

## SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES

**Manuscript info:**

*Received December 24, 2018., Accepted December 26, 2018., Published February 20, 2019.*

### CONFLICTS IN THE AREA OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND THEIR SOLUTIONS

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<http://dx.doi.org/10.26739/2573-5616-2019-1-21>

**Abstract:** National-ethnic conflicts, the reason of their appearance, the importance of integration essence for supplying with peace among countries such as solve to conflicts and establishments were researched in this article. Conflicts as processes specific to various improvements; their expression in international relations were analyzed. Reasons and aspects to solve them reasonably were identified. Serious problems such as national issues, international issues, language issues, social issues, and provision of population with food, accommodation, medical services, and development of national employees were considered as causes for conflicts. Many issues related to national and international relations did not appear suddenly, in one or two years, but they have been formed, developed, gathered for a long time and shaped today's acute form. As a result, some issues and conflicts in the field of international relations were revealed in social life.

**Keywords:** Ethnic disagreement, nation, national traditions, international communication, customs, national government, integration, borders, economic and cultural development, consensus, union, cooptation.

**Recommended citation:** Boboyorov Bobomurod. CONFLICTS IN THE AREA OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND THEIR SOLUTIONS. 1-2. American Journal of Research P. 184-183 (2019).

#### INTRODUCTION

National relations are inseparable parts of social relationships. Therefore, it is obvious that modifications, reformations, existing difficulties, conflicts of social life occurring in economic, political, cultural-spiritual and other fields reflect in national and international relations. Conflicts are the process specific to various improvements; they are also

expressed in international relations. The most important thing is to identify the reasons and aspects and solve them reasonably.

It is known that we proclaimed about huge and undeniable achievements of national politics more than enough, but the serious defects, demolitions, mistakes and problems in this issue were not paid enough attention.[1]

We kept quiet and hid within ourselves the serious problems such as national issues, international issues, language issues, social issues, and provision of population with food, accommodation, medical services, development of national employees, increase of occasions of Uzbek women putting fire on themselves, increased premature death among young children and such other issues for a long time.

It was pointed out in issued scientific works, defended thesis and in grandiloquent speeches of some former Directors during Soviet time that there were no problems in national relations and there could not be; the achievements in this sphere were outlined only from one side, i.e. only their positive sides and they were exaggerated, the reality was shown differently. Social-economic, cultural needs for development of some republics and autonomous structures were not taken into enough consideration. A lot of acute issues set in front of nations and countries themselves regarding development were not solved in time. This led to social dissatisfaction and sometimes caused conflicts. National egoism and state of localism started to reflect aspects such as greediness for ready. Negative occasions were not paid attention for a long time and were not valued accordingly. As a result such displeasing events took place that they are worrying not only people of former soviet society but also the people of the whole world. The events which happened and

were brought to an end in Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Chechen Republic after the Soviet Union are examples of them.

Person, his material, spiritual as well as national values were on the last place in the former bureaucracy system, which was forcedly implemented into the lives of our nation. Thus, it was definite that there was no future of such a country from the beginning. The social, ethnic conflicts occurring today in different parts of Former Union are clear examples.

#### **MATERIAL AND METHODS**

As it had been pointed out for many years, if the issues related to national problems had been solved completely and decisively, and if thousands of people had not been victims of prohibition, and if other mistakes, drawbacks and crimes had not been made, there would not have been any displeasing events in some regions of the country, bloods would not have flown, sacrifices would not have been given and demolitions would not have been made for the last years. It can be said that nationalism that was a little lightened up, national arrogance, national egoism, and extremism were fed upon those old drawbacks. Not only did big mistakes, drawbacks made during the designation of international relations and establishment of international education within the years of cult of personality influence the cause of negative events that made people furious, but also serious defects made while approaching national

issue. After this kind of defects had gathered and worsened, they created convenient opportunity to cause national issues as stated above.

It would be purposeful to realize negative consequences, their reflections which were caused by mistakes and defects made in national and international relations; consider the reasons widely and appropriately, which caused and developed them in order not to let them happen again in the future.

It should be taken into consideration that many issues related to national and international relations did not appear suddenly, in one or two years, but they have been formed, developed, gathered for a long time and shaped today's acute form. As a result, some issues and conflicts in the field of international relations were revealed in social life.

Zbignev Bjezinski came to such conclusion regarding this issue: "It must be stated that the borders of Central Asian countries were marked as wanted by the specialists who composed Soviet maps in 1920-1930s. The borders of these countries were marked according to ethnic principles, but Kremlin was interested in inner conflicts in these countries. It was easier for Russian empire to hold southern continents dependent. Interests of Russia were reflected clearly in the borders marked that time. In accordance with it Moscow refused the idea of nationalists (most of them had not realized the meaning of nationalism yet) to unite different nations of

Central Asia from the political perspective, for example under the name "Turkistan". Moscow preferred to organize five independent republics instead of it"[2].

