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# The role of the conflictogenity in the process of cultural integration

Integration processes, often seen as a way to cooperation and common prosperity, turn out to be complex studies that hide many subtle aspects within them that can either promote unity or lead to divisions. In this article, the authors consider the role of the conflict factor in integration processes. Conflictogenity means the tendency of certain factors to cause social conflicts and plays a significant role in determining the success or failure of integration efforts. Our article focuses on one of the important aspects of conflict, namely the process of cultural integration, which can hinder the smooth process of integration. The importance of cultural integration as the main strategy of cultural policy in Kazakhstan is emphasized in our article. This requires a scientific and methodological approach based on cultural principles. The research on cultural integration in Kazakhstan, its efforts to promote cooperation, preserve cultural heritage and support intercultural communication, should be a fundamental component of the integration process. Despite the fact that conflictogenity can cause problems, special attention is paid to strategies for their prevention and cooperation in our article. We analyze mechanisms that can overcome and prevent conflicts, ways to develop dialogue and mutual understanding. We also emphasize the importance of inclusive decision-making mechanisms and participatory measures that help defuse conflictogenity. Our considerations include the study of cultural dialogue, exchange of experiences and the protection of human rights as ways to strengthen intercultural harmony.

*Keywords:* integration, conflictogenicity, cultural integration, social conflicts, conflict prevention, mediation.

## *Introduction*

The attempt to reveal the multifaceted nature of conflictogenity, to identify its deep aspects and consequences, and also propose possible solutions in the context of the process of cultural integration was made by us in the given article. The study of factors that cause conflictogenity allows us to better understand exactly how they can affect integration processes and how to manage them.

The key point to realize is that while integration holds the promise of collective progress and shared achievement of goals, it is not immune to the complex interplay of forces that can lead to disagreement and even conflict. Therefore, it is important to analyze and take into account conflict-generating factors in the integration process and develop strategies and measures to overcome them. This makes integration more sustainable and successful, reflecting the interests and expectations of all parties involved in this complex process.

The role of conflictogenity in the process of cultural integration is essential for the dynamics of development of various societies. This complex phenomenon, highlighting its multifaceted aspects, consequences and possible solutions is considered in the article. In general, integration processes aimed at uniting various subjects for mutual growth and cooperation can be frustrated due to deep sources of cultural differences that impede the implementation of collective goals, as shown by G. Schlee in the example of studies of conflicts in a number of African countries [1; 11-12]. G. Schlee has studied conflicts in a number of African countries where different ethnic and cultural groups clash in situations where resources are limited and economic competition is tough. These conflicts, being conflictogenity in nature, could lead to disintegration and increased separation of cultures.

However, G. Schlee's research also shows that in these situations, conflicts can become catalysts for integration. When different cultures collide, it can stimulate discussion, dialogue and the search for agreements. The parties can begin to better understand each other, seek common interests and cooperate to achieve common goals in the process of conflict resolution. These processes, although very complex and time-consuming, can lead to the formation of inclusive societies where cultural diversity is seen as a value and resource for development.

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G. Schlee's research emphasizes that in fact conflicts can bring cultures closer together if they are seen as an opportunity for dialogue and understanding. These studies highlight the importance of understanding conflict-generating factors and their role in the processes of cultural integration and rapprochement.

The cultural aspect of conflictogenity is a significant catalyst in integration processes. It is a key factor influencing the success or failure of these processes. Differences in language, customs  and traditions can pose a significant barrier to effective communication and mutual understanding, which in turn can fuel conflicts and create difficulties in the integration process. Prejudices and stereotypes, while deeply rooted in society, increase tension and can hinder harmonious interaction. Cultural shocks caused by unfamiliar norms and practices can stimulate feelings of alienation and represent an additional obstacle to integration.

The economic factor of conflictogenity also has a significant impact on integration  processes. Disparities in economic development and uneven distribution of resources can  generate  tensions, accidentally spreading the seeds of discord. Uneven distribution of benefits from integration, beneficial for some subjects but disadvantageous for others, can contribute to further escalation of conflicts [2]. Economic competition, while stimulating growth, can also create imbalances by stirring up discontent and fueling discord.

