

Significance of Public Diplomacy in Central Asia (Analysis of Processes)

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Abstract— The article discusses outreach practices of Public diplomacy on development cooperation in Central Asia. Focusing on Central Asian cooperation on Public diplomacy for prevents unexpected challenges in contemporary Central Asia. In article emphasized significances and roles of Public diplomacy in Central Asia. Public diplomacy is one of the Soft power's key instruments, and it was recognized in diplomatic practice long before the contemporary debate on Public diplomacy. Nowadays, I am doing my PhD research work on the role of Public diplomacy on Development Cooperation in Central Asia.

Index Terms— Public Diplomacy, interethnic relations, Central Asia, Great Silk Road, oft Power; Eurasia, multinational and globalization.

1 INTRODUCTION

At the present time, more than 6000 various nations, ethnic groups live in our world. Current our world is rapidly changing and appearing new states and new challenges in all regions. One of the strategic regions of the world is Central Asia. This Turkic speaking countries' region is situated in the heart of Eurasia. The region borders on with Afghanistan, Pakistan, China, Russia, India and Iran. These neighbor countries have positives sides to boost cooperation with the world market but they have also negative position like clash of the interests for the region. All Central Asian countries are multinational states, in the region lives more than 120 various ethnic groups with local nations.

Nowadays, in the rapidly changing world globalization period, the most important issues for all countries of region are to save peace, stability and sustainable development. Scientist Fredric Starr claims that a situation of Central Asia and interethnic process of the region is going to start big attention of the world's leading countries.

In the history, Central Asia was of former USSR territory. In 1991, after independence of the countries of the region would rapidly fall into ethnic-based violence that could potentially tear it apart. Central Asia shows a proneness to small-scale tensions over resources that take an ethnic form, but seem incapable of causing full-scale security threats and state collapse. For example, the Fergana valley happened as a source of ethnic conflict. This once prosperous, diverse region at the heart of Central Asia suffered considerably from the fall of the USSR and its now-struggling economy puts different groups in competition against one another for control of resources and political power. This issue is particularly serious in ethnically mixed regions

of southern Kyrgyzstan, which saw at least two major episodes of ethnic-based violence, in 1990 and 2010, between Kyrgyz and Uzbeks (Uzbeks constitute 14.4% of Kyrgyzstan's population and are mostly concentrated in the South). In during the past twenty years, minor clashes between different groups happened in the valley. Central Asian Turkic or Persian-speaking Muslim populations are similar each other with cultural, linguistic and religious uniqueness.

Current global international situations on interethnic tensions are going to enlarge to all countries of the world, especially increasing in developing countries. The most of the times, tensions are caused by scarcity of resources and lack of economic opportunities, which lead individuals from different ethnic groups to unite to advance group interests and increase their chances to succeed in gaining control over sources of relative economic prosperity.

2 PROCEDURE FOR PAPER SUBMISSION

2.1 Review Stage

According to Nye, Russia's public diplomacy contains the three dimensions as proposed.

First, it mobilizes media for daily communication with foreign public, often operating with classical propaganda technologies.

Second, Russia promotes systematic long term networking and engagement of foreign publics, scholarship programs play an important role in Russia's soft power strategy in the post-Soviet region. The countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States,

especially in Central Asia, now represent the biggest and closest transboundary market for East and West countries.

2.2 Final Stage

The governmental scholarships of developed countries are the key public diplomacy tools. Russian Higher Education Institutions faced in the region was the decreased popularity of the Russian language in Central Asia, as well as the increased popularity of English. Knowledge of English opens possibilities for work in international businesses, the best educational opportunities inside Central Asia, such as the American University of Central Asia (Bishkek), and the three campuses of the Aga Khan supported University of Central Asia (Khorog in Tajikistan, and Tekeli in Kazakhstan). Rossotrudnichestvo is “Russia’s face abroad”. The Russian government increases the funding of Russian Centers, thus creating a viable competitor to the British Council of the UK, the Goethe-Institute of Germany, the Cervantes Institute of Spain, Alliance Française of France and Confucius Institute of China.

3 HELPFUL HINTS

Uzbekistan can provide sustainable development and regional integration processes through public diplomacy tools in the region. Because, firstly in Uzbekistan lives 32.1 million population, this is 40 % of Central Asia population (70 million).

Secondly, countries of region is multinational, even mixed to each other (3.1 % (548.000) of all population of Kazakhstan is Uzbek, 17% (1.2 million) of Tajikistan, 14% (876.000) of Kyrgyzstan, 5.8 % (280.000) of Turkmenistan, as well as in Afghanistan 9 % (2.8 million) lives Uzbek nations and diasporas.

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4 END SECTIONS

Third, Central Asia is single region not only on geopolitical, even geo-economy and geo-cultural and geo-historical territory. It is strategic “bridge” between East and West, rich natural resources and being ancient unique cities such as Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Kesh, Termez, Fergana valley (Uzbekistan), Ashgabat, Dashovuz, Marv (Turkmenistan), Khujand, Dushanbe (Tajikistan), Shimkent, Aktobe, (Kazakhstan), Osh, Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan) Kashgar, Khotan (Xinjiang region, China) and they situated on heart of historical part of Eurasia and the Great Silk Road.

Today in rapidly changing world globalization processes are bringing different kind of unexpected issues, unrepresented problems for all countries. Contemporary Uzbekistan is going to implement its foreign politics on the base of public diplomacy with neighbor and world countries. On this issue, in 07.02.2017, President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev adopted state new Strategic plan as called “Development Strategy in 2017-2021”. In Fifth directions of this Strategy is established new state structure for implementation public diplomacy in the country and abroad. This structure is the Committee on Interethnic Relations and Friendly Cooperation with Foreign Countries under the Cabinet Ministries of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The main duties of the committee is to implement state politics on Interethnic relations (namely maintain various all nations, especially national cultural center’s activities in the country) and friendship cooperation with foreign counties (namely support compatriots, Uzbek diasporas and diasporal organizations abroad) www.icc.uz.

Central Asian countries are going to increase rapidly mutual friendship cooperation through public diplomacy for achievement priority regional integration processes. For example, on November 2017, on initiatives of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev is organized international conferences on the theme “Central Asia: Single History and Common Future, Sustainable Development and Cooperation on Prospects” in ancient Samarkand city of Uzbekistan.

5 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Central Asia is one of the significant regions of the world. Actually, the main factors of regions for sustainable development and reach regional integrations are historical unity, single historical events, religion, languages, traditions, challenges and destinations.

Moreover, the region is the large market, rich historical culture and tourism potential. Role of Public diplomacy and significances of diplomatic tools are going to increase in Central Asia. These are very important for development international cooperation with world countries also.

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