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The ethnic politics and national minorities in Georgia. Genesis of the problem - political conditioning - current situation

Abstract

1. Aim of the dissertation

The aim of the dissertation is to present chances and threats for the undisturbed participation of representatives of national and ethnic minorities in the political life of Georgia. Analysis of events from the nearby past constitutes the base up of the conclusions for the future of the country. The temporal dividing line of the deliberations included in the trial is regarding the period from the moment of proclaiming the Georgian Democratic Republic in 1918 up to contemporary times.

An assessment of the level of obeying laws of national and ethnic minorities guaranteed by international norms, as well as an evaluation of the national legislation are a cognitive purpose of the trial in the field of the protection of national and ethnic minority rights. A lack of cohesive analysis and the synthesis showing profoundly historical conditioning of ethnic processes during years occurring in Georgia is also a crucial factor of taking issues. It is worthwhile emphasizing that in Polish political science examinations so far few works exploring the phenomenon in the sufficient degree given came into existence.

The subject of the current research is the participation in the political life of representatives of national and ethnic minorities in Georgia after 1991. The most important for the research is the implementation of international standards into the domestic legal order in the field of the protection of national and ethnic minority rights.

2. Substantive part

In the first chapter there is an analysis of the most important methodological establishments on which presented deliberations were based. A fact of the existence of smouldering conflicts is a crucial factor, projecting to the decision on the selection of right

political theories about ethnic base in the area of this state. Due to this, the dissertation was based on the theory of the realism.

In the chapter two was presented an analysis of the internal situation in Georgia in the course of years. With point of departure 1918 was chosen - year of proclaiming the independence of the Georgian Democratic Republic. The history of the state was examined through the prism of the ethnic policy on individual nations, inhabiting this area.

In the chapter three were presented issues connected with the cooperation of Georgia with different international organizations. In the form case studies relations of the state with UN, Council of Europe, OSCE and the EU were described.

In the fourth chapter legal and institutional answers were presented from the extent of protection of national and ethnic minority rights accepted in Georgia after 2004. Pointing at real action, taken in this state for improving the situation was an aim of such a treatment of representatives of such groups, especially in the context of their activation in the Georgian political life.

In the fifth chapter important documents and obtained data, essential to write this trial were subjected to a detailed analysis. Source materials were divided on crucial first-rate and secondary, so-called secondary sources. Issues of the credibility of collected data were also brought up.

This work constitutes recapitulating several years' observation of the political life Georgia and the role of representatives of national and ethnic minorities in these processes.

3. Conclusions

Such different national composition of the Georgian state contributed to form it exceptionally of rich culture, became all at the same time challenging, and that's why difficult to cope. After recovering the sovereignty by Georgia, authorities of the state cannot ignore issues inhabiting formings of the domestic ethnic politics which in addition could reconcile problems of all nations, living on the territory of the country. Past experiences showed that not always it had been possible to find the road of stable ways of implementing the ethnic politics, political discourses changed along with the power. The process of the search of the sustainable ethnic policy was noticeable from the moment of the disintegration the USSR.

10.06.2019

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