The political aspect of conflictogenity is another important aspect in the integration process. Differences in the political systems and ideologies of the integrating entities can cause ideological differences, which, in turn, creates barriers to cooperation [3]. Struggles for power and control over decision-making within integrating structures can generate hostility and undermine the cohesion necessary for successful integration. The defense of national interests and sovereignty can also exacerbate conflict-generating aspects, since individual aspirations may conflict with collective goals.

These conflict generating factors, being carefully studied and taken into account in the integration process, can identify ways to overcome them. Effective conflict prevention and cooperation strategies, such as promoting dialogue, strengthening mutual understanding, inclusive decision-making mechanisms and protecting human rights, can help enhance intercultural harmony in the context of integration.

Thus, the complex relationship between conflictogenity and cultural integration processes is an important area for further research and practical efforts. Understanding these aspects, as well as developing strategies to take them into account, will allow integration efforts to more successfully eliminate conflict-generating factors and turn them into opportunities for deepening cooperation and sustainable development [4].

The efforts to prevent and overcome the conflictogenity require thoughtful strategies. M. Shaikemelev notes: "In Kazakhstan, it would seem, there is no basis for this kind of conflict, since the state is pursuing a consistent policy of depoliticizing ethnicity, but unexplored cultural differences do not disappear anywhere, and we cannot say with complete confidence, what role they play in certain conflicts between representatives of Kazakhstani ethnic groups" [5; 29].

An important question about the hidden influence of cultural differences on conflicts, even in the context of the policy of depoliticization of ethnicity is formulated in M. Shaikemelev's statement. Below are arguments confirming that cultural differences, despite apparent depoliticization, remain relevant and can influence conflicts in Kazakhstan:

1. *Cultural differences as a basis for misunderstanding:* even under the conditions of a policy of depoliticization of ethnicity, subcultural differences in language, customs and traditions may continue to remain significant. This can lead to misunderstandings and dissonance between ethnic groups.

2. *Past and History:* cultural differences may be rooted in past conflicts and historical events. In the history of Kazakhstan, there are moments when different ethnic groups intersected, which could create complex relations between them.

3. *Stereotypes and prejudices:* even with depoliticization, stereotypes and prejudices can continue to exist and influence interactions between cultures. These factors may remain hidden but influence the emergence of conflicts.

4. *Economic and resource differences:* differences in economic development and resource distribution may persist regardless of policy interventions. These inequalities can become sources of tension and conflict between ethnic groups.

5. *Symbolic politics:* even in conditions of depoliticization, symbolic politics (for example, the recognition of cultural holidays) can cause controversy and conflict, especially if they do not take into account the interests of all ethnic groups.

1. *Intercultural communication:* insufficient interaction and intercultural communication can be factors contributing to misunderstandings between ethnic groups, even if policies are aimed at bringing them closer together.

2. *Historical Examples:* the history of Kazakhstan contains examples where cultural differences and conflicts were relevant. For example, the migration of the Kazakh nation at the beginning of the 20th century and the events associated with it can provide historical arguments in support of the fact that cultural differences continue to matter.

Thus, even in conditions of apparent depoliticization of ethnicity, cultural differences can have a hidden impact on conflicts. Their analysis requires careful study and in-depth analysis to understand their role in the dynamics of conflicts in Kazakhstan.

The development of cohesion policy and negotiation of differences is an important aspect in integration efforts. These efforts help strengthen mutual understanding and cooperation between participants in integration processes. The establishment of participatory and decision-making mechanisms ensures inclusive governance, which helps mitigate power struggles and promote collective decision-making. Cultural dialogue and exchange of experiences contribute to the development of empathy, recognition of diversity and the reduction of cultural tensions in the integration process. The protection of the rights and interests of all participants in integration ensures that they are treated fairly and respectfully, which in turn strengthens the foundations of integration.

The efforts to reform cultural traditions indicate the complexities of integration processes. The active role of civil society institutions and public organizations, as well as government initiatives, testify to the republic's desire for harmonious coexistence.

It must be emphasized that awareness and elimination of conflict-generating factors is of paramount importance for successful integration efforts. Recognizing and understanding the cultural, economic, and political sources of conflict allows interested parties to develop more sustainable and harmonious integrated entities. With strategic approaches, integration efforts can navigate complex landscapes of conflict and transform them into opportunities to move toward a shared and prosperous future.

## *Methodology and theorization*

An interdisciplinary approach, drawing on various theoretical frameworks and concepts to comprehensively analyze the impact of conflict on integration is used in the article. The methodological basis of the study is a systematic approach to the analysis of cultural integration. This study involves a combination of qualitative analysis, comparative research and case studies focused on the specific context of Kazakhstan.

