

SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: Inter-ethnic conflicts as a factor of formation of the foreign policy process in Africa.

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Relevance of the research issue. Today the study of the problem of ethnic conflicts is one of the most topical issues in political science. The reason for this lies in the solvability of difficult such conflicts, in addition these conflicts were the main causes of political instability and the various contradictions within society. Often ethnic conflicts grow from domestic to regional or even international. These conflicts are localized in different areas: from the republics of the former USSR and the former Yugoslavia to Latin America and Africa. While the African continent can be attributed to one of the most contentious regions of the world. Currently, the African continent is much more conflict than any other. Over the past forty years, the victims of ethnic conflicts were more than five million people.

In this context, it is necessary to point out that Africa is one of the major constituents of the world community, the political processes which influence the dynamics of global development. It is now clear that international security depends not only on the positions of leading countries in the world, but also on regional security. Any conflict, along with the victims and the material damage leads to increasing number of refugees, spread of diseases, expands the base of world terrorism and drug trafficking, is devastating for nature, and under certain circumstances may lead to environmental disaster, finally, to the inevitable violation of human rights. A consequence of the conflict is the pullback of economic development at the lowest level, and as a result, the spread of poverty and social upheaval.

On this basis, the research of the modern state ethnic conflicts in Africa and ways of their settlement is relevant both from the point of view of regional and global political processes. Thus, given the argument and the issue has as scientific, so and practical importance, and that led to the choice of the topic.

The object of research is ethnic conflict as a factor in the dynamics of the foreign policy process.

The subject of research is the impact of ethnic conflicts on the foreign policy of the African development.

The purpose is to examine the status of ethnic conflicts in Africa and their impact on regional political process and to identify possible ways of their settlement.

Research objectives:

- to analyze the concept of "ethnic conflict" in contemporary foreign policy studies;
- to identify participants, goals, and forms of ethnic conflicts;

- to explore ethnic issues in contemporary international relations;
- to determine the Genesis, structure and classification of ethnic conflicts in Africa;
- to characterise the impact of ethnic conflicts on the dynamics of foreign policy processes in Africa;
- to identify ways and prospects for resolving ethnic conflicts in Africa.

Scientific novelty of research consists in the fact that it is an intention at a comprehensive study of the state of inter-ethnic conflicts in Africa and their impact on the political process in the region. In the research it is identified the peculiarities of inter-ethnic problems on the African continent. The work also attempts to identify ways of resolving African ethnic conflicts.

Structure: two chapters, six paragraphs, the conclusion, bibliography list of used literature from 85 sources, including 32 sources in foreign languages. The total volume is 60 pages.

Summary: One of the urgent problems of society for many years are ethnic conflicts. Modern society is opposed to any military action and conflicts, based on its development of liberal ideas, healthy competition and globalization. However, the reality is somewhat otherwise. The number of conflicts on national and religious grounds every year is only increasing, and in the cycle of such battles is involved, an increasing number of participants, which leads to a gradual expansion of the scale of the problem.

Ethnic conflicts represent a clash of representatives of different nationalities, which serve the specific features in culture, traditions and everyday life, as well as social inequality. A combination of factors contributing to the emergence and escalation of conflict situations, is present in almost every African conflict. In its intensity conflicts in Africa can vary from the serial terrorist acts, guerrilla warfare to civil war or genocide. The parties to the conflict can be government, opposition forces, rebel groups, criminal gangs. Most African conflicts are protracted, and their resolution at a particular stage does not mean that the problem is solved and the conflict will not flare up again. A distinguishing feature of most conflicts on the continent – plenty of victims among the civilian population, refugees, violence in all possible forms.

The problem of conflicts resolution on the continent cannot be addressed by one or more States. This is a task that requires the joint efforts of the world community. The latter is necessary to make more active efforts to prevent the weakening of state authority and removing such root causes of conflict, like the oppression of ethnic minorities, religious intolerance, misapplication of resources and social injustice. It should provide more effective support to early warning systems of conflict as well as to pay more attention to all aspects of post-conflict reconstruction. From the consistent efforts of the world community depends on whether Africa to overcome the crisis situation in the security sphere and, as consequence, - to achieve political and economic stabilization and to make a decisive step towards economic growth and equitable participation in the processes of globalization.