The biggest part of break downs in national politics happened during the time of Stalin. Stalin ignored most aspects of national politics and he did not estimate them. It had been forgotten to negotiate in international relations and it is necessary to have good manners toward them.

During the years of a cult of personality, the collapse of national politics was roughly reflected in finishing control mechanism of national procedures; equating High Committee of USSR to USSR Central Executive Committee activity having changed the activity of National Committee and restrained its authority; prohibiting national manpower as well as Russian manpower with presence such as struggle against bourgeoisie nationalism in the 1920-1930s and others

The idea which was repeated by Stalin very frequently after the 1920s - if Soviet Union is approaching socialism - served as a political manual to justify killing thousands of people unfairly and prohibiting them. National Commissary of internal affairs and leaders (Yagoda, Yejov, Beriya) used these words of Stalin for annihilating revolutionists who participated in October revolution, the followers of Lenin, people who devoted their lives, intelligence for nation; turning out

them from political field, cleaning out the way for their own advantage. The prohibition started and reached its peak spread out as a disaster everywhere including in Uzbekistan during the years of cult of personality.

It is necessary to remind that most parts of destroys in national politics happened in the period of cult of personality. The entire nations and people were prohibited. In the 1941-1945 the Kalmiks, the Chechens, the Ingush, the Karachays, the Crimean Tatars and other nations of North Caucasus and Crimea were relocated from their own land into the East forcibly. The total number of relocated people reached nearly three million people. Restrictions were applied unreasonably upon people who were moved by force, their rights and freedom were humiliated. "As a result of this division, writes Z. Brzezinski, ethnic cleansing was held broadly, hundreds of thousands of refugees and people who were banished from their land started to run away into different sides. Taking into account that the Armenians are Christian and Azerbaijanis are Muslims, the conflicts also had religious form." [3]

In the 1950-60s negative drawbacks increased in the field of national relations. Problems, drawbacks and difficulties in national relations were kept secretly from society, the achievements were exaggerated more than enough. Economic, political and spiritual interests of nations were not taken into account. Economic difficulties occurred in the country in the 1970-

80s; break downs in social, spiritual and moral fields; bribery, parochialism, abuse of own post, distortion and other negative cases affected the state of national and international relations harshly. All of these drawbacks and negative situations prepared basis for reflection of various nationalism spirits and appearance of international conflicts.

"The internal factors played big role in emerging of instability in Central Asia. From the perspective of culture and language, four of the five independent countries of Central Asia conclude one part of Turkish speaking world. From the perspective of culture and linguistics Persians played bigger role in Tajikistan. Meanwhile, in Afghanistan (outside the territories of former Soviet Union) we can face various ethnicity. This variety includes the Patons, the Pashtuns, and the Tajiks. All of these six countries are Muslim countries. During the long periods some of them were under the influence of Persian, Turkish and Russian Empire. But this experience did not strengthen the spirit of common interest in continent in them. Conversely, because of various ethnicities, their weakness was felt in internal and external conflicts, raising the aggressive appetite of some powered armies" [4].

Due to the Independence the modifications occurring in all spheres of our society prepared convenient opportunity to improve the national and international

relations. At the moment lots of positive deeds are being accomplished in the field of national and international relations in order to solve all existing problems and drawbacks taking benefit from all those opportunities.

Today's task doesn't consist of only assessing the past, counting drawbacks and mistakes made in the past in the field of national issue, but also thinking about tasks of today and future clearly, distinctively and scientifically. We should not move onwards after looking back, if we do so, we can fall down from the first steps. We thought about faults in the past too much and took certain measures. Now we have to solve the tasks of today. If we do not start doing so, we cannot take advantage from the opportunities and we can be involved in many tiny issues and we can miss the chance to realize important events, tasks and use and accomplish them.

The historical events happened in our Republic for the past time, for instance the adoption of Law of the republic of Uzbekistan "About the Independence of the State", its recognition by many foreign countries; modifications in every spectrum of our life are forming convenient conditions to improve national and international relationships. Taking advantage of those opportunities, it is obligatory for all of us to correct all existing drawbacks in the field of national and international relations.

As I.A.Karimov had pointed out the existence of certain, non-

antagonistic conflicts in the field of national and international relations is a real occasion for a developing period of new Independent Country. However, we must not let existing conflicts form into conflicts which lead to tragic consequences which threaten the safety of nations and countries.