*Methodology.*

1. Qualitative analysis. The qualitative analysis methods to study the nuances of conflict and the process of cultural integration is used in the article. It involves an in-depth study of the cultural factor that contributes to the emergence of conflictogenity in the process of cultural integration.

2. Comparative analysis. The comparative analysis to identify differences and similarities in different integration contexts is used in the article. The comparison of different integration processes reveals common patterns, problems and potential solutions. This approach increases the reliability of the results obtained and allows for broader generalizations.

3. Analysis of specific examples. A specific example – Kazakhstan is considered in the article to illustrate and contextualize the discussed theoretical concepts. By analyzing the experience of integration, conflicts and strategies in this region, the article allows us to get a real idea of the role of conflictogenity in integration processes.

The cultural factor of conflictogenity has a significant impact on the dynamics of integration processes. Recognizing and appreciating cultural differences is essential to promoting cooperation, harmony and sustainable integration. By promoting cultural dialogue, respecting diversity and preserving cultural heritage, "integration processes can transform conflicts into opportunities for mutual understanding and cultural enrichment" [6].

Social justice, the creation of a "society for all", is the overarching goal of integration. Justice refers to the societal principles and values that enable each person to receive a fair share of benefits for a fair share of responsibilities in living together in society. Concepts of social justice define civil society as most desirable and achievable provided that rights and responsibilities are distributed in accordance with agreed upon principles of equality; it is an integrated, conflict-free society in which all people can participate in social, economic and political life on the basis of equality of rights and opportunities, justice and dignity.

Thus, cultural integration reduces ethnic tensions, which is associated with high levels of solidarity and security, weakening ethnic mobilization and a reduction in negative stereotyping of "others" as "ethnic enemies". However, cultural differences, including language, customs and traditions, play a significant role in the formation of the dynamics of integration processes. Further, we consider the influence of these cultural factors on integration processes, emphasizing their potential to generate conflicts.

Thus, language differences can create problems and potential conflict generators within the framework of integration processes. On this occasion, the Kazakh identity researcher M. Shaikemelev writes: "The language problem is acute for millions of Kazakhs who do not speak or have a weak command of the language of their ancestors. It is also relevant for millions of Kazakh ethnic repatriates who, knowing only the Kazakh language, cannot fully integrate into Kazakh society, in which multilingualism is in demand" [5; 125].

The situation with language integration in Kazakhstan has serious consequences, which is confirmed by the following arguments:

1. *Integration through education:* knowledge of the Kazakh language plays an important role in access to education and the possibility of obtaining qualifications. Those who do not speak Kazakh may face limitations in educational opportunities.

2. *Professional integration:* in today's society, speaking multiple languages is often an advantage when searching for a job. Thus, Kazakh and Russian languages are widely used in the professional sphere, and lack of proficiency in them can limit opportunities for career growth.

3. *Sociocultural integration:* knowledge of language also promotes sociocultural integration. Language is the key to understanding culture and society. Without speaking the language, people may feel alienated in their own country.

4. *Family relations:* Kazakh repatriates who speak only Kazakh may find it difficult to maintain connections with their families and communities, which may use Russian.

5. *Language policy:* the language policy of the state can influence integration. For example, if the Kazakh language predominates in official documents, this may create barriers for those who do not speak it.

6. *Language programs:* strategies and programs aimed at teaching the Kazakh language can be key factors in mitigating language barriers and increasing the integration of repatriates and all citizens in Kazakhstan.

These arguments illustrate how the language problem remains relevant and how it can affect integration in Kazakh society, even with the current policy of depoliticizing ethnicity. In addition, differences in customs and traditions also play an important role in integration processes and can contribute to the emergence of conflicts.

1. *Customs and cultural norms:* different ethnic groups in Kazakhstan may adhere to different customs and cultural norms. For example, holidays, religious practices, and traditions may differ significantly between groups. This can lead to misunderstandings and even conflicts.

2. *Religious differences:* differences in religious beliefs and practices can also be a source of conflict. Religion has an important place in culture, and differences in religious views can cause tension.

3. *Family traditions:* customs and traditions in the family play an important role in cultural identity. Differences in family traditions can lead to conflicts in interpersonal relationships.

