

"PEOPLE'S DIPLOMACY" AS AN IMPORTANT BASIS FOR COOPERATION BETWEEN UZBEKISTAN AND KYRGYZSTAN

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Abstract

The article analyzes the diplomatic relations between Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan. It was established on February 16, 1993, after the collapse of the Soviet Union. After gaining independence, both republics began to build their bilateral relations on the basis of good neighborliness, mutual respect and cooperation. And this date is special for bringing a meaningful line to modern bilateral relations and defining new plans for long-term mutually beneficial cooperation. Since ancient times, the peoples of our countries have formed a commonality of interests, aspirations and destinies. All this has been preserved in our epics, written sources about the exploits of outstanding batyrs (heroes), emirs, legendary personalities who created their statehood. We have practically a common history, language, religion, culture, traditions and moral values, we had and still have a deep blood relationship. It was these relations that predetermined the need for further consistent development of friendship and mutually beneficial partnership between Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan.

Keywords: Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, declaration on strategic partnership, strengthening friendship, good neighborliness, trust, people's diplomacy, people, border.

Introduction

The first steps between the two independent fraternal states were aimed at establishing strong bonds of friendship and cooperation at the level of official, interstate treaties. In March 1991, the first President of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, arrived in Osh on his first official visit to Kyrgyzstan, where an agreement on friendship and cooperation between Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan was signed. This visit had a historical significance in the development of friendly relations between our countries after the Osh events of 1990. The Treaty has created a solid foundation for strengthening friendship and brotherhood between the two kindred peoples at a new State level. Later, in 1996, another fundamental interstate document was signed in Tashkent – the Treaty of Eternal Friendship. It is worth noting that at that time the Treaty of Eternal Friendship became the first document of its kind not only in Central Asia, but throughout the CIS. "Later, in 2017, a Declaration on Strategic partnership, strengthening Friendship, Good-neighborliness and Trust, an agreement on confidence-building measures in the border area and cooperation were signed, and in 2017 and 2022, an agreement on the Kyrgyz-Uzbek state border. These documents have cemented our friendship for centuries. To date, a very solid contractual and legal framework for bilateral cooperation has been formed, including more than 180



documents. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations in Uzbekistan, ten heads of the diplomatic mission of Kyrgyzstan have worked so far. Thus, the first page of modern cooperation was opened with the establishment on May 12, 1992 of the permanent mission of Kyrgyzstan in Uzbekistan, which was headed by the famous public figure Myrza Kaparov. Diplomatic work has begun. Later, in February 1993, the mission was transformed into an embassy, and Salizhan Dzhigitov, a well-known writer and philologist, was sent as the head of the diplomatic mission. In the fall of 1995, Batyraly Sydykov was appointed ambassador to Uzbekistan, where he worked for the benefit of strengthening fraternal relations for almost 7 years." (Abbate, Liam, 2021

Literature analysis

By the way, in December 1996, the official opening of the new embassy building took place, and the presidents of the two countries took part in it. So far, this was the only time when two presidents of our countries visited the Kyrgyz Embassy in Tashkent together. The ambassadors were followed by such well-known government and public figures, scientists and diplomats of Kyrgyzstan as Ulugbek Chinaliev, Anvar Mokeev, Azizbek Madmarov, Emilbek Uzakbayev, Sydykov Daniyar, and Ibrahim Zhunusov. Today, Ambassador Musa Dzhamanbayev is successfully strengthening bilateral relations. The current state of bilateral relations is characterized by its openness and dynamism. It is important to note the firm will of the leaders of the two countries to strengthen good-neighborly relations and the absence of any political contradictions.

