

Abstract

Kyrgyzstan is the only country in the region that has experienced two violent changes of regime since proclaiming its independence in 1991. The first regime overthrow was in 2005 and the second, which is the subject of this study, occurred in 2010.

The actual purpose of the paper was to study the background of 2010 April events in Kyrgyzstan: economical, socio-political situation, and activities of Bakiyev's clan that probably precipitated the grievance in Kyrgyz society and led to mass mobilization. There have been suggestions that a specific phenomenon in the structure of Kyrgyz society called tribalism served as a push for mass mobilization in Talas.

Since Kyrgyzstan with its geographical location plays an important role in Central Asia, the events in the country in 2005 as well as in 2010, are of great importance for neighboring countries, mainly for Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. In addition, Kyrgyzstan is in the zone of influence of some foreign powers – China, Russia, the US and the members of the European Union (EU).

The dynamics and contradictions of domestic political and social environment that caused mass mobilization in April 2010 will be disclosed in this paper.