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**KAZAKHSTAN AND GERMANY: EXPERIENCE
OF CULTURAL-HUMANITARIAN COOPERATION
AT THE END OF XX-XXI CENTURIES**

Abstract: In the contemporary world, cultural and humanitarian interaction remains an important factor in relations between states, and everyday practice shows its enormous role in bringing countries closer together. This circumstance is also relevant for independent Kazakhstan, because the successful implementation of the foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan is impossible without multifaceted ties with foreign countries in the field of culture. In this regard, the most interesting in the Kazakh-German relations, along with cooperation in political, economic and other spheres, is precisely the cultural and humanitarian interaction.

In this context, the study of the role of the cultural and humanitarian relations of the Republic of Kazakhstan with the Federal Republic of Germany seems to be a very important problem, both for practice and science. However, the problems of cultural and humanitarian interaction between Kazakhstan and Germany did not become the subject of independent research. Therefore, insufficient knowledge of the effectiveness and efficiency of bilateral cultural and humanitarian cooperation makes this topic more relevant. The scientific relevance of the problem is complemented by its socio-political significance: the main results and historical information can be used in the development of study guides and R&D; in formulation of a humanitarian cooperation strategy and solving the tasks related to the implementation of foreign policy activities of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the context of globalization.

Keywords: cultural and humanitarian cooperation, interstate relations, the German diaspora, culture, education, science, integration.

Introduction. In the contemporary world, international cooperation is being observed in interstate relations, covering a wide range of issues and problems, including the problems of the humanitarian sphere. The growing role of the humanitarian component of international relations suggests that the concept of "humanitarian cooperation" is quite multifaceted.

The current state of the Kazakh-German relations is at a relatively high level and has a positive momentum. The nature of relations is determined not only by developed economic ties, but also by the existing policy of mutual trust, respectful approach to each other's interests, including in the humanitarian sphere. Today, humanitarian ties play a special role in bringing together and strengthening mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries, they contribute to the formation of a positive image. The relevance of the topic under consideration is determined by the fact that it covers the general problems of interaction between the state and culture. Culture, influencing public life, has undoubted mobilizing properties and can be used by politicians to achieve their goals, that is why it is so important to analyze the already acquired experience of humanitarian cooperation of Kazakhstan with other states.

The aim of the work is to study the process of cultural and humanitarian cooperation of the Republic of Kazakhstan with the Federal Republic of Germany, to identify promising areas for the development of cultural and humanitarian ties between the states.

In accordance with the aim of the research, the following tasks have been established:

- to study the cultural and humanitarian process of interaction between Kazakhstan and Germany at the present time;

- to generalize experience in the development of cultural and humanitarian cooperation between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Federal Republic of Germany;
- to develop directions and ways to further improvement of cultural and humanitarian cooperation between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Methods. This research is based on the principles of historicism and a system approach. The principle of historicism was used to identify the chronological sequence of events, to consider historical phenomena in interrelation and development, as well as taking into account changes in a specific situation in the countries on the studied historical segment. The system approach allowed to determine the general trends in the development of humanitarian interrelations at the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries. The application of the comparative historical method helped to reveal the degree of influence of certain events on the humanitarian cooperation of the two states.

The theoretical and methodological basis of the research was:

Modern works of leading domestic and foreign scientists; normative legislative and legal acts, treaties and agreements, materials of cultural and educational bodies of the two states, etc.; materials of periodical press, and Internet resources.

As a result of the research, the main data on the state, prospects and specifics of the mechanism for implementing interstate humanitarian cooperation have been systematized.

Research. A detailed consideration of the current interaction of Kazakhstan and Germany in the humanitarian sphere is impossible without the formation of a theoretical basis for research, without updating the basic concepts that will be used in describing cooperation. Special attention should be paid to the term "international humanitarian cooperation" in the context of cooperation of states in the humanitarian field, including the social sphere [1].

