 behaves aggressively on the street relative to the overwhelming number of passers-by of ethnos 2 (noisy behavior, conspicuous clothing, and so on). In this example, ethnos 1 exerts weak ethnic pressure on ethnos 2.

Example № 2 (average level of ethnic pressure).

There is an area in the state where agricultural crops are grown. Ethnos 3 and other ethnos live in this territory, while ethnos 3 owns, controls, manages about 40% of the total production of agricultural crops. This fact should be interpreted as the average ethnic pressure of ethnos 3 on all other ethnos of the territory under consideration in the field of agriculture.

Example № 3 (average and physical levels of ethnic pressure).

Ethnos 4 controls about 30% of the economy – this is the average level of ethnic pressure of ethnos 4 on all other ethnos in the region under consideration.

Further, let's assume that there are several organized criminal groups in a given region, and one of them is ethnic, consisting mainly of members of ethnos 4 – In this case, the level of ethnic pressure of ethnos 4 on all other ethnos of the region turns out to be physical, since in addition to the actual economic force, ethnos 4 has the opportunity to use physical violence ethnically "its" organized criminal group.

Example № 4 (high level of ethnic pressure).

During the last year (five years), Ethnos 5 received 70% of mentions in the regional media. This means that ethnos 5 dominated and exerted high ethnic pressure for a year (five years) all other ethnos of the territory under consideration in the field of regional media.

Similarly, if the same ethnos5 received a lot of mentions in the central or world media during the year (5, 10, 20, 50, or 100 years) relative to other ethnos, it follows that ethnos5 exerted high ethnic pressure on all other ethnos of the state or the world during the year (5,10, 20, 50, or 100 years). 10, 20, 50, or 100 years).

Example № 5 (high level of ethnic pressure).

Ethnos 6 occupies 80% of positions in the state administration and 70% in the economy of the region – this means that ethnos 6 exerts dominant ethnic pressure on all other ethnoses in the region.

Example № 6 (high level of ethnic pressure).

There is a large department or firm that employs a lot of people (20-50 people or more), and only 2 people work for representatives of the 7 ethnos. A new boss from ethnos 7 arrives and after 3-5 years in the department (firm) 20-30% of employees are representatives of ethnos 7. In this example, the manager's ethnicity is dominant for changing the ethnic composition of employees in the entire team.

Example № 7 (high level of ethnic pressure).

Ethnos 8 is widespread in the territories of several states, where it occupies significant positions in certain areas, for example, in industry. Despite the fact that in each individual state, ethnos 8 may exert medium or high ethnic pressure in industry, the total ethnic pressure of the entire ethnos 8 on the industry of the group of states under consideration should be recognized as high.

Example № 8 (physical level of ethnic pressure).

A fight between two groups, one of which is dominated by representatives of ethnos 9, and the other by representatives of ethnos 10. In this example, ethnoses 9 and 10 exert physical ethnic pressure on each other in the area of dominance in a given city area.

Example № 9 (deadly level of ethnic pressure).

There are two states at war, in one the majority of the population belongs to ethnos 11, and in the other – to ethnos 12, therefore, ethnoses 11 and 12 exert deadly ethnic pressure on each other.

Example № 10 (deadly level of ethnic pressure).

In the state, the victorious political group eliminates its opponents by means of mass terror, and both opposing groups are formed mainly from representatives of ethnos 13: ethnos 13 exerts deadly ethnic pressure on itself (this situation occurs during civil wars).

Example № 11 (complex characterization of ethnic pressure).

An ethnos is in contact with other ethnoses in many aspects of coexistence, so in one area, in general, the interaction of an ethnos with others is complex.

Let's say that ethnos 14 within a given region has 20% of its representatives in state authorities, owns and controls 70% of turnover in the sphere of financial circulation, 40% of property in industry, and 10% of property in agriculture, while all other property and power in the region is concentrated by ethnos 15. A comprehensive description of the

interactions of ethnos 14 is obtained as follows: in the region under consideration, ethnos 14 is under average ethnic pressure from ethnos 15 in the field of public administration, ethnos 14 exerts high pressure on ethnos 15 in the financial sphere, in the field of industry, ethnos 14 and 15 do not exert any ethnic pressure on each other, and in the field of agriculture ethnos 14 is subject to high ethnic pressure from ethnos 15.

Practical application of ethnic pressure

For practical application, maps and tables of ethnic pressures for different ethnoses, regions, countries, and industries should be compiled with a certain periodicity over time.

This set of information allows you to:

1. Identify areas of strong ethnic pressure.
2. Estimate the rate of increase or decrease in ethnic pressure over time.
3. Roughly calculate where and after what time an outbreak of interethnic conflict may occur.
4. Calculate the scale of bloodshed of a possible interethnic conflict in the future.
5. Take preventive measures to prevent the current interethnic tension from escalating into a future bloody interethnic conflict.

Conclusions:

1. The definition of ethnic pressure is given.
2. Examples of six levels of ethnic pressure are described and given: zero, low, medium, high, physical, and lethal.
3. It is shown that maps and tables of ethnic pressures for different ethnoses, regions, countries and industries, compiled with a certain frequency, allow predicting the place, date and scale of bloodshed of future interethnic conflicts.
4. Predictive knowledge of upcoming interethnic conflicts allows the authorities and society to take measures in advance to prevent the current interethnic tension from escalating into a future bloody interethnic conflict.

References

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