시리아 국내갈등 원인에 관한 연구*
A Study on the estic Conflicts in Syria

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A Study on the Causes of Domestic Conflicts in Syria

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This article attempts to devise the analysis of continuous ethnic minority rule over hostile majority. A synthesis of the cultural, psychological approach and theory of rational choice to study of ethnic conflicts provides the grounds for explanation of the ways in which the identities of the minority and majority were shaped throughout modern Syrian history and why Alawi become politically salient. On this basis, it is possible to understand why Alawi minority seek political power.

In case of Alawi, the ability to attain power is primarily dependent on dominating army, usually French colonial legacy.

Alawi to maintain rule over sunni majority relies on an authoritarian and oppressive government structure, and the ability of the regime to legitimize itself primarily by decreasing the saliency of the distinct.

Alawi minority regime manipulates various needs of identities, political participation, social justice and personal security from political oppositions by rational choice. So Alawi don't carry out credible commitment of various needs of them and protracted social conflicts happen.

Alawi identity and hostility, and creating a unified identity for regime security.

Factionalism within the armed forces was the key cause of instability in Syria in the past. After 1970 Hafiz Asad gained a position of unquestioned supremacy over the military and security forces.