The issues of humanitarian interaction are still relevant in the international agenda along with traditional issues of economic and political cooperation, obtaining practical reflection in all documents and development concepts of leading global and regional organizations, as well as conceptual documents on the foreign policy of all active participants of world policy. Strengthening the role of humanitarian aspects in international relations actualized the task of theorizing these issues within the framework of political science [2].

It should be noted that the established and generally accepted definition of the concept of "international humanitarian cooperation" does not exist in political science. This is due to the multiple meaning and multifaceted nature of the humanitarian sphere of interstate interaction. Nevertheless, most researchers, referring to such words as "international humanitarian cooperation", "humanitarian aspects of international relations" in the title of their works, consider such areas as culture, education, science, mass communications in the context of international relations and world policy.

There are occidental and Russian approaches to explain these terms, and their differences influence the foreign policy course of the powers determining the nature of the relationship between the participants in international relations, as well as influencing the actions and reactions to what is happening in the contemporary world of processes, and decision-making [3].

A distinctive feature of the actualization of the issues of humanitarian cooperation in the Russian socio-political discourse is that these aspects initially appeared and continue to prevail in the context of the interaction of the CIS member countries. Russian scientists M.M. Lebedeva, K.P. Boryspolets, considering the issues of humanitarian interaction, explore only one possible direction - the cooperation in the field of culture, education or science [4].

Interaction in the sphere of culture is one of the most important and qualitative indicators of the level of relations between modern states. The Kazakh-German humanitarian cooperation is based on quite old historical traditions. When considering the cultural ties between the two states, it is necessary to outline German scientists from Russia and travelers, statesmen who made a great contribution to the scientific study of the Kazakh territory.

As is known, for a long time the understanding of occidental countries, including Germany, about the socio-cultural life of the Central Asian states were associated with the notions of Soviet culture. Only after gaining independence, becoming members of various occidental and international organizations, these states raised greater interest on the part of European states.

After gaining independence in 1990s, Kazakhstan discovered unprecedented opportunities for an intensive entry into the system of world civilization, study of the history of culture, exchange of spiritual values. Since 1988, members of the European Union have been coordinating on cultural cooperation. The European Cultural Convention and the Committee for Culture were signed. The main program of the Committee is the "European program for the evaluation of cultural policy", the purpose of which is to help the countries to understand their elements, results and possible shortcomings of their cultural policies through the exchange of information between countries.

In Germany, the Federal Foreign Ministry plays a major role in the sphere of foreign cultural policy at the federal level. In 1990, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan established in its structure a department for cultural and humanitarian cooperation, whose purpose was to coordinate the activities of republican ministries, departments, creative unions and public organizations in the implementation of foreign cultural ties.

During the official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany in September 1992 the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev discussed with the Federal Chancellor G. Kohl the issues of cooperation in science, culture, training of specialists and education. All these aspects are reflected in the Treaty on the development of large-scale cooperation between the two countries.

The humanitarian ties between the two states are represented by classical spheres of cultural cooperation. They are exhibitions, museum and theater performances that develop at the highest level in the Kazakh-German relations and attract the general public interest of both countries.

Obviously, the multifaceted ties between Kazakhstan and Germany in the field of culture at the present stage are not limited to the above-mentioned points. Tendencies to strengthen state sovereignty in contemporary conditions objectively lead countries to expand educational ties. The emergence of new independent states has determined a completely new period in the development of the educational system of the post-Soviet space.

It is known that one of the most important factors for the successful entry of CIS states into the world community of developed countries is the scientific and technical potential. For this, it was necessary to develop international cooperation that would allow the integration of the Kazakhstani education system into the world system, acquaintance with advanced ideas [5]. The need for cooperation in the field of education was also conditioned by the objective processes that took place in the world community, where the need to integrate into the development of large spaces (information, technological, economic) is becoming important for further socio-cultural progress [6].

