

UDC 159.922.4

**MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL RELATIONS  
AS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PUBLIC POLICY****E. Salmoorbekov***Postgraduate student, e-mail: erlan81.18@mail.ru,  
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**Abstract.** The article analyzes at the level of philosophy of science is carried out a comprehensive socio-philosophical analysis of the dynamics of ethnic conflict in contemporary Kyrgyzstan. Defined the problem field of inter-ethnic conflicts following the collapse of the Soviet Union. Revealed that the political instability of this state is one of the causes, effects of inter-ethnic conflicts. The contents of the report on the events of 2010 in the south. The basic classification and the factors determining the causes of ethnic conflicts in the contemporary stage. Based on the nature of inter-ethnic conflicts in Kyrgyzstan revealed the dynamics and the further development of the settlement of issues of ethnic conflicts in Kyrgyzstan.

**Keywords:** ethnic conflict; nation; ethnic group; armed and unarmed conflict; language policy; the mechanism of the settlement.

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**Introduction**

The process of globalization raises issues of interethnic nature, which increases the number of incidents in the soil of interethnic hatred. After the collapse of inter-ethnic conflicts, issues of interstate border zones remained overboard. In the world the most complex and intractable problems are inter-ethnic conflicts.

After independence, those aimed at forming a policy in the sphere of inter-ethnic relations were not raised in an official document. Interethnic relations were realized under the slogan “Kyrgyzstan is our common home”. In state policy, inter-ethnic issues were carried out in a number of areas.

**1) Institutionalization of inter-ethnic relations in Kyrgyzstan.** In 1994, for the first time in the CIS, the Assembly of the People of Kyrgyzstan (APK) was created, an institute that united national-cultural centers of various ethnic communities. In the very name of the Assembly, it was emphasized that a civilian nation is being formed in Kyrgyzstan – the word “people” is used in the singular, implying its unity and priority of common civil identity, recognition of the

ethno-cultural characteristics of various communities.

**2) Language policy.** In the field of language policy in the period of independence, a number of activities are being undertaken aimed at imparting the status of the state language and the official Russian language. The National Commission on the State Language under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic ineffectively pursues a policy in raising the status of the state language.

The fundamentals of language policy, enshrined in the country's Constitution, in addition to securing the status of the Kyrgyz language as the state language and Russian as the official language, guarantee to representatives of all ethnic groups that form the people of Kyrgyzstan, the right to preserve their native language and create the conditions for its study and development.

The state provides assistance and organizes equal conditions for all ethnic groups to learn their native language. At the same time, providing training in the Kyrgyz language is not effectively implemented, since the teaching methodology is not properly set. At present, it is required to understand the level of

teaching Kyrgyz language for a non-titular nation.

**3) Cultural policy.** It is important that in the years of independence, efforts were made to preserve and support schools, higher educational institutions with different languages of instruction, as well as theaters and other cultural facilities.

One of the causes of interethnic conflict in the south of the republic is the increase in Uzbek institutions, such as: kindergartens, schools, universities, centers of cultural events.

Culture spreads through the activities of public institutions (theaters, cinemas, libraries, museums, etc.), as well as the norms of behavior formed and regulated by public institutions, primarily the family, the educational system, and local communities. The goals of preserving the identity and developing cultures of ethnic communities are achieved through their interaction within the country and the expansion of international cooperation.

Taking into account regional and global trends of cultural interaction, the state provides its citizens with the opportunity to freely communicate in various cultural spaces, tolerantly accepting a different way of life and adequately representing their own Kyrgyz culture.

**4) Socio-economic situation.** In order to consolidate the state focuses on overcoming regional inequalities and social stratification, reducing the differences between urban and rural living standards.

The state supports the full participation in the political processes of representatives of all ethnic groups living in Kyrgyzstan, the development of their public activity, and encourages participation in political and state events. In realizing their rights, ethnic and other social groups should make every effort to strengthen unity and preserve the integrity of the country and stability in society.

Effective participation in political processes reduces the risk of interethnic conflicts. Using management tools, the state

seeks to create maximum opportunities for the participation of ethnic groups, including women, young people from these groups, in the process of making and implementing government decisions.

Through the implementation of special measures in the areas of governance and education, including through the improvement of legislation, the state seeks to create conditions for ensuring the representation of ethnic groups in the legislative, executive and judicial branches of government at the local, regional and republican levels.

Ensuring the rule of law and equal opportunities, the development of a multiparty system and pluralism of opinions increases the political culture of society. The wide involvement of representatives of various ethnic groups in electoral processes through membership and active work in political parties contributes to building trust and participation of citizens in the political life of the country.