From 1992 to the present, Kaparov Mirza Kulmatovich (1992-1993), Zhigitov Salizhan Zhigitovich (1993-1995), Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassadors: Sydykov Batyraly Sydykovich (1995-2001), Chinaliev Ulugbek Kozhomzharovich (2001-2006), Madmarov Azizbek Mamatovich (2006-2010), Mokeev Anvarbek Mokeevich (2011), Uzakbaev Emilbek Uzakbayevich (2012-2016) and Sydykov Daniyar Batyrovich (2016-2018).Dzhunusov Ibrahim Kojonazarovich (2018-2021) Jamanbayev Musa Muratalievich (2022-25.10.2024) was appointed Extraordinary Ambassador and Plenipotentiary of the Kyrgyz Republic to the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The picture of bilateral relations between Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan is like a bright palette of colors of life, which fills itself with all possible saturated colors. Unfortunately, there have been some not-so-bright events, no matter how much we would like that. However, most of it was covered by positive trends and allows us to be optimistic about the future. The explanation is very simple: our peoples are given to each other by the Almighty, we are neighbors for centuries. This means that our joint duty is to preserve, increase, appreciate and pass on wealth with dignity to our descendants.

Research Methodology

To reveal the essence of the problem under study, we studied the works of classical scholars in political science. In the course of the study, the methods of analysis, synthesis, generalization and comparative analysis were used.



Discussion

Naturally, considering some scientific point of view the term "people's diplomacy" is very unique and diverse. People's diplomacy is the language of culture, traditions, values, tolerance, sports, art, science, etc. The language of people's diplomacy is not limited by official barriers, and its main advantage is that it is sincere and relies on the authority of public opinion leaders. This is what ultimately determines the importance of the moral potential of public diplomacy.

The system of public diplomacy through cultural exchanges and various forms of information communication allows participants to communicate the basic meanings of different cultures and reveal the worldview of their representatives. Each nation understands and masters the world in its own way, in a unique way, in its own symbolic language. In this regard, there is a need for dialogue in order to clarify these features. The language of sports sublimates aggression into a form of safe competition. The language of culture enriches humanity as a single humanitarian entity.

Moreover, People's diplomacy has a humanistic component, because the peoples of the world, interacting and uniting through education, culture, sports, and science, make joint efforts to combat the threat of war, prevent the spread of drugs, counter human trafficking, and other socially dangerous phenomena for the common good. It may sound pathetic, but even the smallest results of these efforts are saved human lives.

Public diplomacy is characterized by civic engagement. Its main goal is to build trust between people, nations and, as a result, states. We will try to clarify one more important circumstance: to what extent does the idea of public diplomacy described above correlate with what is happening in the Western world, which positions itself as a center of leadership in this field and implements relevant socio-humanitarian technologies quite successfully in practice. The scientific and practice-oriented Western literature actively uses the concept of public diplomacy and cultural diplomacy as an integral part of it. The semantic content of these concepts in Russian literature does not differ significantly. As a rule, in both cases, they mean the efforts of the state to build a positive image of a particular country in the public opinion of other countries. There are some discrepancies in the use of the term "people's diplomacy" (Gryzova, 2012)

There are many interesting and effective examples of public diplomacy between Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan in history, but the current stage of its development has its own qualitative characteristics.

Firstly, people's diplomacy is becoming a social and humanitarian technology, that is, it acquires all the signs of technology and the product of the implementation of this technology. This pre-planned result is achieved through a certain algorithmic, targeted impact on the subjects of information and communication networks. The term "social technology" has developed in the scientific literature, but, in our opinion, the designation of this technology as socio-humanitarian reflects the enormous importance of the human factor in this process.

Secondly, the media based on digital format, interactivity and multimedia enhance the specified technology and the resulting result in a qualitative way.

Thirdly, everyday reality, augmented by virtual reality, significantly expands the possibilities of communication. Moreover, they are given new qualitative characteristics.: high degree of independence, speed of communication, polymodality.

Fourth, the forms, methods, and mechanisms of social and humanitarian technologies are



expanding and improving, and their functions such as positioning, stimulating, stabilizing, predicting, and projecting are acquiring additional semantic content in modern conditions." (Gryzova, 2012).