4. *Time understanding:* the understanding and value of time can vary between cultures. For example, punctuality and tardiness may be perceived differently. It can also cause disagreement and conflict.

5. *Differences in social customs:* social customs, such as interacting with members of society and showing respect, can vary greatly. Conflicts can arise if these differences are not taken into account.

Thus, differences in customs and traditions have their force in the context of integration and can contribute to the emergence of conflicts, even in the absence of political depoliticization of ethnicity. These differences can lead to misunderstandings and conflicts between different ethnic groups.

There are many examples in history confirming the integrative role of conflictogenity in culture. These historical aspects and modern approaches within intercultural communication turn out to be very important for our understanding of the role of conflictogenity.

One of the historical examples of integration through conflictogenity is the emergence of the Greek Catholic Church. In the 16th century, the Reformation caused serious religious conflicts in Western and Central Europe. In this environment, the Greek Catholic Church (or Union) became an attempt to combine the Orthodox and Catholic faiths. It was a complex process, accompanied by religious conflicts, but ultimately, the Greek Catholic Church was able to combine various religious traditions and became an example of successful integration through taking into account conflictogenity.

Cultural differences in language, customs and traditions create both challenges and opportunities in integration processes.

In the middle of XVI century, conflict between Catholics and Huguenots occurred in France, known as the Wars of the Religious Parties. Despite violence and disagreement, this conflict led to the Peace of Paris in 1598 and Henry IV of Navarre's embrace of Catholicism. This action, known as "Paris is worth a Mass!", became a symbol of integration and rapprochement between different religious groups in France.

The creation of the Anglican Church during the time of Henry VIII Tudor is another example of conflictogenity that led to disintegration. Disagreement with Rome and separation from the Catholic Church led to serious religious conflicts and even bloodshed, highlighting the importance of understanding and managing conflict-producing factors in integration.

The modern interdisciplinary direction "Intercultural Communication" also draws attention to the role of conflictogenity in modern culture and politics. One aspect of this direction is the study of the influence of cultural differences and conflicts on international relations and intercultural interaction. Consequently, taking into account and managing conflict-generating factors are becoming key aspects of the development of successful international relations and cultural integration.

Historical examples and modern approaches in intercultural communication confirm the importance of understanding and taking into account conflictogenity in integration processes, their role in causing conflicts and, at the same time, as catalysts for integration. These examples and approaches provide a basis for developing strategies for managing conflict and promoting harmonious interactions in diverse culturalcontexts.

Culture shock and misunderstanding significantly influence the dynamics of integration processes. The recognition and removal of these problems is critical to fostering collaboration, empathy, and sustainable inclusion. Increasing cultural sensitivity, organizing cultural orientation programs and promoting intercultural dialogue can turn conflicts into opportunities for mutual understanding, respect and successful integration. However, it must be emphasized that integration problems belong to the class of national policy problems, which the British researcher J. Chapman described as "the politics of disorder", characterized by the lack of a clear and clear agreement on the methods and forms of consolidation, uncertainty and ambiguity regarding what methods sociocultural integration can be effectively implemented without restrictions in time and resources [7; 27].

Conflicts are inevitable in integration processes, but active measures can be taken to prevent and overcome them. Next, we will consider strategies for preventing conflicts and developing cooperation within the framework of integration processes. Strategies for preventing conflicts in the process of cultural integration include the following:

a) *Cultural Exchange Programs:* the promotion of cultural exchange programs that promote interaction, knowledge exchange and mutual understanding between people. For example, the experience of exchange programs for students, artists and cultural delegations from different cultures can significantly contribute to conflict resolution. This will help bridge the cultural gap, combat stereotypes and increase cultural sensitivity. For example, such programs could include student exchanges between universities of different cultures, art projects, or cultural festivals that promote dialogue and understanding.

b) *Intercultural Training and Education:* the provision of intercultural training and educational programs aimed at increasing the level of cultural understanding and sensitivity of participating organizations. This may include training, courses and educational materials to enhance knowledge and skills in intercultural communication. This will help to avoid misunderstandings and create a more inclusive and respectful integration environment. For example, training project leaders and participants in intercultural communication and respect for diversity can reduce the likelihood of conflict.

The prevention and overcoming conflicts are crucial for the success of integration processes. The implementation of strategies such as overcoming economic inequality, promoting dialogue and mediation in resolving political differences, encouraging cultural exchange and sensitivity, and creating inclusive decision-making mechanisms can turn conflicts into opportunities for cooperation, mutual understanding and shared progress.

