

EXISTING STATE POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS IN GEORGIA REGARDING NATIONAL MINORITIES”

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Abstract

In the process of state building, it is crucial to focus on the challenges facing state policy, on the one hand, and on the existing institutional mechanisms, on the other, the combination of which determines the civic integration of national minorities. The observance of democratic principles, the coexistence of citizens and their individualism should ensure the creation of a peaceful environment and the formation of a society based on the principle of equality.

Insufficient awareness of the public, in turn, is correlated with the increase in risks, therefore, the elimination of the problem of ignorance of the state language, informing the public inhabited by ethnic minorities, and intensive communication between the state and society should be considered the top priority.

Keywords: State policy, principle of democracy, integration of ethnic minorities, identity, approaches. Introduction

One of the important priorities of the Georgian state is the protection of the rights of ethnic minorities, within which a special role is assigned to approaches based on the principles of local and international law.

The goal of socialization is to introduce society to both social norms and traditions. The above-mentioned process is to some extent related to the smooth functioning of society, within which specific individuals are given the opportunity to integrate. It is important to consider that not only the family directly participates in the process of socialization of a person, but also the individuals and institutions around him, who have a special role in the upbringing process. The socialization process consists of two stages, within which the first stage is the period from birth to adulthood, and the second stage is the process from adulthood onwards. It is also important to note that especially in the second stage of socialization, a person may have to interact much more with people with different norms.

The fact is that for a person throughout his life, the socialization process has a number of goals and is an auxiliary element in order to develop such norms that will help the person to fully integrate into society, therefore socialization includes such important issues as culture, language and identity. Integration Process and Existing Challenges

For the integration process of ethnic minorities, it is necessary for the state to have well-functioning and legally functioning state institutions. For years, the state has been trying to protect the rights of ethnic minorities on the basis of the current legislation. Past experience shows that even under the conditions of the first independent state government and the first constitution of Georgia, issues related to the protection of the rights of ethnic minorities were spelled out at the legislative level. It is noteworthy that during the Soviet period, no special steps were taken in the above-mentioned direction, and the effective steps taken even during the short period of Georgia's independence made it possible to

სოციალიზაციის გაგება სოციოლოგიაში ძირითადი სოციოლოგიური კონცეფციის მიმოხილვა და განხილვა, <https://www.greelane.com/ka/socialization-in-sociology-4104466>;

preservation, which laid the foundation for relations with ethnic minorities. Since the declaration of independence, the Georgian state has not stopped caring about the protection of the rights of ethnic minorities and their civil integration, but on the contrary, it has been characterized by a growing trend. The most important document in recent history is the first comprehensive document of the government in 2009, which, on the one hand, regulates the political process in relation to ethnic minorities and, on the other hand, determines the institutional framework of the state. It can be unequivocally said that this document represents the National Concept of Tolerance and Civil Integration.

The main goal of the Concept is to promote the creation of a democratic, consolidated and civil society based on common values, which considers diversity as a source of its strength and provides all citizens with the opportunity to preserve and develop their own identity.

The Concept includes a five-year action plan and is designed to

In close cooperation with the authorities. Since the concept was set to expire in 2014, a new document was prepared by the Office of the State Minister, the term of which was set for 2015 - 2020, which created a fundamental system for the development of integration and civil equality. A number of reforms were carried out in terms of protecting the interests of ethnic minorities, effective steps were taken to overcome problems and improve the achieved results. In 2021, the Government of Georgia, on the initiative of the Office of the State Minister of Georgia for Reconciliation and Civil Equality, developed the “Civil Equality and Integration 2021 – 2030

¹ შეშვენარებლობისა და სამოქალაქო ინტეგრაციის ეროვნული კონცეფცია, 2009;

he State Strategy and Action Plan for the years 2015-2020”, which was created on the basis of the action plans and achievements of recent years, as well as the identification of a number of challenges. Based on a detailed analysis, the challenges and results within the framework of the 2015-2020 Strategy were taken into account. The document reflects the conclusions published by the Advisory Committee of the Council of Europe Framework Convention for

the Protection of National Minorities in relation to Georgia and the recommendations issued based on the studies of local non-governmental organizations. Within the framework of the strategy, priority directions were developed to protect the interests of ethnic minorities.