In accordance with the Treaty of 1992 between the two states, the exchange of scientists, teachers of educational institutions, post-graduate students, students and schoolchildren is carried out. There is an exchange of scientific literature, informational auxiliary materials and educational films, direct contacts are being made between educational institutions and scientific research institutes.

An example of a successful combination of the Kazakhstani and German educational system is the Kazakh-German University, opened in 1999 with an unlimited license from the Ministry of Education and Science. To date, the university is one of the first German higher educational institutions in Central Asia. The initiator of the opening was the public foundation "Kazakhstan-German cooperation in the field of education". The goal of the University is to attract German educational technologies to train qualified specialists in various fields with the application of the German quality standard in education. Also in Kazakhstan, there were opened the representatives of the Goethe Institute in 1994 and the German Academic Exchange Service DAAD in 1989. The German Academic Exchange Service DAAD is the world's largest organization to support the international exchange of students and researchers. DAAD is the mediator of Germany's foreign cultural policy and higher education; organizes an academic exchange of students and scientists; supports German studies and the study of the German language. Also, in connection with the growing number of Kazakh students studying in Germany, in 2009 the office of the Center for International Programs "Bolashak" was opened in Berlin.

Its active work is carried out by the Association of Kazakhstani Youth of German Universities "KazAlliance in Germany". Together with the Embassy, the Association annually organizes various events, thematic meetings, forums, sports events and creative evenings.

Since 2012, the "Nazarbayev-Merkel" initiative is being implemented to introduce the German model of dual vocational education. The aim of the initiative is to use the advanced experience of Germany's

craft chambers for the development of professional technical education. Within the framework of this initiative, the program of management training in Kazakhstan is being implemented through the German Society for International Cooperation [7].

In addition, the German government managed to organize a mass return of ethnic Germans to Germany in the first half of the 1990s, and to provide financial, humanitarian and cultural support to those who preferred to stay in the Republic of Kazakhstan. This approach contributed to strengthening bilateral cooperation in the field of science, education and culture in general, because the German funds' representative offices were not limited to working only with the Germans, but actively involved local intelligentsia and youth in cooperation.

An important role in strengthening bilateral Kazakh-German cooperation is played by various German foundations and organizations. The aim of the projects of these organizations is to support democracy and market economy in Kazakhstan. For example, with the participation and with the assistance of the F. Ebert Foundation in the Republic of Kazakhstan various conferences, round tables and seminars were organized, numerous large projects were realized. The German Technical Cooperation (GTZ), in addition to providing assistance in the economic sphere, also assists in carrying out legal reforms in Kazakhstan.

To date, considerable positive experience has been accumulated in the field of humanitarian cooperation between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Federal Republic of Germany. Meanwhile, the potential of interaction between the two countries in this area is far from being exhausted. Back in 2010, the issue of developing a new Concept of Cooperation between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Federal Republic of Germany in the social and humanitarian sphere was actualized. Its goal is to achieve a qualitatively new level of social and humanitarian cooperation for the more effective use of its capabilities for the benefit of both states and their peoples.

In accordance with the Foreign Policy Concept of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the development of comprehensive cooperation with European countries is of strategic interest for Kazakhstan and is one of the priority areas of foreign policy [8].

The countries of the European Union also pay special attention to cooperation in the humanitarian sphere with the states of Central Asia in general and with Kazakhstan in particular. Their consolidated position is reflected in the document "The EU and Central Asia: the Strategy for a New Partnership" adopted at the EU summit in June 2007 [9, 10].

For the regulatory justification of humanitarian cooperation between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Federal Republic of Germany to achieve a qualitatively new level, there are currently all the necessary political and legal preconditions in the form of a number of bilateral and multilateral interstate treaties.

Among the most important of them are:

- Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany "On Cultural Cooperation" of 16 December 1994;
- Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on cooperation with the support of citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan of German nationality of May 31, 1996;
- Strategy for a New Partnership between the European Union and Central Asia of June 22, 2007;
- The State Program of the Republic of Kazakhstan "The Way to Europe" dated August 29, 2008;
- Action Programme within the framework of partnership for the future between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Federal Republic of Germany of May 7, 2009 [11].