The development of policies for bringing together and overcoming differences is of utmost importance for overcoming social conflicts and the successful development of integration processes. The significance of such policies and their potential for strengthening mutual understanding, cooperation and reconciliation between actors with different interests and views is considered in this part of the article.

Before developing a cohesion policy, it is necessary to obtain a complete understanding of the differences and underlying causes that contribute to the emergence of conflicts within the framework of integration processes. To achieve this goal, you can resort to the following methods:

a) *Conducting assessments:* conducting a comprehensive assessment of the factors contributing to social conflict is an important first step. This includes analysis of economic inequality, political divisions, cultural clashes and power struggles. For example, a study of economic disparities may identify regions or groups at greater risk of conflict due to economic disparities. This analysis helps to identify the root causes of social conflicts and create targeted strategies to resolve them.

b) *Coordination with interested parties:* an important element in understanding conflicts and developing cohesion policies is active engagement with all interested parties. This includes the participation of organizations, communities, and experts who provide diverse perspectives and perspectives on the issue. For example, discussions with representatives of different groups can reveal hidden aspects of conflicts and allow a better understanding of the interests and needs of all parties involved. This approach ensures that policy is inclusive and helps to create strategies that take into account multiple voices and interests.

The development of cohesion policy in integration processes highlights the need to build trust and support open dialogue between different parties. In this context, strategies aimed at building trust and ensuring constructive dialogue are essential elements. Let's consider the following approaches to achieving this goal:

a) *The establishment of communication channels:* development of structured and reliable communication channels plays an important role in ensuring effective interaction between the parties involved. These channels ensure regular and transparent exchange of information, which promotes mutual understanding and builds trust. For example, in the context of intercultural integration, many cities create special committees or offices for intercultural exchange where different ethnic groups can communicate, propose ideas and express their needs.

b) *The encouragement of mediation and facilitation:* the use of neutral mediators or facilitators is becoming a key element in ensuring successful dialogue and conflict resolution. Mediators, as neutral parties, help to build trust and create a safe space for constructive discussions. For example, in situations of ethnic conflict, parties may engage mediators, such as international organizations or religious leaders, to participate in negotiations and assist in resolving disputes.

Such strategies contribute to the sustainability of integration processes and can mitigate conflicts, providing participants with greater understanding and cooperation.

Cultural dialogue and exchange of experience are significant factors for preventing conflicts and promoting cooperation between different cultures in the context of integration processes. This dialogue means open and respectful interaction between people from different cultures. Let's consider specific strategies that contribute to the development of cultural dialogue and exchange of experience:

a) *Promotion of intercultural communication:* promoting open and effective communication channels that promote dialogue and interaction among diverse participants. For example, many cities create intercultural forums where residents can discuss important issues and exchange views. This contributes to a deeper understanding of different cultures and the creation of fruitful dialogue.

b) *Acceptance of cultural diversity:* recognition and active promotion of the diversity of cultural traditions within the framework of integration processes. For example, many organizations organize cultural events where different cultures can showcase their unique traditions and arts. This creates an environment conducive to cultural dialogue and encourages organizations to share their unique experiences and knowledge.

Such strategies promote greater understanding between cultures and can mitigate conflict by promoting more open and respectful dialogue between different cultural groups.

Exchange of experience is an important component of integration processes, based on the exchange of knowledge, practice and lessons learned. Let's look at this strategy in more detail and provide examples illustrating its application:

a) *Exchange of best practices:* this strategy is to encourage exchange between successful practices, strategies and methods that have proven effective in specific contexts. An example is cooperation between states within the European Union, where one state successfully implemented a program to reduce unemployment. Other states can study this experience and apply it taking into account their own characteristics.

*Peer learning:* this strategy promotes the creation of opportunities for peer learning, where organizations and communities can learn from each other's experiences and share knowledge and practices. An ex-

ample is a network of small entrepreneurs who mutually consult and share experiences in managing their businesses. This exchange of experience helps them avoid mistakes and develop more successfully.

These strategies promote enrichment and mutual learning within integration processes and can significantly contribute to the successful implementation of integration initiatives.