Several issues were considered as the main and fundamental problems for ethnic minorities, respectively, in the State Strategy for Civil Equality and Integration for 2021-2030, a list of priority problems is detailed, the elimination of which undoubtedly determines the outcome of integration. The State Strategy for Civic Equality and Integration for 2021-2030 aims to implement long-term changes in the direction of civic equality and integration. It is also worth noting that the process of working on the integration plan was open and transparent, which in turn created the opportunity for active participation of all stakeholders working in this area. The strategy and action plan were discussed with the Council of National Minorities under the Public Defender of Georgia, representatives of local civil society, international organizations, the Committee on Human Rights Protection and Civic Integration of the Parliament of Georgia, political parties and experts.

In addition to the correct identification of problematic issues by the state, the role and objective approach of non-governmental organizations, ethnic

Regarding the rights of minorities and their full-fledged living in the country. The risks that a relatively radical society, characterized by subjective attitudes or religious differences, will have a negative and biased impact on the process of studying the work of NGOs are great. When conducting research, it is important that a cautious attitude is taken into account by NGOs, especially when the issue concerns such a sensitive topic as the rights of compactly settled ethnic minorities.

The protection of human rights and issues related to the integration process are guaranteed by the Constitution, and the obligations assumed by the country under international legal acts and treaties require both reflection in domestic legislative regulations and the implementation of practical measures for their implementation.

Georgia is a member of all major international human rights organizations that, along with other rights, define the issues of protecting the rights of ethnic minorities. In accordance with international law and the legislation in force in Georgia, citizens of Georgia, regardless of their ethnic, religious or linguistic affiliation, have the right to preserve and develop their culture and use their native language, both in private and public life, without any discrimination.

As a result of the large-scale constitutional reform, the clear reflection of ethnic minority issues in the Constitution of Georgia in 2018 once again confirmed the great importance the state attaches to the identity of representatives of ethnic minorities.

The most important characteristics, culture, language and identity, protection and development.

According to Article 11 of the Constitution of Georgia, all people are equal before the law. Georgian legislation provides for a number of guarantees and procedural norms for the protection of the rights of ethnic minorities.

Of particular note is the legislative framework approved by the state, the totality of which serves to protect the rights of each ethnic minority representative. For clarity, the laws, government programs, strategies and plans operating within the above-mentioned legislative framework are presented:

- Law “On the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination”;
- Organic Law “On the State Language”;
- “Government Program 2021 - 2024, for Building a European State”;
- “National Strategy and Action Plan for the Protection of Human Rights”;
- “Unified Strategy of Education and Science of Georgia 2017 - 2021”;
- “National Strategy of Labor and Employment Policy of Georgia 2019 - 2023”;
- “Culture Strategy 2025”;
- “2020 - 2030 Concept of Youth Policy of Georgia”.

Georgia remains committed to the commitments it has made within the framework of its membership in international organizations.

The process of civil integration is also based on international experience and international standards for managing ethnic diversity.

Resolution of the Government of Georgia No. 356 on the approval of the State Strategy for Civic Equality and Integration 2021-2030 and the Action Plan for the State Strategy for Civic Equality and Integration 2021-2030, Tbilisi, 2021;

Political and legal regulations, international agreements, principles and standards defining standards.

The strategy is fully consistent with the goal, which involves the implementation of democratic reforms, including the protection and integration of the rights of ethnic minorities and cultural diversity.

In order to implement the obligations undertaken by the state in the Integration Plan, it is necessary to facilitate its implementation and calculate possible risks. Taking into account the Action Plan of the State Strategy for Civic Equality and Integration for 2021 – 2030, the state budget is also being formed to enable the implementation of the planned activities without any delays. In order to effectively implement the Integration Action Plan, the plan also outlines the necessary mechanisms in terms of evaluation.

The Action Plan is an important document, the full implementation of which should create a high-standard precedent in world politics, which will serve to protect the rights of representatives of ethnic minorities.

Conclusion

Civic integration is an important aspect of public culture, and the ability to freely express one's opinion is based on the most important principle of democracy. The steps taken by the state over the years serve to increase the level of knowledge of the state language, although the issue still remains a challenge, accordingly

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In municipalities inhabited by minorities, information is also provided in a language understandable to them.

In Georgia, the most important aspect of state policy is the preservation of common values and values.

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