"Modern public diplomacy should be considered as a socio-humanitarian technology with the above-mentioned characteristics. The difficulty of defining it lies in the fact that the semantic stress that is used in one case or another multiplies their number. It would be correct to define it broadly as the active participation of civil society in solving various kinds of socio-humanitarian problems by forming the necessary public opinion in order to overcome these problems through constructive dialogue. As you know, public diplomacy has a number of advantages over official diplomacy. The latter is limited by a certain official regulated language, implemented government policy and various laws. People's diplomacy speaks several languages (forms of manifestation), and although it is implemented in one legislative field or another, it is less limited by state policy, in a certain sense more flexible and, so to speak, more experimental. He can create and try new tools, ideas, and mechanisms to achieve socially significant goals, thereby opening up new prospects for interstate dialogue to resolve the problems that have arisen." (Gabrielyan, 2001).

Researcher E.V. Martynenko believes that "Public diplomacy is often identified with public diplomacy, which is conducted by government agencies to create a positive image of the country." (Martynenko, Matvienko, 2012).

The famous scientist R. Nye believes that "The target group of public diplomacy, as a rule, is the peoples themselves, the public of certain countries. Public diplomacy is the "soft power" of the state, a mechanism for communicating the goals of its policy to the international community." (Martynenko, Matvienko, 2012).

Considering Lebedev and Burlinov's researchers emphasize that "It is distinguished by its state character – and this is its key difference from people's diplomacy." (Lebedeva, 2017).

According to A.A. Sagamonyan, Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, Head of the Department of International Relations at Moscow State Linguistic University (MGLU), "People's diplomacy, public diplomacy, civil diplomacy, public diplomacy are identical concepts, it all depends on who, where and when introduced a particular term. The concept of "people's diplomacy" appeared in the USSR after the Second World War. The term began to be mentioned in print in the 60s of the XX century. However, it was never officially used in the scientific literature of that period. Researchers began to actively use this term in the late 80s and early 90s of the twentieth century, when interethnic conflicts escalated like never before and social tensions had to be contained. The concept of "public diplomacy" was officially introduced in 1965 by Edmund Gullion, an American political scientist, dean of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, who considered this type of diplomacy as a way to achieve state goals, as well as popularize his country's values in the world community through the participation of public associations, foundations, NGOs, the media, and even individuals. Public diplomacy was considered by E. Gullion as an instrument of influence on the foreign policy of other nations and states." (Edward, 2022).

"In parallel with the term public diplomacy, introduced by E. Gullion, the concept of second track diplomacy was used in Western terminology, i.e. the diplomacy of the so-called second level. However, this definition was not widely used, as it was used only to refer to the informal



part of the negotiation process. In the framework of this study, we use the term "people's diplomacy" along with the concept of "public diplomacy", taking into account both the realities of modern Russian and Western models of diplomatic communication, as well as historically established practice. In a number of countries (for example, China), the concept of "people's diplomacy" is officially recognized." (Medvedeva, 2007).

According to researchers L.J. Abzhaparova and A.B. Sarsembayeva, "In the context of the new world order, public diplomacy is becoming one of the main actors in international relations. Public diplomacy includes such elements as public organizations and associations, contacts at the level of twin cities, socio-political actions, and international non-governmental organizations. Let's examine these elements of public diplomacy.

1. Public organizations and associations as an element of public diplomacy are of great importance in modern conditions. Identification of the functions of public organizations and movements is of great theoretical and practical importance, as it helps to understand their place in the system of civil society and the rule of law, as well as to show the forms and ways of their activity. As you know, the main functions of public organizations include:

1. Public interests of citizens. In the context of the formation of a new party and political system. In the post-Soviet space, this function of public organizations has played and continues to play a special role.

2. The function of social integration and mobilization. This function has a broad context that goes beyond a specific public association. Public organizations and movements draw public attention to acute problems, put forward their solutions, and seek public support for their endeavors.

3. The function of socialization. By involving their members in solving socially significant problems, public organizations and movements contribute to the formation of their active life position, increase political education and culture, and involve citizens in the management of state and public affairs.

4. Representative function or the function of representing and protecting the interests of its members in relations with other political institutions. Public organizations and movements not only promote awareness and expression of the specific interests and needs of their members, but also commit themselves to representing these interests and bringing the group's demands to the attention of government agencies, political parties, and ruling elites.