The listed and other documents set out the principles, the most important forms, strategic directions and mechanisms for implementing the cooperation between the two countries.

The transition to a qualitatively new level of social and humanitarian cooperation between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Federal Republic of Germany has become a logical development of the efforts of both states aimed at expanding and deepening international contacts in the social sphere.

The main objectives of the cooperation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Federal Republic of Germany in the social and humanitarian area are the expansion of opportunities for human development through the coordination of strategic directions for the social and cultural development of the two countries, the creation of a set of conditions for strengthening cooperation and deepening interaction in the social and humanitarian sphere based on the priority of universal human values, guided by generally

recognized principles and norms of international law, and taking into account the national interests and the financial and economic capacity of the Parties.

The new stage has actualized the development and implementation of interstate programs and projects in the humanitarian sphere aimed at improving and developing the mechanisms of cooperation between the two countries in the fields of culture, art, education, science, social work, library, museum, publishing and archives, information and mass communications, sports, tourism and work with youth; development and improvement of the legal framework on cooperation in these areas.

A special place in the Kazakh-German cooperation is the development of partnerships between civil society institutions that will facilitate the integration of national civil society institutions with the international community, the implementation of social, cultural, research, educational, information and awareness-raising, and other projects in the context of national interests, the development of the institution of social partnership. In the long term, it is planned to expand contacts through public organizations of the two countries, including ethno-cultural associations, youth organizations, scientific communities and creative unions.

An important direction of humanitarian cooperation of the Republic of Kazakhstan with the Federal Republic of Germany is the exchange of experience in creating effective mechanisms for ensuring inter-ethnic and inter-religious harmony, the formation of a culture of religious tolerance and tolerance. Adoption and implementation of a new strategy for international cooperation in the cultural and humanitarian sphere will ensure the access of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the level of strategic partnership in the humanitarian field with one of the most developed countries of the world community.

Conclusion. An analysis of interstate relations in the humanitarian sphere showed that the forms of cooperation in this area cover various aspects; allowed to reveal the peculiarity of humanitarian cooperation between Kazakhstan and Germany. The presence of a large number of ethnic Germans and German language learners, as well as the promotion of learning German as a foreign language and the cultural support of ethnic Germans, led to the special attention paid by Germany's foreign policy to Kazakhstan in the field of culture.

It is necessary to note the revealed contradictions in the development of bilateral relations. The potential for humanitarian cooperation is not fully utilized. Assistance in cultural matters to ethnic Germans in Kazakhstan was complicated by the resettlement of Germans to Germany, because emigration reduced the group interested in German, knowledge of the language of the rest of Germans became weaker, despite the large offer of German-funded German courses.

In general, the interaction of Kazakhstan and Germany in the social and humanitarian sphere is based on the following principles:

- priority of the humanitarian direction in the system of bilateral interstate relations;
- the right to a decent life for every citizen of the state;
- equality of citizens' rights to education;
- culture of dialogue, tolerance and compromise, oriented towards reaching agreed decisions;
- respect for the traditions and culture of peoples and all ethnic groups that make up the population of both states;
- expansion of academic mobility and export of educational services;
- coordinated state migration policy on the basis of achieving the correspondence of the volumes, directions and structure of migratory flows to the interests of migrants and the host society;
- ensuring the integration of immigrants into society and the formation of a tolerant attitude towards them;
- monitoring and effective control over the implementation of decisions, agreements, programs, etc., of humanitarian cooperation.

These principles are ensured by the effective development and use of human potential, economic resources, the use of market mechanisms for regulating the economy and democratic principles of social and political governance based on the improvement of social legislation and the use of modern technologies for investing in social capital (programs on education, culture, health, science) aimed at adapting different target groups to the conditions of modern life.