While solving the problems in the field of national and international relations, it is necessary to take into consideration the ethnicity circumstance of population, the multiethnic composition of population. Most of Uzbekistan's population today belongs to the Uzbek ethnic group. About 80% of population are Uzbeks, more than 10% are representatives of Central Asian nations (Tajiks (4,7%), Kazakhs (4,1%), Karakalpak (2,1%), Kirgiz (0,9%), Turkmens (0,6%) and others). Other largest ethnic groups include Tatars, Crimean Tatars, Azerbaijani, Uyghurs; from Slovenian nations - Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussian, as well as Polish, Checks, Slovenians, Bulgarians. Also Persians, Pashtu, Baluch, Koreans, Armenians, Jewish live in Uzbekistan. Numerous measurements are being taken in order to satisfy their various needs [5].

Their need in obtaining education in their mother language is being satisfied much more completely. In tasks such as rendering personnel, distributing cultural and spiritual wealth we are relying on principals of social justice. Newspapers, books,

textbooks, study guides and other literatures are published in native language. TV and radio programs are expanded taking into consideration the needs of most nations and national cultural centers are opened. The representatives of other countries are involved into affairs of state and society.

**After having reached the Independence, some differences in significance and rate of social-political and economic reformations held in the countries of Central Asia may influence the relations among some nations and ethnics negatively. Having thought about it, it is necessary to prevent any attempts in spreading legends about confronting one nation of our continent opposite to another, about national supremacy. As the I.A.Karimov has stated, "we must pay attention to these concepts stated below while conducting national politics in order to keep stability, peace and calmness in our continent:**

- to accept the structured state borders, and their inviolability;
- to take into account that the process of self-recognition of nations because the independence is a process that does not turn back;
- to take into consideration the mutual closeness of nations living in our continent may influence international relations positively;
- to provide the ethnical policy where "Turkistan - our common land" movement held in our Republic is humanitarian and constructive process from the

perspective of its direction and significance;

- to provide development based on integration of processes in region and uniting the interests of all nations"[6].

While leading national policy, it is important to realize what negative consequences caused mistakes and drawbacks made in ethnical groups, international relations and what they were reflected in; to understand the factors deeply and thoroughly, which caused and aggravated the condition so that they would not occur in national issue in the future.

Analysing the reasons of emerging social conflicts deeply and thoroughly is a main factor for their overcoming. Social conflicts were always in the center of attention of scientists. The Independence gave the opportunity to approach this issue from new side. They consist of the following:

Firstly, Independence has shown clearly the reasons of real conflicts in all fields, as well as in the field of national and international relations which were even hard to talk about not only to write; the ways to overcome them.

Social conflicts are exuded with their variety and diversity. They are revealed clearly in the sphere of economic, social and national relations, in ideological life as well as in the sphere of culture very clearly. It is important to analyze the forms which conflicts cover and reflect in each of these spheres.

Secondly, the conflicts in the society despite their variety cannot

exist separately, but they are related to each other and they require each other. These conflicts and negative procedures in development of productive forces influence into the aggravation of conflicts value which is distinctive for our society. As a result, the interest in social affairs decreases, ignorance and other negative procedures which are irrelevant to our moral values arise. Thirdly, Independence showed that conflicts in the area of international relations are revealed in actions in social sphere. Social, especially international conflicts affect the spiritual life of society, they destroy high spiritual of people who act towards certain purposes and interests. The relationship of social conflicts with actions of people shows on the one hand the tight subjective side and from the other hand the objective sides of conflicts. History is revealed by actions of certain people, nations and ethnics, people are considered as both object and subject of social-historical processes, therefore the social conflicts should be considered as the unity of subject and object relationships.

While overcoming social conflicts, including those in field of international relations "consensus" plays an important role. "Consensus"- is derived from Latin and means "negotiation", "unanimity". Consensus is one of the ways for solving conflicts among opposite forces, parties, social groups, movements from the aspect of common interest. Consensus may

serve as basics in setting mutual duties of mutual deals, agreements in the future.

Consensus is usually used for arrangements between labor societies and their social parties (trade unions), administration, heads of local governing bodies, central offices, ministries as well as different countries, political parties, mass movements and others as well as for solving problems. It is a way which calls our nations into peace and cooperation.

The important specialty of consensus is concluded in negotiation participants' mutual intercede, they negotiate peacefully and come to mutual beneficial decisions and give opportunity to opposite side to overcome existing conflicts temporarily on issues which are being discussed. Consensus is now used in activities of state and social organizations as a means to overcome emerged conflicts.

The effectiveness of consensus is related to accomplishment of all clauses of arrangements reached through negotiations. If they are completed clearly and consciously, the improvement of situation will be observed, necessary conditions for the lives and activities are prepared for labor groups or vice versa. The important form of consensus is a conversation held around round table which is mainly used for solution of conflicts among various political forces. Another important specialty of consensus is that it creates opportunity to overcome conflicts by carrying out referendums

(plebiscites) on issues which are important for our society such as political, economic, and spiritual and others through mass media and discussing legislative projects.