Developing cultural sensitivity is a key aspect of successful cultural dialogue and exchange of experience within integration processes. Let me look at this strategy in detail, supplementing it with examples:

a) *Developing Intercultural Awareness:* this strategy involves conducting trainings and workshops aimed at deepening participants' understanding of different cultures, customs and points of view. For example, in a multinational area of the city, trainings can be organized where residents can learn the characteristics and traditions of neighboring cultures. This promotes empathy, respect and effective communication between participants, and helps to resolve conflicts that might arise due to misunderstandings.

b) *Creating a safe space for dialogue:* this strategy includes creating safe and inclusive spaces for cultural dialogue. For example, community centers or youth clubs can organize meetings where people from different cultures can freely discuss their ideas and views. Such spaces promote trust, openness and constructive interaction between cultures, facilitating the process of integration and the creation of a more harmonious socio-cultural environment.

The development of cultural sensitivity is an important aspect of successful cultural dialogue and exchange of experience within integration processes. However, there may be language barriers that can hinder this process on the way to harmonious interaction. Let's look at strategies to overcome language barriers with examples:

a) *Translation and interpretation services:* one effective way to overcome language barriers is to provide translation and interpretation services. For example, in healthcare settings where doctors and patients come from different cultural backgrounds, having professional interpreters can help ensure that medical advice and symptoms are clearly understood. This reduces the risk of misunderstandings and improves the quality of care.

b) *Language learning initiatives:* it is important to encourage language learning initiatives for a more long-term and systemic solution to the problem of language barriers. For example, school programs or cultural exchanges can introduce courses and activities that focus on learning the language of the local culture. This will help residents and immigrants acquire basic language skills, which in turn promotes better understanding and communication through cultural dialogue and exchange of experiences.

Cultural dialogue and experience exchange are valuable tools for preventing conflicts, developing mutual understanding and cooperation within the framework of integration processes. By encouraging intercultural communication, sharing best practices, nurturing cultural sensitivity and eliminating language barriers, integration processes can create an inclusive and enriching environment that harnesses the power of cultural diversity. According to M. Shaikemelev, "the starting point for searching and finding integrating principles that can unite the Kazakh population into a political nation may be a compromise regarding a certain "ultimate" truth as a regulatory idea necessary for the implementation of the consolidating tasks of nation-building. For the majority of Kazakh people, such an "indisputable" truth was the domestic model of inter-ethnic harmony, which would have been impossible without the individual and group efforts of all Kazakh people" [5; 31].

*Discussion*

The presented analytical review provides a deep understanding of the political reforms and transformations taking place in Kazakhstan, as well as the country's role in regional and international diplomacy. Based on the experience of studying political processes, especially in the post-Soviet context, we present the nuances of the current situation and prospects for Kazakhstan:

1. *Political transformation and internal conflicts.* We propose that political changes in Kazakhstan be viewed in the broader context of post-Soviet transitions, emphasizing that internal conflicts such as the January protests have historically caused significant change in many post-Soviet countries. It should be noted that the country is currently undergoing a process of decentralization, and here it is necessary to establish trust between government institutions and citizens.

2. *Future direction and challenges.* It is necessary to raise the question of what will happen next after ongoing transformations. We would venture to guess that the country's further development will depend on trends in education, training, job creation and wealth distribution. We also consider the changing role of the new parliament as a factor determining the trajectory of Kazakhstan's development.

1. *Regional diplomacy.* The historically important role of Kazakhstan in strengthening peace and stability in Central Asia is generally recognized. Kazakhstan therefore has the potential to play a greater role in resolving regional conflicts and issues such as the Kyrgyz-Tajik issue, border control, water management and customs issues. All that remains is to expand cooperation in solving these problems.

2. *Balancing geopolitical relations.* The unique geopolitical position of Kazakhstan, bordering Russia and China, is highlighted by many researchers as a key factor in its foreign relations. We dare to emphasize that successful development and democratic progress are possible despite difficulties. For example, Mongolia has maintained democracy between two powerful neighbors.

3. *Capacity and political will.* We believe that the current situation in Kazakhstan is more focused on opportunities than on challenges. Let's note that the country's history, including the decision to move the capital, reflects a strong sense of self-confidence and determination. We note that the key point is the presence of political will to use these opportunities.

4. *Shift towards political opportunity.* Overall, in our opinion, the political landscape of Kazakhstan is characterized by significant opportunities for development and positive change. It is important to believe in the country's capabilities and act decisively in accordance with them.