5. Another function of public organizations and movements is the function of modeling new socio-political structures, searching for and testing non-traditional forms of social connections. Voluntary associations, due to their social and amateur nature, act as an indispensable channel for public diplomacy, the search for and implementation of new self-governing forms of social activity of the population." (Abzhaparova and Sarsembayeva, 2013).

"On May 23, 2025, Chairman of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis Tanzila Narbayeva held a meeting with Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kyrgyz Republic to Uzbekistan Duishonkul Chotonov. During the conversation, key aspects of Uzbek-Kyrgyz cooperation were discussed, which has shown steady positive dynamics in recent years. It was noted that the active development of interstate relations became possible thanks to the firm political will and efforts of the leaders of the two countries. Special attention is paid to the issues of Inter-Parliamentary cooperation. The important role of the Inter-Parliamentary Commission on Cooperation between



the Oliy Majlis and the Jogorku Kenesh was emphasized, whose meetings are regularly held in various regions, contributing not only to strengthening Inter-Parliamentary ties, but also to active interregional cooperation. The parties expressed mutual interest in the implementation of joint projects and initiatives that contribute to strengthening friendship and good-neighborliness between the peoples of Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan." (Chairman of the Senate, 2025).

Mechanisms for the effective use of parliamentary diplomacy to expand trade and economic ties, attract investment, and enhance cultural and humanitarian exchange between the two countries were also discussed.

The Co-chairman of the Commission, First Deputy Chairman of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sadik Safoev noted that in recent years, thanks to the efforts of the heads of the two countries, a solid foundation of mutual political trust has been created. In these circumstances, the parliaments of Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan play an important role in strengthening interstate relations and are called upon to actively promote the implementation of a strategic course of cooperation at all levels.

It was noted that parliamentary diplomacy opens up wide opportunities for direct dialogue and exchange of legislative experience.

During the meeting, the experience of cooperation in the legislative sphere, the development of youth, social and cultural programs was discussed. Special attention is paid to education, preservation of the common historical and cultural heritage, as well as expansion of humanitarian cooperation.

The importance of parliamentary support in promoting the tourism potential of both countries was emphasized, including the development of cross-border routes, simplification of procedures for tourists and support for investments in tourism infrastructure.

The parliamentarians confirmed their mutual commitment to deepening multifaceted bilateral cooperation and expressed confidence that the inter-parliamentary dialogue will continue to be aimed at strengthening good-neighborly relations and ensuring the interests of the peoples of Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan.

This is evidence that Public Diplomacy between the two countries is developing steadily and has a pragmatic political character. Since on May 12, 2025, the Uzbekistan-Kyrgyzstan tourism Forum was held in the city of Samarkand as part of the fifth meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Commission on Cooperation between the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic. Its main goal was to expand the tourist exchange between Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, as well as strengthen bilateral cooperation and public diplomacy in this area.

We believe that the strengthening of friendly and good-neighborly relations between the two countries in recent years has created favorable conditions for launching new tourist routes and intensifying cultural dialogue, and has given a powerful impetus to the development of public diplomacy. The forum will feature presentations that will serve to strengthen the people's diplomacy of the two countries, for example, the tourism potential of the regions, including infrastructure, the quality of services offered, as well as conditions for receiving tourists. Special attention is paid to promising joint projects, tourism product promotion programs and issues of attracting investments in the tourism sector.

We are confident that further strengthening of the partnership within the framework of public



diplomacy between Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan will contribute not only to economic growth and increase the confidence of the eternal friendship of the two peoples, political unanimity, the rapprochement of centuries-old culture, values, strengthening their mutual understanding and trust.

It is worth emphasizing that the sphere of activity of public diplomacy between Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan includes public organizations and associations, socio-political movements, relations with international non-governmental organizations and cooperation in the implementation of cultural, scientific and educational programs. In recent years, this cooperation has become a unique tool for expanding the country's international relations.

We are inclined to believe that cooperation between Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan is carried out not only by government agencies, but also by the people themselves, their active representatives. People's diplomacy allows you to maintain friendly relations and cooperation between people, between citizens of different countries. It can be used to implement various projects in the cultural, humanitarian and socio-economic spheres. This way, people will be able to express their feelings more broadly and deeply.

