

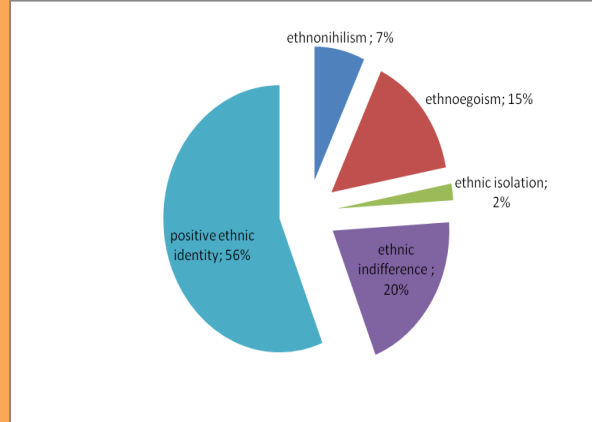
Social and psychological study of interethnic tension in the multiethnic state

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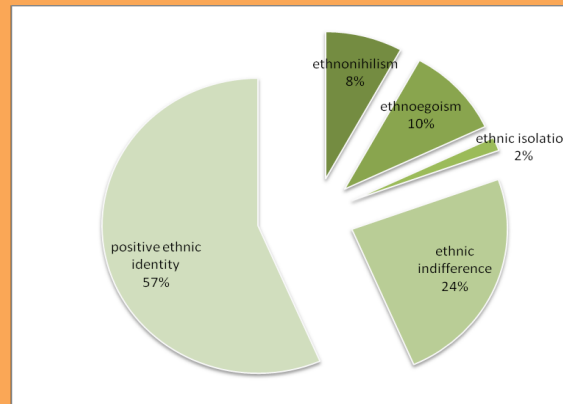
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Results



Conclusion

Thus, results of the conducted research showed existence at representatives of the Kazakh and Uigur ethnos of a positive orientation on interethnic interaction. However it is impossible to deny existence of separate manifestations of intra group favoritism at the ethnic level, and also existence of interethnic discrimination in some representations in favor of own ethnic group.

References

1. Aymaganbetova O.H. Socio-psychological study of ethnic tensions in the multiethnic society // Proceedings of the international scientific-practical conference "Kazakhstan's chairmanship in the OSCE: Basic aspects of work on informational support." - Almaty: Ministry of Culture and Information, 2010. - P. 33-42.
2. Soldatova G.U. The psychology of ethnic tensions. - M.: Meaning, 2010. - 389 p.
3. Pochebut L.G. Cross-cultural and ethnic psychology. - M., St. Petersburg, Voronezh: Peter 2012.
4. Stefanenko T.G. Ethnopsychology. - M.: Aspect Press, 2012. - 368 p.

Methods

- 1) Theoretical methods: analysis and generalization of social-psychological literature on the study;
- 2) Empirical Methods: Questionnaires methods. Psychodiagnostic methods: the method "Types of ethnic identity" Fini and G.U. Soldatova [2], modified by O.H. Aymaganbetova; modified technique of social and ethno-cultural distance E. Bogardus — L.G. Pochebut [3].
- 3) Methods of mathematical statistics: methods of descriptive statistics, nonparametric tests (U-Mann-Whitney test), correlation analysis (Kendall's rank correlation coefficient). The calculations are performed using the computer program Microsoft Excel and SPSS 16.0 for Windows.

Introduction

The problem of studying the ethnic tensions has special significance today in connection with the civil war in Ukraine, the growing tension between Russia and the West, protracted interethnic and interreligious conflicts in some Arab countries make the study more than actual. On the background of all these events there is representation of modern Kazakhstan State carrying out radical socio-economic and political reform in peace, the implementation of which is impossible without strengthening political stability and national unity, without inter-ethnic understanding and cooperation of all ethnic groups living in the countries. Nevertheless, the apparent stability of interethnic relations existing today in the Republic of Kazakhstan shall not contribute ignoring those studies which focus on the problem of ethnic tensions and conflicts. In this regard, the socio-psychological study of ethnic tensions in the context of the application of experimental research has particular relevance and importance. We proceeded from the understanding that ethnic tensions - a certain level of psychological tension that is inherent in any society, regardless of its policy or monoethnicity; ethnic tension has no such negative content as a conflict and can be realized in a society where adequately represented both positive and negative identities, both positive and negative stereotypes