

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910518203403321
Autore	DUNAJEVA JEKATYERINA
Titolo	Constructing Identities over Time : "Bad Gypsies" and "Good Roma" in Russia and Hungary
Pubbl/distr/stampa	CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSI [S.I.] : , 2021
ISBN	963-386-415-1
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource , 1 online resource
Collana	Critical Romani Studies Book
Disciplina	305.891497047
Soggetti	Romanies - Hungary - History Romanies - Russia (Federation) - History SOCIAL SCIENCE / Ethnic Studies / European Studies Romanies - Ethnic identity - History
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- List of Tables -- Acknowledgments -- Part I. Introduction -- Chapter 1. Author's Purpose -- Chapter 2. Theories and Concepts—State, Nation, and Identity -- Part II. Bad Gypsies and Good Roma in Historical Perspective -- Chapter 3. Early Nation and State Building in Empires -- Chapter 4. The End of Empires -- Chapter 5. State Socialism (1945–1989) -- Part III. Contemporary Identity Formation -- Chapter 6. Fieldwork -- Chapter 7. "Bad Gypsies"—Negotiation of Identities in Primary Schools -- Chapter 8. Making Good Roma from Bad Gypsies -- Chapter 9. Negotiating Identity -- Part IV. Concluding Remarks -- Chapter 10. Summary and Best Practices -- References -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	Jekatyerina Dunajeva explores how two dominant stereotypes—"bad Gypsies" and "good Roma"—took hold in formal and informal educational institutions in Russia and Hungary. She shows that over centuries "Gypsies" came to be associated with criminality, lack of education, and backwardness. The second notion, of proud, empowered, and educated "Roma," is a more recent development. By identifying five historical phases—pre-modern, early-modern, early and "ripe" communism, and neomodern nation-building—the book

captures crucial legacies that deepen social divisions and normalize the constructed group images. The analysis of the state-managed Roma identity project in the brief korenizatsija program for the integration of non-Russian nationalities into the Soviet civil service in the 1920s is particularly revealing, while the critique of contemporary endeavors is a valuable resource for policy makers and civic activists alike. The top-down view is complemented with the bottom-up attention to everyday Roma voices. Personal stories reveal how identities operate in daily life, as Dunajeva brings out hidden narratives and subaltern discourse. Her handling of fieldwork and self-reflexivity is a model of sensitive research with vulnerable groups.