The experience of integration and conflicts, as well as strategies for resolving them, are of great importance for ensuring peaceful coexistence and sustainable development in Kazakhstan, as in many other multinational countries. Let's look at this experience in more detail using examples and facts.

Historical context: Kazakhstan, as one of the former republics of the Soviet Union, faced the challenge of integrating the many ethnic groups and cultures that remained on its territory after the destruction of the USSR. For example, Russians, Kazakhs, Uzbeks, Uyghurs and many other groups coexist in this country.

Cultural and linguistic differences: Differences in language, customs and traditions could become sources of tension and conflict in Kazakhstan. For example, language barriers between Kazakhs and Russian-speaking populations can create communication difficulties and cause misunderstandings.

Successful integration of strategies: Kazakhstan is taking active measures to facilitate the integration of different ethnic groups. One successful strategy was the creation of cultural exchange programs and celebrations aimed at uniting different cultural groups. For example, "Independence Day" in Kazakhstan has become a holiday that is celebrated by all residents regardless of nationality, which promotes unity and understanding.

An example of the fight against interethnic conflicts: In 1986, interethnic riots occurred in Kazakhstan. These events showed the importance of developing policies to resolve interethnic conflicts. Kazakhstan has taken steps towards more inclusive policies, including respect for the cultural characteristics and linguistic rights of minorities.

We have included examples from the practice of Kazakhstan, illustrating cases of the impact of conflict on integration processes. We consider practical measures taken by the government of Kazakhstan and civil society organizations to reduce conflict potential, such as the development of interethnic dialogue, economic incentives for underdeveloped regions, and the implementation of cultural exchange programs by analyzing conflict prevention efforts and highlighting successful initiatives that have improved integration. According to V.A. Achkasova, "if state institutions do not make efforts aimed at ensuring communication between ethnic groups and curbing their claims, or do not have the capabilities and resources to do this; If the intermediary institutions of civil society are weak or absent, the risk increases that conflicting ethnic groups will face an acute security dilemma. Each will (reasonably or not) expect the other group to take advantage of the state's weakness and push its "political agenda". In order to protect itself, the group will take proactive precautions that may be interpreted by the opposing party as an act of aggression" [8; 54].

Thus, it is necessary to emphasize the complex interaction of economic, political and cultural factors in the formation of integration processes in the Republic of Kazakhstan. By identifying conflict-generating factors and proposing strategies for conflict prevention and effective integration, modern Kazakhstani conflict resolution studies requires new theoretical and methodological approaches that will take into account inclusive models of socio-economic development and reassessment of the institutional structure, taking into account the multidimensional nature of social conflicts and integration, contributing to overall stability, development and unity of Kazakhstan. At the same time, I would like to draw attention to the thought of D. Satpayev, a Kazakh political scientist, "if there are two types of separatism within the state: separatism of the authorities from the people and "ideological separatism", when society is so split and fragmented that it resembles a detonator that is easy to explode, then such a state becomes a toy in the hands of other geopolitical players" [9; 459].

*Conclusion*

Integration processes are complex activities that require careful consideration of various factors that could potentially lead to conflicts. I would also like to note that if a large number of poor people prevail in the country, then there will be no integration process in Kazakhstan.

In fact, integration processes, while providing numerous benefits, may also be vulnerable to various conflict-generating factors caused by economic, political and cultural differences. However, the presented comprehensive system of strategies can be used to prevent conflicts, promote harmonious integration and a successful outcome for all parties involved.

These conflict-generating factors can create problems and hinder the advancement of integration processes. However, it is very important to effectively address these factors in order to develop cooperation, mutual understanding and interaction between participants in the process.

Further, strategies such as developing policies to overcome economic differences, promoting dialogue and mediation in resolving political differences, encouraging cultural dialogue and exchange of experiences, creating mechanisms for participation and decision-making, and protecting the rights and interests of all participants need to be actively discussed. Thus, by implementing these strategies, integration processes can turn social conflicts into opportunities for growth and progress. They can promote inclusion, overcome differences, and create an enabling environment for collaboration and shared success. It is important to recognize diversity of viewpoints, engage in open and respectful communication, and prioritize the protection of human rights and equal opportunity for all participants.