Consensus is a way which leads to partnership from conflicts. It is widely used in international practices. It is known that the East and the West have looked at each other as enemies for decades. Now the procedure of passing from disagreements into partnerships is being performed. There are some reasons for it. One of the main reasons is the existence of global problems which are superior to the interests of the East and the West and the demand to solve them together.

These are poverty and famine in the "third world", energy shortage, environmental pollution, and expansion of nuclear, bacteriological and chemical weapon producing technologies, terrorism, and drug addiction problems. It is impossible to solve these problems encountered by humanity by conflicts as before.

The following idea is getting more and more becoming popular: The historical task of today's generation is to set up relationship which suits the interests of European countries, CIS and the Countries of Eastern Association without losing the existing chance.

Consensus is the way of people used for setting up peace. Strong demand is felt for uniting the healthy forces of society when conflicts distinctive for today's

condition; social and other difficulties are aggravated.

### **DISCUSSION**

One of the conditions to reach citizens' peace is nationwide communication in all stages, communication among different parties and social groups, mass movements.

Communication is necessary as basis of Union. Skills of listening and being listened are a tradition of cultured people.

Not only should scientists and publicist, writers and promoters participate in the communications, but also head of parties, state, social organizations must surely participate that they would be effective. "Face to face with nation" - this motto gives opportunity to provide peace for population and serves as an objective to identify who is who. Here it is necessary not to look for negative sides but positive sides which unite us in the period of turnaround through support, listening to the opinion of opposites and estimate them.

Peace of citizens is unanimity, and it is not confirming everything unanimously. We are getting rid of this situation, because we have seen what these situations lead from practice. Today's intellection is classified by variety and colorfulness, not frozen from development and one sided.

The life has proven that one of the main factors to provide peace in society is a trust towards government. Enough trust towards government is important factor for

effective result of any reformation. If positive modifications and right decisions made by government raise the trust level of people, defaults may decrease the trust. Separations in society, dissatisfaction of people, demands of government resignation, political strikes, even combating weapons - all of these are results of crisis of government.

Indeed, the important part to study conflicts in the field of national and international relations is the issue to manage dialectic disagreements development in the development of society. The art of management is not ignoring conflicts, but realizing those conflicts in time and finding the forms of solving the disagreements and ways while studying the opposite sides. Conflicts in the field of international relations are not stable, unmoving, but not the same all the time and they are in modification and development.

### **CONCLUSION**

Conflicts are dialectic process, they emerge, aggravate and fixed. Therefore it is important to identify their degree of puberty. It is both harmful to slow down or go forward. The conflicts are big or small, they must be identified and solved, and otherwise they influence the social development negatively. This kind of approach to the issue demands serious attitude towards the emergence of social conflicts and their development and take into account their influence on the development of the society.

**In order not to let conflicts in the field of national and international relations aggravate and become the scandalous situation which threaten national and continental safety, we must obey the following rules as I.A. Karimov has outlined:**

"Firstly, the ethnical policy of the state must be based on superiority of protection of personal rights; also national minority must not be ignored.

Secondly, the main way of ethnical policy of the state must be based on resolution ways of international conflicts practically.

Thirdly, the economic development of our society which is based on market relations is appropriate to the interest of all people living in the territory of the Republic by provision of strong mechanism of people's social protection. This development is creating strong basis in order to implement each person's talent and potential, develop each family and increase their prosperity". [7] Implementing these demands to lead policy which is attracted to develop the relations between nations and ethnics harmoniously step by step. The operations made in this sphere in our Republic are a proof that our government is leading appropriate actions according to this policy.

Thus, objective social conflicts are revealed as the reasons of human actions by mechanism of organizing social forces in order to accomplish reconstruction programs on the basis of market economy.

In order to solve conflicts in the international field it is important to form national consciousness and national pride feelings in each person, especially in young people. Because every nation's consciousness, spiritual shape change according to state's economic, spiritual-cultural atmosphere. Nation's spiritual shape expresses national pride and national consciousness. Without enriching the national consciousness it is impossible to make society into strong force which can overcome any issues by uniting them through common purposes, by ideal-

economic spheres. Therefore it is obligatory to form national consciousness and national pride in today's young generation.

The task of improving spirituality of young people and their social-political activity has its own place in overcoming conflicts in international sphere. We must form culture of communication for this. Especially it is important to develop high moral dignities and culture of behavior, to form desire to struggle against any form of nationalism. We think, it is possible to solve range of problems in international spheres.

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