The efforts of public organizations are very important in public diplomacy between Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan. Since people's diplomacy is the best way to strengthen friendship between nations, it develops through the participation of public organizations and ordinary people. As a result, we can say that international economic relations are gradually acquiring an ethnocultural, intellectual, educational, moral, ethical, religious and political character. In this process, from the very beginning, people's diplomacy has become a reality. The people's diplomacy between Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan uses new methods and tools that strengthen the political friendship between the two countries in international relations and in foreign policy.

It is also necessary to emphasize the importance of making wider use of the potential of "people's diplomacy", parliaments, civil society institutions and the media sphere for these purposes. Another notable factor contributing to the rapprochement of our peoples is the tourism sector. The Head of our state proposed to start the practical implementation of the joint program "One tour – the whole region" covering the entire range of tourism products. It should be noted that within the framework of Action Strategies to strengthen good-neighborly and fraternal ties, cultural days of neighboring countries, as well as cultural days of Uzbekistan in Central Asian countries, are regularly held. Thus, in recent years, Uzbekistan has been widely noted "Days of Turkmen Culture" (2016) "Days of Tajik Culture" (2017), "Days of Culture and Art of the Kyrgyz Republic" (2018), as well as "Days of Uzbek Culture" in Turkmenistan (2017), in Kyrgyzstan (2017), in Tajikistan (2017, 2019). Moreover, 2018 was declared the "Year of Uzbekistan in Kazakhstan", and 2019 the "Year of Kazakhstan in Uzbekistan". During this period, various events dedicated to the traditions, culture, art, and customs of fraternal peoples were held in Uzbekistan and neighboring countries. The most important feature of cultural and humanitarian cooperation between Uzbekistan and the countries of Central Asia is the activity of National Cultural Centers, which are actively involved in the socio-political, economic and social life of the country. In addition, as stipulated in the State Program for 2021, July 30, the International Day of Friendship, will be celebrated annually in Uzbekistan as the "Day of Friendship of Peoples." Also on this day, activists in this field will be awarded badges of "Halklar Dustligy".



Thus, it is worth noting that Uzbekistan's policy towards neighboring countries is aimed not only at developing the political and economic sector, but also at deepening cultural ties between the peoples of Central Asia, because an important factor in strengthening fraternal relations between our peoples is the further development of a common cultural and civilizational space.

On January 8, 2025, the heads of government of Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan held a meeting on the issue of passing a common border line at the junction of the borders of the three states. They expressed confidence that this meeting "will determine the fate of the region for decades to come, for the benefit of peoples and countries." The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Abdullah Aripov, Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers - Head of the Presidential Administration of Kyrgyzstan Adilbek Kasimaliev and Prime Minister of Tajikistan Kakhir Rasulzoda. The parties stressed that this meeting is taking place within the framework of the previously reached agreements of the heads of state of the three countries on issues of state borders, and noted that "they always strive to strengthen cooperation and regional integration." The Prime Ministers stressed that the two countries have great potential to strengthen cooperation in such important areas as trade, logistics, energy, cultural and humanitarian ties, the statement said. In their opinion, an important component of cooperation is the development of cross-border and interregional cooperation, which will become the driving force for intensifying cooperation between the countries.

In addition, the meeting noted the completion of the process of delimiting the state border between Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan and the exchange of instruments of ratification of the Treaty "On the Kyrgyz-Uzbek State Border."

The Agreement on the State Border between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan dated December 4, 2024, noted that the completion of the process of delimiting the remaining sections of the Kyrgyz-Tajik state border is of particular importance, and the working groups should prepare the final documents as soon as possible.

At the end of the meeting, the heads of government expressed confidence that today's meeting "will determine the fate of the region for decades to come, for the benefit of peoples and countries."

Chairman of the State Committee for National Security of Kyrgyzstan Kamchybek Tashiev presented the details of the agreement on the delimitation of the border between Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. At a meeting of the Jogorku Kenesh Committee on International Affairs, Defense, Security and Migration on October 10, he said that as a result of the signed agreement, Uzbekistan would receive 4,485 hectares of land, and Kyrgyzstan - 19699 hectares.