In general, the successful implementation of the program of cultural and humanitarian cooperation between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Federal Republic of Germany will expand the opportunities for human development and improve the quality of life of citizens of the two states, expand the space of international cultural contacts, and increase mutual understanding and mutual respect between the peoples of both countries.

Thus, it can be concluded that international cultural and humanitarian cooperation is called upon to promote the establishment and maintenance of sustainable and long-term relations between the states, public organizations and people. Their basis is the developed foreign policy of Kazakhstan and Germany in the field of cultural and humanitarian cooperation.

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ҚАЗАҚСТАН ЖӘНЕ ГЕРМАНИЯ: XX-XXI ҒҒ. АЯСЫНДАҒЫ МӘДЕНИ-ГУМАНИТАРЛЫҚ ҒЫТЫМАҚТАСТЫҚ ТӘЖІРИБЕСІ

Аннотация. Мәдени-гуманитарлық қарым-қатынас мемлекеттер арасындағы маңызды фактор болып табылады. Күнделікті тәжірибе де оның айқын дәлелі.

Бұл жағдай тәуелсіз Қазақстан үшін өте маңызды, себебі Қазақстан Республикасының сыртқы саяси бағытының сәтті жүзеге асырылуы - шет елдермен мәдениет саласындағы көпжақты байланысының бірден бір нәтижесі. Сондықтан, қазақстан-герман қарым-қатынасындағы саяси-экономикалық ынтымақтастықпен мәдени-гуманитарлық байланыстарының қатар жүруі өте маңызды. Сондай-ақ, қозғалып отырған тақырыпқа байланысты зерттеулердің жеткіліксіздігі екі ел арасындағы мәдени-гуманитарлық қарым-қатынастардың одан әрі зерттелуіне қажеттілік туындатады. Жаңа ақпараттармен толықтырылған бұл мақала, өз кезегінде оқу-әдістемелік және ғылыми жұмыстар дайындауда, Қазақстан Республикасының сыртқы саясатын іске асыру стратегиясын әзірлеуде қолданылуы мүмкін.

Түйін сөздер: мәдени және гуманитарлық ынтымақтастық, мемлекетаралық қатынастар, неміс диаспорасы, мәдениет, білім беру, ғылым, интеграция.

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КАЗАХСТАН И ГЕРМАНИЯ: ОПЫТ КУЛЬТУРНО-ГУМАНИТАРНОГО СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА НА РУБЕЖЕ XX-XXI ВВ.

Аннотация. В современном мире культурно-гуманитарное взаимодействие остается немаловажным фактором в отношениях между государствами, а повседневная практика показывает, как огромна его роль в сближении стран. Данное обстоятельство является актуальным и для независимого Казахстана, так как успешное осуществление внешнеполитического курса Республики Казахстан, невозможно без многогранных связей с зарубежными странами в области культуры. В связи с этим, наибольший интерес в казахстанско-германских взаимоотношениях, наряду с сотрудничеством в политической, экономической и других сферах, представляет именно культурно-гуманитарное взаимодействие.

В таком контексте изучение роли культурно-гуманитарных взаимоотношений Республики Казахстан с ФРГ представляется весьма важной проблемой как для практики, так и науки. Однако проблемы культурно-гуманитарного взаимодействия Казахстана и Германии не стали предметом самостоятельного исследования. Поэтому недостаточная изученность эффективности и результативности двухстороннего культурно-гуманитарного сотрудничества делает более актуальной данную тему. Научная актуальность проблемы дополняется ее общественно-политической значимостью: основные результаты и конкретно-исторические сведения могут быть использованы при написании учебно-методических пособий и научных разработок; при выработке стратегии гуманитарного сотрудничества и решении задач по осуществлению внешнеполитической деятельности Республики Казахстан в условиях глобализации.

Ключевые слова: культурно-гуманитарное сотрудничество, межгосударственные отношения, немецкая диаспора, культура, образование, наука, интеграция.

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