Integration processes require constant commitment, adaptability, readiness to resolve social conflicts and search for mutually beneficial solutions. Taking into account conflictogenity and adopting strategies of prevention and cooperation allow integration processes to overcome difficulties, strengthen trust and achieve sustainable results.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the role of conflictogenity in integration processes cannot be ignored. However, with effective measures and strategies in place, social conflicts can be prevented and integration can be a transformative way towards shared prosperity, mutual understanding and unity among participating subjects.

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## Мәдени интеграция үдерісіндегі конфликтогендік фактордың рөлі

Көп жағдайда интеграциялық процестер ынтымақтастық пен жалпы өркендеудің жолы ретінде қарастырылып, бірлікке, келіспеушіліктерге себеп болатын аспектілер күрделі және терең зерттеулерді қажет етеді. Авторлар интеграциялық процестердегі конфликтогендік фактордың рөлін қарастырған. Конфликтогендік белгілі бір факторлардың әлеуметтік конфликттерді тудыруға бейімділігін білдіреді, интеграцияның сәттілігін немесе сәтсіздігін анықтауда маңызды рөл атқарады. Мақалада интеграция процесінің оңтайлы жүруіне бірден-бір тосқауыл бола алатын мәдени интеграция конфликтогендіктің маңызды аспектісі ретінде зерделенген. Мәдени интеграцияның маңыздылығы Қазақстанның мәдени саясатының негізгі стратегиясы ретінде қарастырылған. Өз кезегінде мәдени принциптерге негізделген ғылыми және әдістемелік әдістерге жүгіну қажет. Қазақстандағы мәдени интеграцияны, еліміздің ынтымақтастықты күшейту, мәдени мұраны сақтау және мәдениетаралық коммуникацияны қолдау жөніндегі белсенділігін зерттеу интеграция процесінің іргелі құрамдас бағыты ретінде қарастырылуы тиіс. Конфликтогендік факторлар белгілі мағынада мәселе болып табылуына қарамастан, бұл мақалада олардың алдын алу және ынтымақтастық стратегияларына ерекше назар аударылған. Авторлар конфликттерді жеңуге және алдын алуға қабілетті механизмдерді, диалог пен өзара түсіністікті дамыту жолдарын талдаған. Сондай-ақ, конфликтогендікті жеңілдетуге мүмкіндік беретін инклюзивті шешім қабылдау механизмдері мен партисипативті шаралардың маңыздылығы сараланған. Мәдени диалогты, тәжірибе алмасуды және адам құқықтарын қорғауды мәдениетаралық үйлесімділікті нығайту тәсілдері ретінде зерттеген.

*Кілт сөздер:* интеграция, конфликтогендік, мәдени интеграция, әлеуметтік конфликттер, конфликттердің алдын алу, бітімгершілік.

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## Роль фактора конфликтогенности в процессе культурной интеграции

Интеграционные процессы, часто рассматриваемые как путь к сотрудничеству и общему процветанию, оказываются сложными исследованиями, скрывающими внутри себя множество тонких аспектов, которые могут как способствовать единству, так и привести к разногласиям. Авторы статьи рассмотрели роль фактора конфликтности в интеграционных процессах. Конфликтогенность означает склонность определенных факторов вызывать социальные конфликты, играет заметную роль в определении успеха или неудачи интеграционных усилий. Настоящая работа сфокусирована на одном из важных аспектов конфликтогенности, а именно процессе культурной интеграции, которая может препятствовать плавному процессу интеграции. В статье подчеркнута важность культурной интеграции как основной стратегии культурной политики Казахстана. Это требует научного и методологического подхода, основанного на культурологических принципах. Исследование культурной интеграции в Казахстане, его усилий по содействию сотрудничеству, сохранению культурного наследия и поддержанию межкультурной коммуникации, должно стать фундаментальной составляющей процесса интеграции. Несмотря на то, что факторы конфликтогенности могут вызывать проблемы, в статье особое внимание уделено стратегиям их предупреждения и сотрудничества. Авторами проанализированы механизмы, способные преодолеть и предотвратить конфликтогены, способы развития диалога и взаимопонимания. Также подчеркнута важность инклюзивных механизмов принятия решений и партисипативных мер, которые позволяют смягчить конфликтогенность. Кроме того, авторами изучены культурный диалог, обмен опытом и защита прав человека как способы укрепления межкультурной гармонии.

*Ключевые слова:* интеграция, конфликтогенность, культурная интеграция, социальные конфликты, предупреждение конфликта, посредничество.

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