5) The role of the media in inter-ethnic relations. The formation and dissemination of the idea of the spiritual and cultural community of the people of Kyrgyzstan, patriotism and inter-ethnic harmony is an important state task.

The sustainability of a multi-ethnic state is ensured by a high degree of political culture based on respect for state symbols and common values. The media are designed to promote the ideas of the unity of diverse cultures. The media should be a tool for disseminating consolidating ideas and images.

Consolidation on the basis of civil identity is a tool to strengthen the unity of the people, it allows to overcome the division of society according to ethnic, regional origin, religious and other differences. To achieve this goal, purposeful work should be carried out to develop and form symbols of belonging to a country, to form a respectful attitude to state symbols.

One of the priorities is the development of a common information space for the cultures of all ethnic groups in the country. At

the same time, it is important to ensure understanding and recognition of ethnic diversity as the basis for the formation of society and intercultural dialogue. The state encourages the preservation and development of ethnic cultures, contributes to the development of the national culture of Kyrgyzstan, promotes systematic objective reflection in the media of life, problems of ethnic communities, development and interaction of cultures.

The new leadership of Kyrgyzstan is achieving stability in the republic, still stumbles upon significant difficulties. They are due to both objective and subjective reasons. Primarily dependent on low political and general culture of the leaders of political parties, the ruling elite, not to mention the common population, unresolved inter-ethnic contradictions since the Soviet times, the presence of the so-called "third forces" that destabilize the situation and contribute to the preservation of the tense situation in the country. For the full functioning of the state language in all spheres of public life in the country, the state provides conditions for the development of the potential of the Kyrgyz language and the expansion of its use in the socio-political, economic, industrial, cultural, scientific and other fields of activity.

Having reviewed and analyzed various assessments and characteristics of the June 2010 events, data in Kyrgyzstan and abroad, the National Commission believes that there was a major ethnic conflict between Kyrgyz and Uzbeks in the south, which was accompanied by outbreaks of violence, numerous victims and injuries, large-scale arson and destruction.

2. The conflict began in mid-May of that year in the Jalal-Abad region, on June 10–14, it turned in a massive manner in the Osh region and on June 12–13, again spread to the Jalal-Abad region. This conflict had its own historical and political roots, due to the heavy legacy of the Soviet era, when any contradictions and conflicts in the sphere of interethnic relations were hushed up or driven into the depths in the force order. The policy of pere-

stroika and publicity of the 1980s exposed these problems, the extreme expression of which was ethnic clashes in Osh and Uzgen in 1990. But then an objective and principled assessment of these events was not given, and the necessary lessons were not drawn from them.

3. Under these conditions, some leaders of the Uzbek community of the south again began to make demands to raise the status of the Uzbek language, to allocate quotas in elected bodies of citizens of Uzbek nationality, to infringe upon the rights of the latter by representatives of the titular nation, and that in territories with the overwhelming majority of the Uzbek population, heads of local authorities and institutions of ministries and departments should appoint persons of Uzbek nationality. For this, they created a political party "Vatan" (later "Rodina"), by ethnicity formed a parliamentary faction in parliament, took measures of an organizational propaganda nature.

4. The consequences of the 2010 June ethnic conflict were dire. They are associated with 426 human lives and health of 1,930 citizens, 925 of whom have gunshot wounds, enormous material damage in the amount of almost 4 billion soms, a further increase in population outflows outside the country, a significant slowdown in the development of the economy, and damage to the international image of Kyrgyzstan. All this requires the most serious reflection, the extraction of a bitter lesson and the mobilization of all forces in the name of stabilizing the situation in the country, restoring a good image in the world community.

#### **Recommendations.**

1. Reduce the ethnocultural distance, establish permanent contacts, and create conditions for trusting dialogue and partnership, allowing you to harmonize relations that require consideration of the characteristics of different ethnic groups.

2. To raise the standard of living and culture of the population. To cultivate tolerance and tolerance among the younger generation,

through family institutions and the educational system.

3. Develop a state ideology calling for the consolidation of all ethnic groups inhabiting Kyrgyzstan. Develop an ideology based on the premise: I am a citizen of Kyrgyzstan!

4. Reduce the ethnocultural distance between representatives of different nationalities by identifying problems, conducting training workshops and joint socially significant events.

5. Strengthen the importance of the state language in order to strengthen the friendly relations between representatives of the titular nation and representatives of other nationalities inhabiting Kyrgyzstan. Give the knowledge of the state language the value of a benevolent attitude and a sign of mutual respect.

6. It is necessary to develop and implement programs for the training and retraining of qualified translators of the state language (written, literary, simultaneous translation).

7. To organize short-term courses for state and municipal servants, taking into account the level of proficiency in the state language.

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