According to him, the following lands were transferred to Kyrgyzstan:

- Gowasai area – 12,949 ha;
- Kok-Serek village of Ola-Boka district – 105 ha;
- Bayastan village of Ola-Boka district – 212 ha;
- Mount Ungar-Too – 35 ha;
- village of Aktash, Karasuvsky district – 100 hectares;
- Kara-Beles village in Ala-Buka district – 25 ha (formerly part of Uzbekistan);
- Part of Shakhrikhansai – 19.5 ha (the source of the canal is located near Uzbekistan);
- Additional 500 hectares from the Sozak district;
- Additional 500 hectares from Uzgan district;



- Orta-Tokai reservoir – 1009.5 ha (filled);
- Pervoe May and Kokserek villages of Ola-Boka district – 1,307 ha;
- Airport, Zhetigen and Kerben villages of Aksoy district – 571 ha;
- Shamaldisoy village of Nooken district – 1088 ha;
- Aravan district - 148 ha;
- Kokdalinsky and Pildirisky plots of Kadamjoysky district – 1013 hectares.

At the same time, according to Kamchibek Tashiyev, 4,485 hectares of land under the Campirabad reservoir have been transferred to Uzbekistan. With a decrease in the horizontal level of the water volume from 908 meters to 900 meters, 1,246 hectares of land were liberated and transferred to Kyrgyzstan. (qalampir.uz, 2024)

On May 22-28, 2023, negotiations were held in Samarkand between the government delegations of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Kyrgyz Republic on the demarcation of the Uzbek-Kyrgyz state border. During the negotiations, a meeting of the working groups and the first meeting of the Joint Commission on Demarcation took place. The meeting discussed the results of joint field research on certain sections of the Uzbek-Kyrgyz state border. Following the meeting of the Joint Demarcation Commission, the parties approved regulatory and technical documents on the demarcation of the state border.

On September 1, 2024, the Uzbek-Kyrgyz border customs posts Mingtepa and Hanobod in the Andijan region, which have been closed since 2009, resumed operation. The Mingtepa border post (Mingtepa/Kara-Bagysh), located in the Marhamat district and connecting it with the Aravonsky district of Kyrgyzstan, was previously located on an area of 0.5 hectares, and now occupies an area of 1.12 hectares.

The Governor of the Andijan region, Shukhratbek Abdurakhmanov, took part in the opening ceremony of the border post with Kyrgyzstan in the Marhamat district. The Mingtepa border customs post, which operates during the day and has international status, is capable of passing 4-5 thousand citizens and up to 200 vehicles per day. The Honabad border and Customs post (Honabad/Bek-Abad), located in the easternmost city of Uzbekistan, Khanabad. This position also ceased operations in 2009. The post, which was originally located on an area of 1.3 hectares, has now been reorganized on an area of 2.2 hectares. This permanent international checkpoint is capable of passing 9-10 thousand citizens and up to 300 vehicles per day.

Conclusions

It should be noted that from September 1, 2025, citizens of the two countries will be able to enter, exit, transit, move and stay in the territories of the two countries using identity cards (without a "foreign" passport). Based on all the opinions expressed, it can be concluded that "People's Diplomacy" is a powerful and effective tool for solving serious political problems. This has a positive effect not only on the domestic policy of the state, but also on the foreign policy of the state. In turn, the state has created favorable conditions for the development of public diplomacy between Uzbeks and Kyrgyz. In this, the state has its own interests for the development of public diplomacy. In political terms, it resolves political and legal issues. And the peoples themselves are gradually strengthening friendly ties and helping to maintain political and social stability in the country.



Also, the opening of border posts between Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan has provided new opportunities and new vectors for strengthening public diplomacy between the two peoples. Thus, two factors are necessary for the development and effectiveness of public diplomacy. On the one hand, the first factor is the political will of the heads of State and the second factor is the desire of the peoples themselves for peace and prosperity.

Where there is hostility and hatred, neither government policy nor public diplomacy will work. The main driving force of people's diplomacy is friendship, love, mutual respect, cooperation, history, religion, language, culture, etc.

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